

GENERAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

1870

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JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.



The following Acts, applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, were passed during the year 1864-65 by the Government of India :—.

No. XXVII. of 1864.—An Act to substitute certain declarations for the Oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.

No. III. of 1865.—An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.

No. VI. of 1865. —An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860, relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.

No. IX. of 1865.—An Act to amend Act XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances).

No. X. of 1865.—An Act to amend and define the law of Intestate and Testamentary succession in British India.

No. XI. of 1865.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.

No. XIII. of 1865.—An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction in places other than the Presidency Towns.

JUDICIAL.

No. XV. of 1865.—An Act to define and amend the law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

No. XVIII. of 1865.—An Act to amend Act No. X. of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Stamp duties).

No. XXI. of 1865.—An Act to define and amend the law relating to Intestate succession among the Parsees.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year :—

No. I. of 1864.—An Act to amend Section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858.

No. II. of 1864.—An Act to provide for the Periodical Survey of Steam-Vessels in the Ports, Harbour, Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay.

No. III. of 1864.—An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831.

No. IV. of 1864.—An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers; and to the office of Cazee in the Bombay Presidency.

No. V. of 1864.—An Act to give Mamletdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law.

No. VI. of 1864.—An Act for the better regulation of the Diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

No. I. of 1865.—An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts

belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same.

In addition to the above Laws the following Bills were also finally passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—

Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 for avoiding wagers.

Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

Bill for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein.

NOTE.—These Bills have since passed into law as Act Nos. II. III. and IV. of 1865.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. The following returns, showing the civil work disposed of at the original and appellate sides of the High Court during the official year 1864-65, have been submitted by the Registrars of that Court:—

ORIGINAL SIDE

Number of Original year Suits instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.		No. of Regular Appeals instituted under Act VIII. of 1859.	
1864-65 Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction 725.		16	
Admiralty 1.		None	
Special cases from the Small Cause Court..... 2.			
No. of Original Suits disposed of.	Decided.	308	
	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	212	
	Settlement of Issues.	79	
	Motions.	395	
	Orders in Chambers.	453	
No. of Regular Appeals disposed of, whether on merits or otherwise.		9	
No. of Applications for Special Appeals disposed of.		None.	
Motions.	Ecclesiastical.	17	42
	Equity.	169	193
	Insolvency.		
Applications for Probate.	Ecclesiastical.		
	Equity.		
	Insolvency.		
Causes.	Ecclesiastical.		
	Equity.		
	Insolvency.		
	Discharges.	615	255
	Dismissals.		8
Matters 3.			
Petitions 290.			

APPELLATE SIDE.

[illegible]

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

2. The Returns submitted to Government for the Regulation Districts under the Bombay Presidency by the several Judges show that 10 Judges, 10 Assistant Judges, 9 Principal Sudar Amins, 85 Moonsiffs, and 673 Pleaders were employed during the year under report. During the year previous there were only 540 pleaders in the Regulation Districts; the number of pleaders for the present year therefore exceeds that of the former by 93. Of the 673 pleaders who were practising in 1864-65 all were natives of India, and 48 of them were acquainted with English, and 67 had certificates of a legal education. The excess in the number of pleaders knowing English and of those having certificates of legal education for the year under report over the corresponding numbers in the preceding year bears testimony to the fact that the zeal for the acquirement of knowledge of the Regulations has been increasing.

3. The number of suits on the file at the beginning of the year 1864-65 was 29,243. This added to the number of suits filed during the year, which was 145,456, makes the total number of suits for decision during that year to 174,699. Only 121,474 decisions were, however, passed. Out of the decided suits 5,095 were for possession of land, 3,728 otherwise connected with land, and the rest connected with debts, wages, &c. Of the suits decided there were 108,605 which would have been cognizable by Courts of Small Causes.

4. The question of the establishment of Small Cause Courts throughout this Presidency is engaging the attention of Government, and will be settled on receipt of the Honourable Mr. Tucker's report on the redistribution of jurisdictions.

SIND.

5. The Returns from Sind are not for the official year 1864-65 but for the calendar year 1864. They present the

following results. In all the Civil Courts the number of suits filed and in arrears in 1864 was 13,665 and the number decided was 11,821. The corresponding number for the preceding year was 7,240 and 6,749. The value of the suits in 1864 was Rs. 11,66,637, and in 1863 Rs. 5,80,282.

6. The number of appeals filed and in arrears in 1864 was 455 and the number decided 289. The number in the preceding year was 275 and 149. The value of the appeals in 1864 was Rs. 23,902 and in 1863 Rs. 24,670.

ADEN.

7. The following table shows the amount of civil business transacted in Aden :—

1863.		1864.	
Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.
2,723	57,173	2,566	35,781

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

BOMBAY.

8. The following table shows the business and receipts of this Court during the year 1864-65 as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of Suits insti- tuted.	Amount litigated.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Suffors in Cases de- creed and compro- mised.	Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishment of the Court.	Surplus.
		Rs., a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1863-64 ..	18,947	13,07,650 3 9	12,286	2,50,007 4 7	2,47,559 4 9	1,36,002 2 0	90,878 0 5	65,124 1 7
1864-65 ..	18,485	19,74,326 2 5	11,613	3,76,133 6 9	3,76,285 10 11	1,98,558 6 5	1,23,197 7 7	75,360 14 10
Increase in 1864-65 ..	....	6,66,675 14 8	....	1,26,126 2 2	1,28,726 6 2	62,556 4 5	32,319 7 2	10,236 13 3
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	462	.....	673	.....	.....	....	....	....

9. From this statement it appears that notwithstanding the decrease of 462 suits in the year under report, there was an increase of Rs. 62,556 in the amount of fees. The entire expenses of the Court amounted to Rs. 1,23,197-7-3, which, deducted from the amount of net receipts, *i.e.* Rs. 1,98,558-6-5, leaves a surplus of Rs. 75,360-14-10 to the credit of the general fund of the Court.

10. This excess is owing to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court under Act XXVI. of 1864. On a contrast between the average number of suits for the recovery of sums above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 disposed of by the Supreme and High Courts during the five years previous to the passing of Act XXVI. of 1864, and those filed after the introduction of the Act, the number of cases filed in the Small Cause Court is a satisfactory evidence of the public want which has been supplied by the passing of this Act.

11. The following table shows the business and receipts of the Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.—

JUDICIAL.

Station of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Number of Cases disposed of.				Fees carried to the Credit of Government.	Charges on account of the Establishment of the Court.	Surplus.
			Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.	Adjusted, &c.			
Ahmednugur.....	2,877	Rs. a. p. 1,55,305 15 11	443	1,891	382	222	Rs. a. p. 18,053 10 0	Rs. a. p. 12,996 9 5	Rs. a. p. 5,057 0 7
Increase in 1864-65 ..	....	21,624 14 3	34	142	....	....	2,206 6 0	159 13 0	2,136 9 0
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	.....	....	....	85	23	.....	.....	.....
Ahmedabad.....	1,744	82,644 0 9	99	440	32	589	9,147 0 0	16,137 3 3	.....
Increase in 1864-65 ..	240	.....	....	79	....	....	1,343 10 0	2,743 7 9	.....
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	1,870 12 10	53	....	36	10	.....	.....	.....
Belgaum	1,269	85,382 3 11	141	726	151	295	8,529 4 0	14,546 7 4	.....
Increase in 1864-65 ..	532	53,189 0 5	47	435	70	129	5,912 6 0	5,136 7 6	.....
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	5,873	3,51,660 0 11	748	3,708	347	1,061	40,268 9 10	20,410 15 0	19,857 10 10
Increase in 1864-65 ..	545	1,11,085 6 11	....	663	....	895	6,129 3 11	708 7 2	4,420 12 9
Decrease in 1864-65 ..	....	.....	140	....	95	....	.....	.....	.....
Kurrachee	2,082	1,16,407 4 10	452	459	801	370	14,460 6 9	10,691 11 7	3,768 11 2

12. From the above it will appear that with the exception of Ahmedabad and Belgaum the receipts of all the Courts have exceeded the disbursements.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

HIGH COURT.

13. The original side of the High Court disposed of 4 motions and 147 criminal cases during the year.

14. The following return, showing the criminal work disposed of at the appellate side of the High Court during the official year 1864, has been submitted by the Registrar of that Court :—

Cases received for confirmation of Capital Sentences.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Records and Proceedings.	Cases disposed of on review of Criminal Returns.	Cases received for orders of the Court.	Petition presented in Court and received with Registrar of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
55	132	223	65	250	337	1,062

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

15. From the returns received by Government it appears that 1,092 cases were disposed of by the Courts of Session in the Regulation District and 1,997 persons tried. There were 997 convictions. In the preceding year there were 689 convictions. The average for the four preceding years was 964. The average period of detention of prisoners was 1 month and 7 days. The number of witnesses summoned was 11,631, and the average distance travelled by each witness was 34 miles.

16. The total number of offences tried in all the Criminal Courts was 30,075, the number of trials being 27,243.

JUDICIAL.

The number of persons tried was 49,617, and of these 29,521 were convicted.

17. The largest number of trials was for offences under the heads of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults." Under these heads there were 7,749 convictions. This number exceeds the corresponding number for the preceding year by 1556, but is less by 101 than the average number for the four preceding years. There were 7,625 convictions for thefts other than thefts of cattle, and 551 convictions for thefts of cattle. These numbers considerably exceed the average for the four preceding years, which were in the above classes of convictions respectively 6,200 and 423. In convictions of the more serious offences there was an increase under the head of "murder," but a slight decrease under the head "dacoity." There were 124 convictions of murder and 48 of dacoity. In the previous year the corresponding numbers were 50 and 52. The averages of the four preceding years were 96 and 107 respectively. There were 84 convictions of highway robbery, against 34 in the preceding year, and an average of 49 in the four preceding years. There are 111 convictions of giving false evidence, 33 of culpable homicide, 8 of attempts to commit murder, 454 of receiving stolen property, and 60 of forgery.

18. Of the convicts 16,751 were sentenced to fine only, and 4,496 to fine in addition to imprisonment. 4,169 convicts were imprisoned for less than one month, and 646 for more than one month and less than three months. 54 were sentenced to death, 80 to transportation for life, and 48 to transportation from 7 to 14 years.

19. In all 1,848 appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil—1,011 by the Courts of Session and 837 by the District Magistrates. In 338 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were revised; in 118 cases the sentences were altered, and in 1,393 they were confirmed.

SIND.

20. The total number of criminal cases tried in Sind in 1864 was 9,514. The total number of persons tried was 16,679, of whom 8,524 were convicted and the rest discharged. There were 33 cases of murder, 10 of culpable homicide, 4 of attempts to murder, 10 of causing grievous hurt, and 2,698 of hurt, criminal force, and assault. There were 16 cases of false evidence, 2,416 of cattle-stealing, 3,277 of petty thefts, and 687 of receiving stolen property.

21. Of the sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in 1864, 21 were of death and 35 of transportation for different periods. 4,705 convicts were sentenced to imprisonment and 3,249 were punished with fine only.

ADEN.

22. The Political Resident at Aden reports as follows in regard to the administration of criminal justice at that station :—

“During the year 1864 there were 512 persons tried, of whom 506 were convicted, and 6 only acquitted.

	1863.		1864.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1. Offences against the person	85	..	81	..
2. Do. do. property	122	..	184	..
3. Do. do. public justice . . . . .	..	..	1	..
4. Do. do. weights and measures ..	..	..	2	..
5. Do. do. coin and Government stamps . . . . .	..	..	2	..
6. Miscellaneous offences	204	..	236	..
Total ...	411	15	506	6
Total convicted and acquitted . . .	426		512	

“ This shows an increase of 86 cases in the total and of 95 in conviction. The greater majority of the cases have been petty, the increase being almost entirely confined to theft and criminal misappropriation. The young Somalee boys are the most inveterate thieves in the world. There are a great many here who were brought in the first instance from the opposite coast by their parents, who afterwards returned to their own country, abandoning their children to get a living as they could. An attempt is being made to reclaim these children by means of a reformatory. The dearth of provision, throughout the year led to the increase in the above crimes.

“ The one case of murder was a clan quarrel between some Somalees; one side banded together and brutally murdered one of the other side for supposed wrong; all parties doggedly continued to conceal the perpetrators; it was found impossible to convict. These barbarous tribes consider that only one life should be forfeited when only one is taken, no matter how many are engaged in the murder. Evidently on this occasion several were concerned, and to prevent so many being punished all agreed to strict concealment. The father and brother of the deceased even gave no assistance. All against whom any suspicion attached were expelled from Aden, and will not be allowed to return.

“ There were two cases of riot in the Somalee colony, but not serious—a charge of concealment of birth, in which it could not be proved that the infant ever lived; and two cases of causing grievous hurt: one, a Hindoo cut off his kept mistress' nose in a fit of jealousy; and the other, a sailor stabbed the first officer of his ship. These were the only heavy cases during the year—not much, considering the many violent characters here.

“ The following is an abstract of the result of the trials :—

Discharged on security.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for one month.	Imprisonment for six months.	Imprisonment for one year.	Imprisonment for two years	Imprisonment for seven years.	Expulsion
2	319	59	152	114	7	1	1	35

POLICE.

1. Town and Island of Bombay.
2. Mofussil.
3. Sind.
4. Aden.

23. The Police Returns for the town and island of Bombay are now for the first time rendered for the official year, and any comparison with the results of preceding official years is consequently not practicable. The tables submitted

by the Senior Magistrate of Police contain useful information on many points, and copies are attached.

Vide Statements marked A and numbered 1 to 6.

They will form the foundation on which to test by comparison the results of the Police administration during succeeding years.

MOFUSSIL.

● 24. With respect to the Mofussil Police, Mr. Rogers, the Commissioner of Police for the Northern Division, has furnished the following report for 1864-65 :—

“ There was a plot to disturb the peace of Guzerat, but I am glad to say that it was nipped almost in the bud.

The conspiracy had for its principal object the overthrow of the present Guicowar's government. It appears to have been hatched at Dwarka by one supposed to have been a relation of the Nana Sahib of Cawnpoor notoriety. He gained a number of adherents there, and they then ventured to Baroda, where the plot matured into a general scheme for a rise throughout Guzerat. The Waghurs and other disaffected persons were to have been made use of.

"The first person to receive the information of this conspiracy was His Highness the Guicowar himself, who communicated with the Resident. Captain Fenwick, the Assistant Resident, was then sent by an express railway train to Ahmedabad, where the conspirators were at the time. He placed himself in communication with the Magistrate, Mr. Oliphant, and the result was that the chief conspirator and all his adherents except the karbharce were caught. The prisoners were sent to Baroda, where they were tried by His Highness the Guicowar's tribunal and sentenced to imprisonment, some for life and others for terms ranging from fourteen years to one year. In the apprehension of these men great praise is due to Captain Coles, the Superintendent of Police, and Rao Sahib Gujanund Vittul, the Foujdar of the city of Ahmedabad.

"In domestic relations the districts of the Northern Division appear to have been rather fortunate. There was no crime out of the ordinary course, unless the émeute at the Island of Elephanta among the Chinese workmen in the employ of Messrs. Nicol & Co. be considered as such. A report of the circumstances was submitted to Government on the 25th August 1864. The ringleaders were caught and punished. The men under sentence of death were hanged near the scene of murder at Elephanta itself.

"There were no large highway robberies. Burglaries in a small way and minor thefts were frequent, and these originated in a great measure in the dearness of food. The prosperity of the ryots has certainly increased of late, but it is the poor Bheels, Colies, and other low castes who are the sufferers from the ruling high prices of provisions.

"In October last Colonel Bruce came to Bombay expressly with the view of improving the condition of the Police. A revision of the force in each district in respect to numbers and pay was effected by him in consultation with my predecessor, the Honourable Mr. Ellis, and it was expected at the time that the new scheme would come into force by the end of the year, but as yet no sanction has been received. The revision has become all the more necessary now the men were led to expect that their condition would soon be improved, and the delay only leads to disappointment and discontent.

"The charge of the Punch Mahals was transferred to this office from the beginning of the year. The unarmed Police of the district are very badly paid, but nothing can be done in the matter pending the receipt of the orders of Government on Colonel Bruce's proposals."

25. With reference to the two last paragraphs of the foregoing report it is necessary here to state that Colonel Bruce's proposals are at present engaging the careful attention of Government, and final orders, it is expected, will speedily be passed on the subject.

MORUSSIL.

26. The Acting Commissioner of Police S. D., Mr. Hadow, has furnished the following report for the districts under his charge :—

"With the exception of the attempt made by a Brahmin named Jeewa to incite the men of the Southern

Mahratta Horse to mutiny and to aid in an insurrection when that regiment was about to be disbanded at Kulladghce in March last, and which attempt, as Government are aware, proved entirely abortive, nothing of political importance occurred during the year requiring special mention in this report. Full particulars of this incident were at the time reported to Government, who are also aware that the trial of the Brahmin resulted in his being sentenced to transportation for life.

“ 4. The reorganisation of the Foot Police of the several districts of the Southern Division was a matter that engaged much attention during the year. Proposals having for their object the reduction of the Police force of each district to the lowest possible number consistent with efficiency, and at the same time the raising of the salaries of the men to be retained from savings occurring from the reduction of numbers, were placed before the late Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Bruce, by the late Acting Police Commissioner, Mr. Morgan, which, if adopted, will result in an annual saving of upwards of Rs. 80,000, exclusive of the contributions that may be obtainable from the larger towns and villages towards the cost of the maintenance of the Police employed in them.

“ 5. The question of the reorganisation of an efficient body of Mounted Police for the Southern Division still hinges on the replies that the Jageerdars may give to the offer Government have authorised to be made to them as regards the Contingents of Horse at present furnished by them. These replies have not yet been received by me, but as soon as they are the subject will be again referred for the decision of Government.

“ 6. The rise that has taken place of late years in the prices of all necessaries of life has rendered the existing scales of pay, especially that for the lower grades of the Foot Police, very inadequate, and it is to be

hoped therefore that something will be done ere long for bettering the position of the men, who find their salaries barely sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families. The Superintendents complain that there is great difficulty in obtaining proper recruits for enlistment when vacancies occur, and that the greater number of those who offer for service are men whom it would be impossible to entertain with any regard to the efficiency of the force.

“7. Early in the year under notice instructions were issued by the late Police Commissioner, Mr. Hart, with the approval of Government, for supplying the unarmed branch of the Police of the Southern Division, as a general rule, with batons only in the place of swords. The Superintendents were also required to instruct the men in the proper use of this weapon. The measure, as appears from the reports of the Superintendents of Police, has been found to work satisfactorily.

“8. The want of a law for the regulation of the District Police of this Presidency is one which it is very desirable should be supplied at an early date. The recommendations submitted by the Police Commissioners of both the Divisions, for extending the provisions of Act V. of 1861 to the Bombay Presidency, are still under the consideration of Government.

“9. The statistics of crime show that there has been an increase, amounting to 15 per-cent, in the total number of offences of all descriptions committed in the districts of the Southern Division in the year 1864 as compared with the year 1863. This increase is almost entirely in offences of a petty nature. The more serious crimes, except murder, in which there is an increase of eight cases, show that if there has been no very perceptible diminution, there has at least been no actual increase in their number.

"10. Looking, however, at each district separately the contrast is not quite so favourable as regards all. There has been an increase in the number of highway robberies in the districts of Poona, Canara, and Belgaum, and also in the number of gang robberies committed in the districts of Poona, Sattara, and Dharwar. The number of burglaries committed in the city of Poona, as well as in the talookas of this district in 1864, shows a remarkable increase as compared with the year 1863. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the proportion of convictions obtained for this offence in the city of Poona was nearly 80 per-cent.

"11. Among the murders committed in the Ahmednuggur district during the year was a double one of a particularly atrocious character, which was committed on the Thull Ghaut in July 1864 for the sake of plunder. The case was one beset by much difficulty, but the Police of the district, under the able superintendence of the late Lieutenant Davies, were indefatigable in their exertions to discover the offenders, who were therefore, with the exception of one man, who made his escape into the Nizam's territory before the Police obtained a clue to the murders, soon after captured and brought to trial, which resulted in their conviction and punishment.

"12. The new district of Kuldghce and sub-district of Sholapoor were finally formed on the 1st December 1864, the Police forces for these districts being at the same time organised by drafts from the Police of the late Sholapoor, the Belgaum, and the Sattara districts, an arrangement which was effected without difficulty and without additional expense beyond that of the pay of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, sanctioned for employment in the sub-district of Sholapoor.

JUDICIAL.

* " 13. Before the commencement of the usual Jutra at Allundee in November 1864 the local officers of the Poona district had made arrangements for improving the sanitary condition of the locality, and during the seven days that the Jutra lasted the utmost attention was paid to all matters that could conduce to the health and comfort of the pilgrims. Measures were also taken to provide for the dispensing of medicines to the pilgrims in case cholera broke out among them, and arrangements were further made for the prevention of persons affected by the disease, or betraying symptoms of it, from entering the city and cantonment of Poona, and for administering medicines to them on the spot. The adoption of these measures, it may be assumed, operated towards the prevention of the disease at the Jutra, as not a single case of cholera occurred among the assembled pilgrims.

" 14. Among the measures taken by Mr. Campbell for the improvement of the condition of the Canara Police was the providing of comfortable quarters for the men and their families at some of the principal stations and outposts, where before there was no suitable accommodation of any description. The men themselves assisted in the construction of the buildings, which were therefore erected at a very trifling cost, in some cases, to use Mr. Campbell's own words, at a cost to Government of 'almost nothing.'

" 15. The unhealthiness of Canara is a serious drawback to material improvement, and the following extract from Mr. Campbell's report will afford an idea of some of the difficulties he has to encounter in maintaining the efficiency of the Police of this district:—'The difficulty of obtaining men is a great source of weakness, and of its main causes the unhealthiness of the districts is directly in itself another. At no time are less than 100 men on

the sick list, and more than this number are always incapacitated for energetic work, and the sickness in many cases is no temporary thing. Seriously diseased liver and spleen, and huge ulcers (the effects of fever), covering 20 or 25 square inches of surface, wasting men to skeletons, and in some cases even eating off the toes, are frequent. After months of sickness the men seek their discharge and go to their own countries—often I fear but to die. In the year under review 68 men took their discharge, and in by far the greater number of cases the reason was broken health. How many of these and of the men I dismissed have died I have no means of knowing, but an estimate may be hazarded from the fact that of the comparatively hale men who remained 14 have died in the year in question.'

“ 16. Cotton thefts, formerly so rife in the town of Coompta, are now reported to have ceased entirely, owing to the vigilance and exertions of the Canara Police under the able direction and superintendence of Mr. Campbell. The discovery and seizure of a vessel laden with stolen cotton, and the example made of the person who aided materially by forging or forgery in the Manifest in the perpetration of the robbery, although the owner, who had been convicted and sentenced, managed to escape on appeal, have tended no doubt to put a stop to offences of this nature, which had been of frequent occurrence. The circumstances of the case are thus reported by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Campbell:—‘The Coompta Foujdar discovered and seized a pattimar laden with stolen cotton. The customs carkoon, whose forgery in the Manifest facilitated the theft, was sentenced to 12 months’ rigorous imprisonment, the cotton was destroyed, and the owner, tindal, and crew were so harassed by having to go more than once from the Rutnagherry district to be tried in South Canara

that they and others ~~are~~ likely to be effectually deterred for the future from this species of offence. The owner was sentenced heavily, but narrowly escaped on appeal. The tindal also had a very narrow escape from severe punishment. The Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Department was so pleased with the Police that he awarded Rs. 100 to the Foujdar."

27. The following report regarding the Sind Police has been furnished by the Commissioner in that Province, and is for the calendar year 1864 :—

"134. The following statement shows the number of thefts and robberies in the Province in 1863 and also during the year under report :—

	Number of Thefts and Robberies committed.	Amount of Property lost.	Amount of Property re- covered.	Percentage of Property
<i>Kurrachee.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	
1863	2,065	77,630	44,366	57½
1864	2,640	1,00,000	50,102	50½
Increase	575	22,371	5,736	6½
Decrease .. . . .	.	..	..	..
<i>Hydrabad</i>				
1863	2,114	83,043	41,826	50
1864	2,165	98,021	52,577	53
Increase	221	14,978	10,757	3
Decrease .. . . .	.	..	..	..
<i>Shikarpoor</i>				
1863	1,356	50,316	25,111	49½
1864	3,195	1,35,570	41,773	32½
Increase	1,839	85,024	19,262	..
Decrease .. . . .	..	..	..	17
<i>Frontier</i>				
1863	192	2,882	981	34·10
1864	563	26,074	4,223	16·19
Increase	371	23,192	3,239	..
Decrease .. . . .	.	..	..	17·91
<i>Thur and Parkur</i>				
1863	212	19,025	12,221	64·20
1864	381	19,366	13,697	7·07
Increase	15	358	1,476	5·87
Decrease .. . . .	.	..	..	..

" 135. The results shown in this return are very unsatisfactory. It is true that very few of the thefts committed in Sind are accompanied with violence, and the large apparent increase in the number of thefts may, to a certain extent, be attributed to a stricter system of diaries, which compels the Police to report every offence which is brought to their notice. But when all allowances have been made, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that crime has increased, and that property is lamentably insecure. This is, I think, due partly to the insufficient number of the Police, and still more to the insufficiency of their pay during a period at which grain has been selling at famine prices. I regret to have to add that in Kurrachee and Shikarpoor the supervision exercised by the Superintendents of Police has not been such as to give me satisfaction. The pay of the Mounted Police has been recently increased, and it may be hoped that the next year will show more favourable results. Colonel Bruce, the Inspector-General of Police, has lately visited Kurrachee, and has under his consideration a plan for improving the efficiency of the Police, which will, I trust, shortly be submitted to Government.

" 136 During the past year the principle that every large town should bear the cost of its own police has been largely carried into effect in this province. There is now scarcely any town of any size in which a considerable portion of the Municipal funds are not devoted to the maintenance of the police.

" 137. The number and cost of the Police force maintained by Government are as follows :—

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Annual Cost.</i>
Kurrachee.....	940	1,84,044
Hydrabad.....	899	1,70,652
Shikarpoor	906	1,75,599
Thur and Parkur..	538	1,49,892
Frontier District ..	129	21,621
Total..	<u>3,412</u>	Rs. <u>7,01,818</u>

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28. The following report regarding the Aden Police is by Lieutenant Goodfellow, Assistant Political Resident at Aden :—

“ The following tabular statement exhibits the total amount of crime during 1864-65 in Aden :—

	Nos
Offences against human body	93
Do. do. property	199
Do. do. public justice	4
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance . .	27
Contempts of lawful authority of public servant	8
Coin and Government stamps	1
Marriage	1
Public servants	1
Public health, decency, and morals	2
Religion	1
Weights and measures	1
Defamation	1
Miscellaneous	195
Total	531

“ From the above it will be seen that the greater number of offences have been under the head ‘ offences against property,’ but of these nearly one-half have been perpetrated by Somalce lads, and were petty cases of theft. These children generally are orphans, and have no regular means of livelihood, and during the past year, on account of the dearness of provisions, had literally to steal to obtain food, which they boldly admit when brought up charged with the crime.

“ The more serious offences during the past year were very few, and, with the exception of murder, concealment of birth, causing grievous hurt, and burglary, need no comment.

“ With reference to the first and most important cases, that of murder, there is not the slightest doubt but

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that a Somalee of about seven or eight and twenty years of age, of the Aden Madoba tribe, was murdered on the night of the 7th October last by some men of his own tribe in a lonely spot between the Mainpass gate and the Hedjuff. There is every reason to believe that the persons implicated in this foul deed were the ones who were in custody, from the very strong suspicion attaching to them; sufficient proof, however, could not be adduced to convict; they were consequently expelled from Aden.

• “To give an instance of how difficult a matter it is to induce these peculiar people to give evidence in cases against any of their own tribe, or even to interest themselves to bring about punishment of crime, I would here mention that about a month or so after the deceased was murdered his father and brother came over from Berbera to Aden, but never troubled themselves to attend at the Police Office to make any inquiries or even to claim the effect of the murdered man; in fact the whole Aden Madoba tribe maintained a dogged spirit of silence in the matter and would give no clue to the Police, endeavouring on the contrary to turn suspicion to people of another tribe.

“The Police in this case were most indefatigable in their efforts to clear up the matter, but meeting with such opposition, were, it is not to be wondered at, unsuccessful in their attempt.

“The charge of concealment of birth was against a woman of bad character, who, after giving birth to a child—whether alive at its birth or not is uncertain,—buried the infant in the drain of her house; this was discovered from the fact of her little daughter having been seen carrying stones and earth into the house, and being unable when questioned to account for her act.

“ Out of the cases of causing grievous hurt three only were serious ones ; the first, a Hindoo, in a fit of jealousy cut off his paramour's nose, and the others, European sailors, for some supposed slight stabbed two of the officers of their respective ships ; their intentions were bad, but luckily the injuries inflicted were not very serious.

“ The three cases of burglary reported were not very serious, and were dealt with summarily. Considering the insecurity of many of the houses in the town, it is a wonder that more cases under this head have not occurred.

“ The cases of affray and riot were luckily none of them of much importance, owing to the timely intervention of the Police. With so heterogeneous a population as Aden possesses, composed of Hill Arabs, Jews, Somalees of all tribes, Secdees, and others, this litigiousness is unavoidable, and the people will persist in taking the law into their own hands instead of following the proper course of appealing to the authorities.

“ The amount of property stolen during the past year is very insignificant. The percentage of recoveries is however low, but this is chiefly attributable to the offenders in most cases having converted the things stolen by them into edibles.

“ The Police force was increased during the beginning of 1864 by 1 havildar, 1 naique, and 25 privates ; a reduction to the above extent having been carried out by Captain Playfair in 1861 when in charge of this Residency. The sanction of this so termed increase therefore only makes up the number of the force to the strength it was necessary to maintain four years ago. I am of opinion the present number will have to be augmented shortly, owing to the increasing importance of the place, and the numbers of persons of all nations who visit

it as a port. In former years this was not the case. Police surveillance now is therefore much more needed. A great want felt here is the absence of European constables to deal with cases constantly occurring with regard to the shipping. The late head of the Police, Subadar Seyed Lall, who has been removed from Aden for want of judgment in the case of the officers of the French ship *Oner*, hitherto succeeded in dealing with cases of this class, but the total unfitness in men of his stamp of the necessary qualification in such instances was, I think, clearly exemplified in the matter above referred to.

“The Police generally during the past year have behaved well, and have been instrumental in bringing about prompt punishment on offenders.

“I will not comment on the subjects brought forward in my former report, viz. the advisability of establishing some description of Reformatory for Somalee lads, the appointment of European constables, and the application of a more suitable building than the present semi-permanent one for a Police Office and Court-house, as Government have been pleased to call for special reports on these subjects.”

29. With reference to the two last paragraphs of the foregoing extract, it is to be observed that the Aden Police has already been increased by the addition of three European constables, and that the project of a Reformatory for Somalee lads has been sanctioned by the Government of India. But these questions, and that of providing a more suitable Police Office at Aden, will receive further notice in their proper place in the next Administration Report.

JAILS

30. The following report is from the Inspector-General of Prisons, and is now for the first time rendered for the official year.

Number and disposal of Prisoners.

Ahmedabad.	Poona.
Dharwar.	Dhoolha.
Tanna.	Ahmednuggur
Kurrachee	Sholapoor.
Skikarpoor	Sattara.
Hyderabad.	Rutnagherry.
Surat.	Honore
Kaira.	Kulladghce.
Aden.	

"The number and disposal of the prisoners confined in the Jails marginally noted during the year 1864-65 are indicated in the following table. It will be observed that one Jail has been added to the number; this was established at the head-quarters of the new district of Kulladghce.

"2. The Jail at Dohud in the Punch Mahals was also brought under the control of this office towards the close of the year; but as the statistical data necessary for the preparation of the following tabular statement are not as yet available, it has been omitted from the list of Jails given above:—

	1864-65			1863-64		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remainin ^g in confinement at the close of the year	5,044	372	5,366	4,534	371	4,688
Received during the year	14,101	822	14,923	14,553	861	15,414
Total Population ..	19,145	1,144	20,289	19,087	1,235	20,282
Transported beyond seas	215	10	230	320	10	330
Transferred to other districts	1,788	8	1,796	1,144	27	1,211
Released	11,922	824	12,746	12,050	817	12,867
Escaped	30	..	30	22	..	22
Died	242	5	247	425	17	442
Executed	47	5	52	42	2	44
Remainin ^g on the last day of the year	4,900	287	5,187	5,044	322	5,366
Aggregate number of prisoners in the year	2,000,240	21,315	2,021,555	7,928,389	130,496	2,058,885
Daily average number of prisoners	5,479	327	5,806	5,281	354	5,635

"3. There were 20,289 prisoners in confinement during the year, against 20,282 during 1863-64; this gives a trifling

increase of 7 in the total Jail population. The daily average number shows an increase of 171 in the year under report.

"4. In addition to the total Jail population given above, there were 712 prisoners at different periods of the year in outdoor gangs.

"5. The following table gives the particulars as to strength, disposal, &c. of the prisoners in the Sind Jails only for the past year :—

	1884-85.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at the close of the year.....	1,421	26	1,447
Received during the year.....	3,547	81	3,628
Total....	4,968	107	5,075
Transported beyond seas	68	3	71
Transferred to other districts	791	.	791
Released	2,799	77	2,876
Escaped	14	..	14
Died	71	1	72
Executed	9	2	11
Remaining on the last day of the year. . .	1,216	24	1,240
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year.	536,784	10,362	547,146
Daily average number of prisoners .. .	1,471	28	1,499

"6. These data are included in those given in the first table, and are here extracted to show what proportion the total Jail population in the province of Sind bore to that in Bombay, which appears to have been rather more than one-fourth.

"7. The average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment during the year were employed in the manner exhibited in the following table :—

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.	1864-65	1863-64.
Employed on manufactures	1,636	1,278
Do. as Jail servants	809	619
Hired by Public Works Department.	124	384
Do. by other Departments.	373	259
Employed on miscellaneous works.	1,283	1,093
Working on the roads.	188	139
Inefficient and excused from work.	1,012	920
Total . . .	5,425	4,722

"8. Out of a population of 5,635 in 1863-64, 4,722 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, leaving 913 under sentence of simple imprisonment or awaiting trial; while during the past year out of a population of 5,806, 5,425 were sentenced to rigorous and 381 to simple imprisonment, or were committed to the Sessions, &c.

"9. Out of a nearly equal number of prisoners, the excess during the past year being only 171, there were 703 sentences of rigorous imprisonment more during the past than during the preceding year.

"10. The financial results from the employment of convicts on manufactures are exhibited below:—

Financial results

	1864-65	1863-64.
	Rs a p.	Rs. a p
Value of manufactured articles sold. .	1,16,006 10 4	92,719 5 7
Do. used for public purposes ..	19,745 12 3	16,689 8 10
Do. in store at the close of the year	51,895 1 0	* 39,217 13 2
Total.	1,87,647 7 7	1,48,626 11 7
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year.	39,217 13 2	45,995 15 9
Gross receipts of the year	1,48,429 10 5	1,02,630 11 10
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c. . .	1,02,931 6 7	67,663 11 8
Net profit of the year	45,498 3 10	34,967 2
Average earning per prisoner	27 12 11	27 5 9

" 11. It would appear from the above that the gross receipts of the year have amounted to Rs. 1,48,429-10-5 against Rs. 1,02,630-11-10 for the previous year, and the net profits to Rs. 45,498-3-10 against Rs. 34,967-2 during the year 1863-64.

" 12. The average earning per prisoner has also somewhat increased ; it has been Rs. 27-12-11 against Rs. 27-5-9. This result is still very far short of what it should be under proper and careful supervision.

" 13. On the whole, however, these financial results are satisfactory, notwithstanding the exceedingly high price of all raw materials, and the difficulty of securing a proportionate price for the manufactured articles.

" 14. The following comparative table gives the financial results under each item of cost, together with the gross and net cost of maintenance:—

The number of Prisoners. In 1863-64..... 5,635 In 1864-65..... 5,806	1864-65			1863-64.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Rations.....	2,17,251	3	7	2,09,191	14	0
Money allowance ?..	1,959	3	11	2,269	8	9
Total .	2,49,210	7	6	2,11,761	6	9
Cost per prisoner	42	14	9	37	9	3
Fixed establishment, including guards and their reliefs	1,50,707	14	1	1,42,116	5	4
Cost per prisoner	25	13	4	25	3	6
Extra establishment	12,769	0	7	7,433	11	2
Cost per prisoner.....	2	3	2	1	5	1
Total..	1,63,476	14	8	1,49,550	0	6
Cost per prisoner.....	28	2	6	26	8	7

The number of Prisoners.
In 1863-64..... 5,035
In 1864-65..... 5,806

1864-65

1863-64.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Hospital Chai { Pay of Hospital Assistant	5,610	0	0	5,610	0	0
Cost per prisoner....	0	15	6	0	15	11
European medicines....	555	12	3	828	10	5
Cost per prisoner....	0	1	6	0	2	4
Bazar medicines.....	2,610	12	7	2,106	0	6
Cost per prisoner....	0	7	3	0	6	9
Sick diet	3,602	5	0	4,532	6	8
Cost per prisoner.....	0	9	11	0	12	10
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets	1,279	9	5	1,111	15	7
Cost per prisoner.....	0	3	6	0	3	1
Total	13,688	7	3	14,489	1	2
Cost per prisoner..	2	5	8	2	9	1
Clothing, including blankets and bedding..	21,231	3	1	23,315	10	11
Cost per prisoner.....	1	2	9	4	2	2
Contingencies, including stationery....	19,185	15	8	18,311	4	9
Cost per prisoner.....	3	1	11	3	3	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs....	11,615	13	10	15,572	6	5
Cost per prisoner.....	2	0	1	2	12	2
Gross cost of maintenance.....	4,81,458	11	0	4,32,999	14	6
Gross cost per prisoner..	82	11	8	76	13	5
Deduct value of labour.....	77,656	4	7	90,104	3	9
Net total cost of maintenance	1,03,782	9	5	3,42,885	7	9
Net total cost per prisoner...	69	8	8	60	13	7

" 15. The cost of food has again increased very considerably. Although the excess in the number of prisoners has been only 171, yet the increase in the cost of rations has risen to Rs. 37,759-5-7, which is equivalent to an excess of 875 convicts. No alteration has been made in the diet table, so that the increase is entirely due to the high prices of all articles of food.

" 16. The highest rates obtained at Aden Rs. 58-2-7 per prisoner, at Surat Rs. 55-13-4, at Dharwar Rs. 53-12-6, at Ahmedabad Rs. 50-2-1, and at Kaira Rs. 49-1-1. By far

the lowest rates were at Shikarpoor where the cost per prisoner for rations was Rs. 29-9-1. In all the Jails there has been an increase varying from Rs. 16-6-2 at Tanja to Rs. 4-12-6 at Hyderabad.

“ 17. There has also been an increase in the cost of fixed establishment and guards; the numbers and pay of the former have remained much the same throughout the year; the increase is therefore attributable to the fluctuations in the strength of the Military guards and the number of chiefs.

“ 18. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,50,707-14-1 for establishment and guards, Rs. 12,092-9-8 represent the cost of the Military guard over the Tanja Jail. Were the cost of the wing of a Native Infantry Regiment stationed at that place for the sole purpose of furnishing guards to the Jail taken into account, an addition of Rs. 76,930-11-3 would require to be made to the total cost above shown; this would raise the charge for guards to the enormous sum of Rs. 2,27,647-9-4.

“ 19. Until Police are substituted for Military guards, as suggested to Government, no material decrease can be effected in these very heavy charges.

“ 20. There is no marked variation in the other items of expenditure.

“ 21. The receipts, however, or the value of convict labour have decreased from Rs. 90,104-3-9 in 1863-64 to Rs. 77,656-4-7 during the past year, being a net decrease of Rs. 12,447-15-2 on the entire operations of the year.

“ 22. A result so unsatisfactory and discouraging is, however, amply accounted for by the fact that the factory operations in the Kurrachee Jail were entirely disorganised and brought to a complete lock on account of the fatal epidemic at the close of the official year 1863-64, and the release of a large number of prisoners.

"23. The loss on this account in this Jail alone amounted to Rs. 23,918-2-3. It is therefore fair to presume that had no such untoward event occurred there would have been a large increase to the profits of convict labour, especially as in 12 other Jails there was an actual increase of Rs. 14,046-6-10.

"24. The deaths were 247 against 442 in the previous year, but the mortality during Mortality, the year 1863-64 was exceptional in consequence of an epidemic of typhoid fever at Kurrahee.

"25. Out of the 247 deaths, 72 of which occurred in Sind, 33 were from cholera, 27 from dysentery, 46 from diarrhoea, 56 from fever, and 85 from other diseases.

"26. The ratio per-cent of mortality from all causes to the average strength was 4.3 against 7.8 for the previous year.

"27. These results are satisfactory, and give proof of the general healthiness of the Jails, notwithstanding that during the hot season the heat was unusually intense and cholera was generally prevalent.

"28. There were 30 escapes during the year against 22 in 1863-64, being an increase of 8; 14 occurred from the Escapes, Jails in Sind, being nearly one-half of the total escapes.

"29. Of the total number, 23 escapes occurred from extramural gangs and 7 from within Jail walls. The recaptures amounted to 16, 12 being of convicts escaped during the year under report, and the remaining 4 of those belonging to previous years.

"30. Out of 14,923 prisoners admitted into the Jails during the year, 1,067 were able to read and write. Of Educational

this number 2 were females, 225 were considered to be well educated for their position in life, and the remaining, 12,812 males and 819 females, were totally ignorant.

- “31. Although the expenditure during the year has increased for reasons already explained, some altogether unsusceptible of control, others in some measure avoidable but probably inexpedient to remove, and others again due to one of those periodical visitations so fatal to large bodies of men in confinement, and so costly in its consequences to the State, yet the standard of health has been more than maintained; it has considerably improved, and a more uniform and satisfactory system of intramural employment has been initiated with, it is believed, every prospect of benefit to the convict and to the State”

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No. 3.

RETURN of Coroner's Inquests held in Bombay during the official year ending 30th April 1865 (compared with those held during the preceding year).

CAUSES OF DEATHS		1864.	1865	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicides.	Murder	1	9	8	
	Manslaughter	1	5	4	
	Ditto agency unknown .....	..	..	..	..
Poisoning, agency unknown .....		..	2	2	..
SUICIDES.	Felo de se. { Poisoning	1	2	1	..
	{ Drowning	2	..	..	2
	{ Shooting .....	..	1	1	..
	State of mind { Poisoning	4	..	..	4
	unknown. { Drowning	5	6	1	..
	{ Hanging	1	4	3	..
	During tem- { Poisoning	5	1	..	4
	porary insanity. { Drowning	1	6	5	..
	{ Cutting and wounding	3	1	..	2
	Drowning while delirious from fever .....	..	..	..	..
	Ditto under the influence of strong drink	3	4	1	..
	Shooting while ditto ditto .....	..	1	1	..
	Explosion of gunpowder	1	2	1	..
	Accidental poisoning .....	..	2	2	..
	Falls of quarry rocks .....	..	1	1	..
CASUAL DEATHS.	Falls of stones	1	7	3	..
	Falls of earth and stones while digging	3	5	2	..
	Falls of buildings	1	..	..	1
	Falls of trees	1	1	..	..
	Falls from trees .....	..	3	3	..
	Falls from scaffolding .....	..	4	4	..
	Falls from houses and ships	9	21	12	..
	Falls from carts and carriages .....	..	1	1	..
	Falls from quarry rocks .....	..	..	..	..
	Falls from horses	3	..	..	3
	Injuries from carts and carriages	9	6	..	3
	Injuries from horses	2	..	..	2
	Injuries from quarry rocks while blasting	9	5	..	4
	Injuries from fire	2	2	..	..
	Burnt in a house on fire	1	3	2	..
	Injuries from scalding .....	..	..	..	..
	Accidents on ship board	5	12	7	..
	Accidents from railways	17	27	10	..
	Accidents from machinery .....	..	3	3	..
	Injuries from buffaloes .....	..	..	..	..
Accidents, miscellaneous		7	13	6	..
Carried forward		101	160	84	39

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...		101	160	84	..
How caused	{ Fracture of the leg.	2	..	..	2
unknown.		{ Abscess from injuries ..... ..	..	..	..
Tetanus ..	.....	1	2	1	..*
Drowning ..	{ Accidental	32	42	10	..
	{ Found drowned	24	31	7	..
Natural deaths	.....	19	14	..	5
Total..		179	249	70	..

No. 4.

RETURN of Cases disposed of by the Court of Petty Sessions during the official year 1865.

OFFENCES	Number of Cases disposed of by the Court	Number of Persons tried	Convicted	Acquitted and Discharged.
Theft exceeding fifty rupees.	3	4	3	1
Theft not exceeding fifty rupees.	1	6	....	6
Breach of the Opium laws. .	2	2	1	1
Cases against Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856 ..	3	3	.. . *	3
1 Appeal. . .				
Total....	9	15	4	11

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Offences for which Persons of the age of fourteen years and under were brought before the Magistrates of Bombay from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

OFFENCES.	Committed.	Discharged.	Total.
House-breaking by night and theft.	1	....	1
Theft	72	64	136
Dishonestly receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen . . . . .	....	1	1
Embezzlement, or criminal breach of trust	1	....	1
Cheating, or obtaining money or goods by false pretences	1		1
In possession of property which may be reasonably suspected to be stolen	27	25	52
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner . . . . .	..	1	1
Attempting to commit mischief . . . . .	..	1	1
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property . . . . .	..	1	1
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty . . . . .	..	2	2
Assault, forcible entry, or injury against the property or person	2	17	19
Complaints between masters and crews of ships . . . . .	..	1	1
Gambling	26	24	50
Riotous behaviour	21	18	39
Drunkenness	9	5	14
Taking liquor into common Jail without permission	1	....	1
Found in the streets at night under suspicious circumstances . . . . .	..	2	2
Wilfully trespassing in dwelling-houses.	3	2	5
Furious or careless riding or driving, or driving without lights	23	11	34
Nuisance.	22	12	34
Obstructing the public road	59	26	85
Depositing night-soil on the public road	1	....	1
Exposing noxious and unwholesome meat, fish, &c. for sale.	2	1	3
Breach of the Conveyance Act	6	3	9
Ill-treating animals	11	3	14
Begging for alms . . . . .	....	2	2
Fouling water	4	5	9
Indecently exposing the person	1	....	1
Total ..	293	227	520

No. 6.

*RETURN of Mortality for the Town and Island of Bombay for the official year ending
30th April 1865.*

	Europeans.			Ind's Bri- tion and Indo-For- inguese			Native Christi- ans and Jews			Mahomedans			Parces			Jains and all Hindoos			Others and Unknown Caste			Total			GRAND TOTAL.
	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	Natural	Epidemic	Violent	
1864.																									
May,	19	14	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	38	14	2	2	1	2	1,166	108	9	17	24	3	1,687	1,164	20	2,871
June,	22	10	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	33	71	4	40	30	2	1,003	430	12	31	39	2	1,507	605	23	2,135
July,	23	13	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	39	65	5	54	26	2	923	273	12	27	1	1	1,410	435	25	1,870
August,	33	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	11	79	6	56	16	1	1,013	269	12	11	1	1	1,575	403	27	2,005
September,	16	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	48	62	6	84	22	1	983	139	11	6	1	1	1,452	238	20	1,716
October,	16	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	57	52	3	36	10	1	923	56	19	6	3	2	1,399	103	28	1,530
November,	16	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	47	43	3	68	7	1	916	99	17	4	1	5	1,463	158	30	1,651
December,	26	7	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	51	2	2	4	9	1	1,041	346	19	9	12	1	1,677	439	37	2,173
1865.																									
January,	23	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	61	56	7	86	9	1	1,355	320	17	6	1	5	2,144	415	30	2,589
February,	20	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	62	130	5	67	16	1	1,094	444	12	9	2	5	2,394	630	26	3,050
March,	35	12	4	2	1	1	6	2	1	71	142	3	45	14	1	2,023	506	18	4	3	6	2,924	702	32	3,658
April,	31	27	4	3	1	1	6	2	2	106	105	9	90	19	2	2,161	435	13	6	2	2	3,160	681	32	3,813
Total,	279	95	26	29	3	1	511	221	14	6,955	1,040	59	2,235	11	15,059	4,234	171	138	105	45	22,792	5,933	330	29,055	

R E V E N U E.

L A N D R E V E N U E.

During the year under report a new Collectorate—that of Kulladghee—was formed, and the Collectorate of Sholapoor became a Sub-Collectorate, attached to the Collectorate of Poona. SOUTHERN DIVISION.

With the exception of Ahmednuggur, Kulladghee, and Canara, in which collectorates the season was generally favourable for cultivation and the growth of the crops, the falls of rain in the districts of the Southern Division were scanty and unseasonable, in consequence of which cultivation was interfered with and the crops were more or less injured. Cholera was prevalent during portions of the year in most of the collectorates of the Division, and in the jungle villages of Canara fever had not to any extent abated, though in the larger towns of the collectorate the health of the people is considered to have improved.

In the realisable Land Revenue of the year there was an increase contributed by five of the collectorates of the Southern Division in the following proportions:—

Poona	Rs. 7,77,402
Ahmednuggur . . .	34,101
Kulladghee	62,752
Dharwar	75,037
Rutnagherry . . .	1,34,009
<hr/>	
Total	Rs. 10,83,301

REVENUE.

		Deducting from the above
	Rs. 10,83,301	the amount of decrease, aggregating Rs. 4,37,694, which occurred in the collectorates of Sattara, Belgaum, and Canara, the result is a net increase of Rs. 6,45,607.
	„ 4,37,694	
Net Increase . . .	Rs. <u>6,45,607</u>	

The increase is attributable to various causes, but principally to the following:—in the Poona Collectorate to the addition to it of the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate; in Ahmednuggur to extended cultivation; in Kulladghee to the same cause, and to a larger revenue having been obtained by the sale of the grazing farms; in Dharwar to the carrying out of the Zamindars' Wuttun Settlement and the lapse of certain Inam lands, as well as to extension of cultivation; in Rutnagherry to the commutation rates for the Government grain having been higher than in the preceding year, and to a larger revenue having been realised under Government management from Khalsa, and temporarily attached villages and lands.

The decrease is due in Sattara to the transfer of one talooka (Punderpoor) to the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate; in Belgaum to the transfer of three talookas (Bagulkote, Badamee, and Hoongoond) to the newly formed Kulladghee Collectorate; and in Canara to an alteration in the dates fixed for collecting the revenue instalments, consequent on which the entire instalment falling due in May has had to be excluded from the realisable revenue of the year.

The decrease is therefore nominal.

The total actual realisations up to 30th April 1865 amounted to Rs. 1,13,86,167.

In connection with the Land Revenue Administration may be chronicled the passing of Bombay Act I. of 1865, which provides for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government, and for the

REVENUE.

registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of such lands.

The realisable Sayer Revenue also exhibits an increase to Sayer Revenue, the extent of Rs. 6,72,332, contributed by all the collectorates, except Belgaum, in the following proportions.—

Poona	Rs. 1,20,972
Ahmednuggur.....	93,454
Sattara	1,39,313
Kulladghee.....	28,828
Dharwar.....	1,88,620
Rutnagherry.....	18,796
Canara	1,05,684

TotalRs. 6,95,667

Deduct decrease in

Belgaum..... „ 23,335

Net Increase ... Rs. 6,72,332

The increase is due mainly to these causes:—in Poona to the addition to it of the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate and to a larger sale of Stamps, and increased receipts from Forests and from the Judicial Department; in Ahmednuggur to the re-transfer from Local Funds to Sayer Revenue of the 1 per-cent Income Tax, as also to an increased sale of Stamps and larger realisations from the Abkaree Farms; in Sattara to a larger sale of Stamps; in Kulladghee, Dharwar, and Rutnagherry to larger realisations from the Abkaree Farms and from the sale of Stamps; and in Canara to enhanced revenues from Forests, from the sale of Stamps, from Income Tax, and from items of miscellaneous revenue.

The decrease in Belgaum is caused by the transfer of the talookas of Bagulkote, Badamce, and Hoongoond to the Kulladghee Collectorate.

The total actual realisations up to the 30th April 1865 amounted to Rs. 36,06,617.

REVENUE.

NORTHERN
DIVISION.

1864-65.....	Rs. 1,18,15,016
1863-64	„ 1,13,32,603
Increase....	<u>Rs. 4,82,413</u>

In the districts of the Northern Division the total realisations on account of Land Revenue were Rupees 1,18,15,016, being more than in the preceding year by Rs. 4,82,413.

This increase was contributed by three collectorates in the following proportions :—

Kaira.....	Rs. 3,36,707
Tanna	„ 3,73,435
Khandeish.....	„ 26,343
Total....	<u>Rs. 7,36,485</u>

Owing chiefly to a partial failure of crops, consequent on the scantiness of the monsoon, there was in the Ahmedabad and Surat collectorates (including the subdivision of Broach) a decrease aggregating Rs. 2,54,072, deducting which from Rs. 7,36,485, the result is, as has already been shown, a net increase of Rs. 4,82,413.

Sayer Revenue. 1864-65	Rs. 13,03,512
1863-64	„ 11,91,107
Increase	<u>Rs. 1,12,409</u>

The Sayer Revenue realisable in the Northern Division also exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,12,409 contributed

by all the collectorates, except Ahmedabad, in the following proportions :—

Kaira.....	Rs. 1,410
Surat.....	„ 18,788
Tanna	„ 65,587
Khandeish...	„ 27,367
Total....	<u>Rs. 1,13,152</u>

REVENUE.

		Deducting from the above
	Rs. 1,13,152	the amount of decrease
	" 743	(Rs. 743) in the Ahmedabad
Net Increase	Rs. 1,12,409	collectorate, the result is, as
		above mentioned, a net in-
		crease of Rs. 1,12,409.

The total amount of revenue derived in 1864-65 from the Godra Punch Mahals, lately transferred to the administration of the Bombay Government, and now subordinate to the Kaira collectorate, is reported to have been—

Land	Rs. 2,09,628
Sayer	53,081
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,62,709

		The Land Revenue of the	ISLAND OF
1864-65	Rs. 77,393	Island of Bombay for 1864-65	BOMBAY.
1863-64	" 77,271	amounted to Rupees 77,393,	
Increase in 1864-65	Rs. 121	being more than in the preced-	
		ing year by Rs. 121.	

		In the Abkaree Revenue
1864-65	Rs. 1,88,261	there was also an increase of
1863-64	" 1,80,634	Rs. 7,627.
Increase in 1864-65	Rs. 7,627	

There was a deficient supply of water in the HaHa and Meerpoor talookas, of the Hyderabad Collectorate, and a decrease of cultivation in the Shikarpoor Collectorate owing to a dread of floods, which, however, happily did not take place.

The Land Revenue for 1864-65 is estimated at Rupees 39,62,587, and the Sayer Revenue at Rs. 10,69,795.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

The settlement of claims to Inams in the Khandeish Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate, formerly under the superintendence of the Re-

Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner S. D.

venue Commissioner S. D., was transferred during the year under report to the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

It was shown in the preceding year's report that only 100 claims to unadjudicated Inams then remained undisposed of. The claims of those who had refused the settlement have since then been formally adjudicated, and most of the other claimants have accepted the summary settlement, the number of claims now remaining for disposal being only 16.

The financial result of the summary settlement operations up to the 30th April 1865 is an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,99,172, that is *exclusive* of the profit arising from the settlement of claims to Inams in the Khandeish Collectorate and the Colaba Sub-Collectorate.

The summary settlement above mentioned dealt with *unadjudicated* and *hereditary* Inams. Those continuable for one or more lives only are not affected by it. For such *terminable* Inams a scheme of settlement was sanctioned during the year, its object being to extend to this class of Inamdars the same advantages as regards permanence of tenure as were conceded to those whose Inams were brought under the summary settlement.

The progress made in carrying out this new settlement has been considerable. Out of 2,972 terminable Inams the holders of 1,075 have been offered the settlement. Of these 862 have accepted and 216 have declined the offer. The annual income to Government from the settlement so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1865 may be estimated at a little less than Rs. 19,000.

The number of claims to Alienated Revenue disposed of during the year is 218, of the aggregate value of Rupees 43,123-10-10, as will be seen below:—

REVENUE.

		1864-65.			
		No	Value.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Claims to lands, including villages and amuls —					
(a)	Inam	20	3,749	9	11
(b)	Surmjam	11	16,734	8	4
(c)	Wuttun	1	59	8	0
		32	20,543	10	3
Claims to cash and grain allowances		131	20,827	4	7
Claims to compensation for abolished duties		55	1,750	12	0
Total....		218	43,123	10	10

The amount of alienated public revenues recovered by the immediate or prospective resumption of lands and cash allowances was as follows :-

Lands and allowances resumed at once	Rs. 18,689	} Annually.
Ditto ditto prospectively resum- able, having been declared not continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity	„ 11,138	
Arrears credited to Government which would but for the inquiry have been paid	„ 36,096	

The progress made in the year 1864-65 in carrying out the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act (Bombay) VII. of 1863 in the collectorates of Guzerat and the Concan has been very satisfactory.

There were in all 191,868 villages and holdings to which the summary settlement, as provided for by the Act, was applicable. The annual value of these alienations was

Rs. 19,88,381, and had the settlement been applied to them all, a sum of Rs. 2,48,547 would have been realisable.

Up to the end of 1864-65 the settlement had been introduced in no less than 185,624 cases, the revenue realisable from which amounted to Rs. 2,27,455. There were only 6,244 instances in which the settlement had still to be introduced. In only three cases had it been declined.

The above fact, that out of nearly two hundred thousand claims the settlement has been accepted in all but three instances, conclusively proves the popularity of the measure, and the marked success with which it has been attended.

During the year under report 3,815 claims to cash alienations have been inquired into and finally disposed of.

In connection with the subject of Alienated Revenue in the Northern Division may be chronicled the settlement of the claims of the Zamindars, or hereditary district officers, in the Guzerat collectorates.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM, BOMBAY

The following is a contrasted statement of the Revenues of this Branch of the Department for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65 —

ITEMS	REALISATIONS		Increase	Decrease.
	1863-64	1864-65		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
<i>Import Sea Customs</i>				
On general trade	69,77,620	66,83,120	..	....
<i>Spirits and Tobacco</i>				
Special duty on tobacco	1,21,526	1,50,698	.	....
Excise still head duty on spirits	5,11,688	5,92,398	..	....
Customs on spirits imported by land	82	263	..	....
* Miscellaneous items	99	86	..	....
Total Imports	76,16,780	74,06,565	..	2,10,215
<i>Exports.</i>				
Sea customs	5,01,691	4,81,894	..	19,797
Land Frontier duties . .	59,346	60,084	738	....
Grand Total	81,77,817	79,48,543	738	2,30,012
<i>Deduct Increase</i>				738
<i>Net Decrease Rs.</i>				2,29,274

2. The decrease of Rs. 2,29,274 is accounted for as follows :—

Decrease in the amount of customs revenue from tobacco owing to the introduction of Act XXIII. of 1864, by which the duty thereon was reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 per-cent *ad-valorem* Rs. 26,659

Decrease in the whole amount of customs duty on general merchandize imported by sea, exclusive of tobacco and spirits, caused chiefly by the introduction of Act XXIII. of 1864, by which duty on all other articles not enumerated in the said Act, or in Schedule A annexed to Act XI. of 1862, was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7½ per-cent *ad-valorem* duty Rs. 1,38,301

Decrease in the amount of customs duty realised on spirits imported from Europe; the stock in hand from previous year's supply being large, less quantity was imported during this year..... Rs. 1,29,545

Decrease in the amount of duty levied on general merchandize exported by sea, caused chiefly by special exemption by Government granted on the exports of grain to the ports in Kattywar, Kutch, and Cambay, in consequence of famine..... Rs. 19,797

Total Decrease.. 3,14,302

Deduct Increase.

Increase in the amount of still-head duty, owing to a larger quantity of spirits from the Oorun and Bhandoop distilleries having been made and removed than during the preceding year.. Rs. 77,710

CUSTOMS.

[Bombay]

Increase derived under the head of special duty on tobacco	6,372
Increase in the amount of duty realised from spirits imported by land.....	181
Increase derived from Land Frontier duties	738
Increase derived under the head of "miscellaneous items" of revenue	27
Total Increase....Rs.	85,028

Net Decrease....Rs. 2,29,274

3. The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty, in comparison with the preceding year, was—

	Incl. in Maunds.
1863-64.....	3,431,881
1864-65.....	2,921,647

Decrease in 1864-65 .. 510,234

4. The sum realised under the various heads in this branch of the revenue is as follows : —

	1863-64	1864-65
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on salt revenue from the pans	42,22,729	39,47,030
Duty on salt imported by sea	71,013	16,024
Ditto ditto by land.....	3,09,902	2,77,724
Proprietary right of the Government salt-pans	1,05,530	73,893
Ground rent from salt-pans	24,854	23,530
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt	2,991	1,301
	47,37,019	43,40,102
Decrease in 1864-65....Rs.	3,96,917	

5. The amount realised on account of pass fees on opium during the year 1864-55, in comparison with the year preceding, is—

1863-64	Rs. 1,48,40,100
1864-65	„ 2,10,54,000
Increase.	Rs. <u>62,13,900</u>

The number of chests on which the fees were levied being —

	Chests
1863-64	24,733½
1864-65	35,090
Increase	<u>10,356½</u>

6. The rate charged throughout the year was Rs. 600 per chest. The number of chests transmitted to China during 1863-64 was limited, and scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, and consequently more chests were despatched during the year under review.

7. During the year Act XVII. of 1865, amending the law relating to customs duties on imports and exports by sea, was passed and brought into operation.

8. The year under review was very exceptional. Owing to the high prices of cotton, a large trade in that article of commerce took place, but without benefit to the customs revenue. To purchase the supply of cotton required for the home market large importations of specie were received both during 1864-65 and during the previous year.

Amounting to an export of
lbs. 38,05,54,843. Value Rs.
30,37,50,756.

Specie Return.
In 1864-65 Rs. 12,57,80,870
In 1863-64 „ 17,09,37,289

9. This accumulation of wealth gave rise to much speculation in Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Financials, and every kind of speculative scheme, which had the effect of withdrawing money from employment in legitimate trade, and

thus the customs revenue shows a decrease on the previous year of 1863-64.

10. In regard to the decrease exhibited in the salt revenue, it is stated that people employed in this trade usually bring down to the coast grain and return laden with salt. This year so much land was under cotton cultivation and so little under grain cultivation, that there was not much grain for export from above the ghauts. The duty on salt was raised from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8 per maund.

SIND.

	CUSTOMS Imports.	Exports
1863-64 .	2,47,17,372	1,15,80,734
1864-65 .	2,31 67,000	2,92,80,150
Decrease.	<u>15,80,372</u>	<u>1,26,00,584</u>

11. The sea-board trade of Sind has declined during the past year. The imports and exports of the past two years are contrasted in the margin.

12. In imports the decrease consists principally of railway materials, coal, coke, and malt liquor, to the aggregate value of Rs. 13,34,957.

13. The decrease in railway materials is the natural consequence of the completion of the Punjab railway; the falling off in coal and coke is doubtless attributable to the stocks in hand, and the greater part of the reduction in the importation of malt liquor may be ascribed to the same cause.

Apparel	Rs	16,929
Books and Stationery	„	19,144
Cotton goods	„	7,33,370
Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured	„	55,745
Oilman's stores	„	33,525
Machinery	„	2,11,468

On the other hand there has been an increase in the imports of those articles which denote the growing wealth of the province and the extension of internal trade.

14. The following table exhibits a summary of the principal imports which have increased and decreased during the past year, and the ports whence received:—

CUSTOMS.

	America.		Bombay.		Calcutta.	Concan.	Cutch.	
	Cabinetware Machinery.	Ice, Woollens, Glasware, &c.	Metals, Cotton.	Treasure, Sugar, Apparels, Gunnies, &c.	Rice, Gunnies, Sugar, &c.	Sundries.	Seeds, Gunnies.	Grass, Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase..	26,898	..	16,41,037	....	9,33,877	1,242	52,064	..
Decrease..	..	99,033	....	42,84,200	..	..	..	87,013

	Goa and Damaun.		Guzerat.		Madras.	Malabar.	
	Rafters.	Sundries.	Cappas, Treasure, Seeds.	Tobacco, Grain, &c.	Rice.	Fruits, Spice, Coffee, &c.	Timber.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase	1,028	..	32,877	..	28,272	42,668	..
Decrease .....	..	9,160	..	4,329	..	..	19,967

	Mekran.		Persian Gulf.		Rangoon & Moumein.	United Kingdom.	
	Seeds.	Ghee, Mats, &c.	Grain, Fruits, &c.	Wool, Treasure, Stones.	Timber.	Cotton Goods, Machinery, &c.	Railway Material, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase ..	29,202	..	1,92,168	..	2,22,740	11,29,838	....
Decrease ..	..	17,125	....	98,256	....	....	13,34,957

15. It will thus be seen that the import trade with Calcutta, the Concan, Madras, and Rangoon has increased in every item ; that with regard to Guzerat, Malabar, Mekran, and the Persian Gulf ports the increases show a large margin over the decreases, and that only with America, Bombay, Cutch, Goa, and the United Kingdom do the decreases exceed the increases. The American civil war and scarcity in Cutch sufficiently account for the falling off in this respect.

16. The export trade of Sind has also decreased during			the past year (<i>vide</i> margin), but
1863-64	... Rs.	4,18,80,734	83 per-cent of the reduction is attributable to diminished exports of cotton, which the state of the market fully accounts for.
1864-65 ..	.. ..	2,92,80,150	
Decrease . . Rs		<u>1,26,00,584</u>	

17. It is satisfactory to observe that while the exports of cotton have on the whole fallen off, the direct shipments of this material to English and French ports have increased 70½ per-cent in quantity and 79 per-cent in value during the past year ; hence the direct trade with Europe shows an increase. The reduction has been in the exports to Bombay ; and as Sind and Punjab cotton was generally sent to Bombay for the purpose of being mixed with cotton of superior quality, the falling off in this branch of trade is perhaps rather a subject for congratulation than regret.

18. Concurrent with a reduction in cotton exports there have been increased exportations of wool, dyes, hides, ghee, salt-fish, saltpetre, silk, and other staple products of Sind and the adjacent countries.

19. The following table exhibits a summary of the fluctuations in the exports of last year : —

CUSTOMS.

	Aden.	Bombay.		Calcutta.		Ceylon.	Concan.
	Grain, Wines, Spirits, &c.	Ghee, Salt-fish, Dyes, Saltpetre, Silk, Horses, &c.	Cotton, Wool, Grain, Seeds, Shawls.	Naval Stores, Hemp.	Salt.	Sundries.	Sundries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase. . .	20,609	14,70,994	....	5,668	..	..	..
Decrease ..	..	....	1,77,35,888	..	63,771	6,618	2,185

	Cutch.		France.		Goa.	Guzerat.	
	Grain, Dyes, Goor, &c.	Seeds, Oil, Pro- visions.	Cotton, Saltpetre.	Seeds.	Ghee.	Cotton Goods, Seeds, Ghee.	Grain, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase .	5,27,064	....	2,21,844	....	..	1,39,174	..
Decrease .	....	2,66,936	....	5,96,472	7,880	....	4,065

	Malubar.	Mauritius.	Mekran.		Persian Gulf.		United King- dom.
	Horses, Treasure.	Grain, Oil, Provi- sions.	Grain, Fruits.	Cotton Goods, Dyes, Oil, &c.	Dyes, Grain, Oil, Cotton Goods, &c.	Treasure, Leather, Sugar.	Cotton, Wool, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase .	65,300	....	17,193	..	3,44,349	..	42,37,687
Decrease .	....	82,283	..	23,891	....	67,124	....

20. The customs revenue for the past year amounts to Rs. 3,41,674, and compared with that for 1863-64 exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,05,401.

21. The import duties fell off to the extent of Rs. 10,052, and the decrease would have been greater but for the enhanced duties fixed by Government under date the 20th April 1864.

22. The decrease on exports amounts to Rs. 85,791, and is attributable to the remission of duty on grain from ports on the Western Coast, and from Sind to Kattywar, authorised for six months in Government Notification dated 7th January 1865, and to reduced exports.

23. The salt excise in Sind is levied at the rate of 8 annas per maund on the quantity manufactured. The manufactories are defined and well watched, hence the increase, which is satisfactory. The license system prevails.

SALT.	
1863-64.... Rs.	73,539
1864-65 . . . "	1,02,548
Increase.... Rs.	<u>29,009</u>

24. The measures adopted in 1863-64, and noticed in the Administration Report for that year, for substituting Jeysulmere and Bhawulpore for Malwa opium, have been successful. A better description of opium, and one more suited to the tastes of the consumers, is now supplied at a less cost to the people, and, as shown in the margin, with advantage to the revenue. The aid of the Political Superintendent of Thur and Parkur in this matter has contributed to the favourable result.

OPIMUM.	
1863-64.... Rs.	75,752
1864-65. . . "	86,176
Increase.... Rs.	<u>10,424</u>

25. The tax of Rs. 1½ per maund on the export of ghee in the Thur and Parkur districts has realised Rs. 68,760 during the past year. As a substitute for the Income Tax in those districts its popularity and profitableness are unquestionable.

CUSTOMS.

ADEN.

26. Below is a Statement of the external trade of Aden contrasted with that of the previous year :—

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	16,430	....	3,922	5,641	251	....
Coal	14,70,582	....	13,92,544	3,150	3,150	....
Coffee	11,528	....	1,21,212	3,08,289	....	5,36,709
Cotton	1,41,574	....	24,212	26,595	....	1,08,931
Cotton piece goods	12,20,450	....	5,51,812	11,74,397	....	3,02,868
Drugs	9,017	585	....	14,123	470	....
Dyes	6,990	....	4,760	52,030	....	18,866
Feathers	52,243	....	42,293	1,12,086	....	89,037
Fishmaws .....	....	....	....	....	....	80
Fruits	49,290	7,016	....	12,953	....	6,570
Grains	4,23,159	2,38,348	....	1,74,729	1,30,505	....
Gums and Resins	46,824	15,746	....	1,01,869	25,979	....
Hides and Skins	25,831	....	3,952	72,217	35,323	....
Ivory	2,17,717	1,41,350	....	3,10,810	90,376	....
Live stock	1,58,572	....	10,472	36,900	13,012	....
Malt liquor	5,619	....	12,103	....	....	1,396
Mats, &c.	4,055	....	21	1,077	824	....
Metals	45,092	....	20,919	13,205	....	24,559
Manufactured metals ..	200	....	1,671	55	15	....
Mother-o'-pearl shells ..	12	12	....	680	680	....
Oils	23,717	11,486	....	1,168	....	777
Oilman's stores	4,392	3,607	....	75	75	....
Paints and Colours	3,078	661	....	410	375	....
Pearls	1,33,200	....	51,525	2,68,827	74,552	....
Provisions	63,528	....	41,630	41,386	2,196	....
Seeds	37,582	19,160	....	7,610	2,795	....
Silks	15,830	....	5,193	....	....	800
Silk piece goods	82,185	32,017	....	12,230	7,080	....
Spices	1,07,318	43,809	....	26,726	....	2,096
Spirits	6,390	....	22,989	312	312	....
Sugar	49,153	....	27,014	11,238	....	25,897
Tea	2,470	....	8,518	144	94	....
Tobacco	3,76,976	1,41,979	....	1,34,393	84,871	....
Tortoise shells	300	....	200	200	....	1,440
Wax	100	20	....	14,610	3,305	....
Wines	1,720	....	15,533	100	100	....
Woods .....	....	....	1,390	....	....	410
Sundries	1,33,693	....	44,457	55,981	....	54,812
Total Merchandize...	49,59,892	6,55,796	24,38,372	29,96,416	4,76,340	11,25,248
Total Treasure	17,12,592	3,12,860	....	16,46,999	6,03,233	....
Grand Total... Rs	66,72,484	9,68,656	24,38,372	46,43,415	10,79,573	11,25,248

27. In the imports there appears at first sight a falling off, but the deficiency is in reality in the import of coal, which cannot be called an article of trade, and of which this year a very much less quantity has come owing to the unusually large store laid in the year before when freight was so very low. In 1864 coal was imported to the value of Rs. 28,63,126. This year only Rs. 13,92,544 worth have come. The gross imports in 1863-64 were Rs. 97,97,023, deducting from which sum Rs. 28,63,126, value of the coal, there remain Rs. 69,33,897. This year the gross imports are Rs. 82,70,266, deducting from that Rs. 13,92,544, there remains Rs. 68,77,722, being a decrease of only Rs. 56,175. At the same time the exports show an increase to the extent of Rs. 7,30,417, so that on the whole there has been an increase in the general trade of Rs. 6,74,242. The chief decrease in imports, besides in coal, has been in piece goods and coffee. Anticipated famine in the interior, and disorders in Yemen partly account for this: the merchants felt there would be less demand. Mocca coffee does not seem to be so much sought after as it was, and much less came this year from Berbera. In the exports too there was a falling off in coffee, piece goods, and cotton. As less Berbera coffee was imported, the Berbera merchants took away less in piece goods. The change in the arrangements of the fair also had its effect. There may be said to have been no fair. The rival tribes have now settled down, one at Berbera, and the other at Bulhar, a little way distant. This was not clearly understood up-country, and many kafillahs were kept back for fear of the uncertainty. There is still a brisk trade in tobacco.

28. A new and suitable building for the registry of trade has been completed at the Malla Bunder. A small branch office has also been built in the Fort, on the edge of Front Bay, to register Native craft visiting that side.

FINANCE.

The official year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,90,67,206 and closed with one of Rs. 2,31,46,955. The latter balance was distributed as follows :

- 54,19,997 in the General Treasury.
- 1,56,60,211 in the Revenue Treasuries of the Mofussil.
- 3,95,016 in the General and Political Treasuries.
- 3,59,250 in the Military Treasury.
- 1,67,500 in the Public Works Treasury.
- 11,14,951 in the Mint.

Rs. 2,31,46,955 Total.

2. The donations to the Service Funds for 1863-64, which were expunged from the accounts of that year under the orders of the Government of India, have been brought into the accounts of the year 1864-65. The value of European stores and the exchange on Home transaction have also been accounted for.

3. The actual Receipts and Disbursement (including those of the General and Political Treasuries in the Presidency in 1863-64, with the actual and estimated Receipts and Disbursements for 1864-65, are thus exhibited by the Accountant General :—

	Actual 1864-65	Estimated 1864-65	Actual 1864-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	8,17,47,577	8,10,94,000	9,00,68,712
Charges	5,15,65,903	5,96,36,789	6,57,19,262
Surplus	3,01,79,674	2,14,57,210	2,43,49,450
	<u>115</u>		<u>1</u>

and show that in 1864-65 there was as compared with the previous year an increase both in actual receipts and charges amounting to Rs. 83,21,165 and Rs. 1,21,50,769 respectively.

4. Under the head of Disbursements, charges against income in the Revenue Department are found to have increased in the instances of Land Revenue, Forest and Abkaree, Customs, Salt, Opium, Stamps, and Mint, and to have diminished in the instance of Assessed Taxes. Other and more considerable charges against income are, as already mentioned in the preceding year's report, entered under the two headings of "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements" and "Allowances to District and Village Officers."

5. The actual charges against income for 1864-65 are summarised below :—

I. Revenue Department.....	68,30,266
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	55,45,891
III. Allowances to District and Village Officers	54,73,179
IV. Miscellaneous	42,042
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	52
<hr/>	
Total.	Rs. 1,78,91,430

6. The items composing the charges against income in the Revenue Department, ranged in order of their magnitude, stand thus :—

(A) Land Revenue, Forest, and Abkaree..	42,95,457
(B) Mint	10,68,560
(C) Customs	6,33,026
(D) Salt	4,00,117
(E) Stamps	2,57,157
(F) Assessed Taxes	1,25,188
(G) Opium	50,761
<hr/>	
Total.	Rs. 68,30,266

7. Of other disbursements, that on account of the Army amounted to Rs. 2,78,48,410. Under the head of "Civil Service" the charges amounted to Rs. 1,45,27,798. The following table exhibits the items of Civil expenditure in the order of their magnitude :—

Police	39,63,119
Law and Justice	36,04,247
Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes	28,09,839
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments.	20,02,759
Education, Science, and Art	8,57,073
Political Agencies and other Foreign services.	8,08,515
Miscellaneous.	3,58,788
Civil Contingencies, special and temporary ..	1,23,458
Total. . . . Rs.	1,45,27,798

8. In consequence of there being little or no demand during the latter part of the year, which may be attributed principally to the stagnation of trade caused by the commercial panic, the balances in the Revenue Treasuries showed an increase over those of the preceding year.

9. The amount of Home Bills drawn by the Secretary of State was Rs. 2,69,19,000, being less by Rs. 30,31,000 than the estimate. Aid was received from the following Governments and Administrations to enable this Presidency to meet these drafts :—

Government of India	1,45,65,000
Government of Madras	68,50,000
Central Provinces.	7,15,000
Hydrabad Assigned Districts	20,50,000
Total Rs.	2,41,80,000

10. The amounts advanced to and received from the three Railway Companies connected with this Presidency, and Indus Flotilla, were as follows :—

	Advanced.	Received.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway..	1,09,25,294	26,58,522
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	34,06,507	7,43,790
Sind Railway	5,77,035	3,58,677
Indus Steam Flotilla	1,26,780	1,71,713
Total. . . . Rs.	<u>1,50,35,616</u>	<u>39,32,702</u>

THE MINT.

11. The importation of bullion was much smaller during the year under review than in the previous year, the amounts being Rs. 3,62,35,617 and Rs. 6,88,48,000 respectively.

12. The amount coined and paid into the General Treasury was Rs. 5,59,48,900. Mint certificates were issued for Rs. 4,98,62,600. The following table gives the amount of Mint certificates issued and of the money coined during each of the past five years :—

	Mint Certificates issued	New Coin paid at the Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	1,71,50,500	1,98,02,400
1861-62	1,75,61,200	4,05,92,800
1862-63	7,13,10,600	6,06,56,900
1863-64	6,38,50,000	7,60,40,000
1864-65	4,98,62,600	5,59,48,900

13. The average monthly coinage of the year under review was Rs. 46,62,408.

POLITICAL.

KATTYWAR.

The affairs of Kattywar continued to occupy prominent attention during the year of report.

2. The Chiefs of the province, following the enlightened example of the Jam of Naonuggur, abolished the levy of Transit Duties in their respective domains. This measure will mark an important era in the commercial progress of Kattywar, where, in consequence of the minute subdivision of estates exercising separate jurisdiction, these duties were unusually harrassing and numerous. The acknowledgments of the Viceroy were expressed to the Chiefs for the liberality displayed by them in carrying out this desirable measure of reform.

3. Efforts were made by several States to organise Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice. The State of Bhownuggur published and put in force a complete elementary procedure and a Code of punishments; other States as a first step towards reform separated their judicial business from the revenue management.

4. The growing desire of the Chiefs for improving the means of communication in the province was shown by 15 of them subscribing Rs. 14,50,000 to induce Government to construct Railways instead of the ordinary road proposed to connect Wudwan with Ahmedabad. This project of the Chiefs is receiving attentive consideration in the Department of Public Works.

5. At Bhownuggur His Highness the Thakoor has constructed landing-places and roads leading to them, which add most considerably to the facilities of that port for loading

and discharging cargo. A handsome tank for drinking-water and a good bridge have also been built near the city.

6. In the Gulf of Kutch His Highness the Jamis engaged in making a first-class piece of road from the village of Behree to the Creek situated about two miles from it where native ships lie; he contemplates constructing a quay and embanked ground for landing and storing merchandize. At present the whole neighbourhood of the Creek is under water at high-tides.

7. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has engaged the services of an English Engineer for improving the port of the rising city of Verawul. During the year of report minute surveys of the anchorage were executed, and preliminary arrangements were made for the commencement of a sea-wall and pier.

8. The Kattywar Local Road Fund has constructed a moorumed and unbridged road from Rajcote to Bamunbore, 18 miles from Rajcote, towards Ahmedabad.

9. These works, as well observed by the Political Agent, are but mere specks on the surface of the great peninsula of Kattywar, but they may be accepted as an earnest of the spirit of improvement which has recently been infused into the administration of the Chiefs of the province.

10. Peace and order continued to be maintained in all the districts of Kattywar, except within a limited area on the southern coast.

11. The high prices prevailing throughout the province, while contributing largely to the material prosperity of the Chiefs and landholders, pressed with unusual severity on the poorer classes, and enabled the Waghers to enlist a considerable body of outlaws to aid them in their plundering expeditions. At the close of the year 1864 the strength of these bands was not under 300 men, some of whom had been in arms since

POLITICAL.

1859. After attacking and plundering a town, they usually broke up into small parties and distributed themselves in the strong jungles of the Gheer until a favourable opportunity occurred for renewing their attacks. The defiant attitude which they at length assumed compelled Major Keatinge to move out a detachment of Cavalry, Infantry, and two mountain howitzers from Rajcote to hold them in check. Meanwhile measures are being concerted for equipping a force to pursue the rebel bands into their haunts and to capture or destroy the Wagher leaders. The operations of this force will be directed by the Political Agent, Major Keatinge, on the opening of the next season.

12. It is satisfactory to notice, in proof of the local character of the disturbances on the southern coast, that the British and Gackwar tribute was collected with the utmost regularity, while the crime returns of the province show that, except within the disturbed area, the security of life and property had increased with the increasing prosperity of the population.

KUTCH.

13. There was little improvement in the internal affairs of the province of Kutch during the year under review. The sufferings of the poorer classes of the population, arising from the high price of produce of all kinds, were aggravated by the failure of the monsoon of 1864. As a measure of relief Government authorised the remission of the export duty on grain from the ports of the western coast and Sind to the Kutch ports for a period of six months, which has proved a great blessing to the country.

14. Notwithstanding the distress thus prevailing, the province has been remarkably free from serious crime, and no instance of highway or gang robbery is known to have occurred. The frequency of suicides has long been a noteworthy feature in the crime returns of Kutch. Thirty-two cases were reported during the year of report against thirty-

POLITICAL.

seven in the previous year, the greater proportion being as usual among females. The Political Agent attributes this to ill-treatment, owing to the inferior status which women occupy in all Eastern countries. It is only by extended means of education that the evil can in any way be mitigated, but unfortunately Kutch is much behind other provinces in Western India in regard to agencies for the moral improvement of the people. The Schools at Bhooj and Mandavee continue to maintain their efficiency. The latter is highly popular, and has been liberally endowed by a Khoja merchant during the past year. The Vernacular Schools at Anjar, Mopandra, and Vera are progressing. A commencement has been made in the work of improving the harbour at Mandavee. His Highness the Rao, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited that port at the end of the year, and superintended the preliminary arrangements. It is proposed to work downwards towards the mouth of the Creek.

REWA KANTA.

15. The tranquillity of the Rewa Kanta was interrupted towards the close of the year of report by a serious disturbance on the frontier between the Loonawarra and Soanth States, having its origin in a boundary dispute. In the affray 22 men were killed and wounded on both sides. Order was speedily restored on the arrival of the Political Agent at the scene of the disturbance. A small force had been ordered to march from Baroda to support the Political Agent's authority, but its services were not required. Inquiries are now in progress, with the view of bringing home punishment to those responsible for this serious breach of the peace and loss of human life.

*16. The misunderstanding between the Raja of Raj-peepia and his father, which followed on the abdication of the latter a few years ago, has unhappily been revived. The Raja's father, who has not yet severed all connection with the admi-

nistration of the State, has been advised to place a continuously increasing share of the management in the hands of his son. It is hoped that with the mediation of the Political Agent a better understanding will be reestablished between the parties.

17. Owing to the mismanagement of the affairs of Deoghur Barreah, after the death of the late Raja in February 1864, it was found necessary to resort to the extreme measure of attaching the State during the minority of the present Chief, and placing its management in the hands of the Political Agent. This arrangement will, it is anticipated, lead to a speedy improvement of the condition and resources of the State, which have suffered from long and systematic neglect. In the meantime every care will be taken to train the young Chief for the duties of his future station, and a periodical report has been called for on the progress made in his studies.

18. The number of schools in this province increased from ten to twelve—a number still wholly inadequate for the Educational wants of the Rewa Kanta owing to the apathy of the Chiefs in the matter.

19. During the year Captain Barton laid down the boundary line between the States of Loonawarra and Ballasinore, involving a length of about 15 miles.

KOLHAPOOR.

20. The Raja of Kolhapoor, who was vested with the government of his Principality in November 1863, continued to administer the affairs of all the departments of the State in a most satisfactory manner. The population generally were orderly and contented, and the condition of the country was one of increasing prosperity. The warm personal interest taken by the Raja in promoting Education has had the best possible effect on all classes. The Vernacular schools of the Principality which are under his direct management were popular and flourishing.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

21. The head-quarters of the Southern Muratha Agency were removed from Belgaum to Kolhapoor on the 1st September 1863, in accordance with the arrangement vesting the Political Agent at Kolhapoor with the control of affairs in the Southern Muratha Country.

22. The Assistant Political Agent visited the estates of all the Chiefs during the year of report, and observed many proofs of the increasing attention given by them in the administration of their affairs.

23. The Revenue Survey had been successfully carried out in one of the Mahals of the Sanglee State, and the benefit which may be anticipated from this measure will, it is hoped, lead to its introduction into other Jagheers. An Anglo-Vernacular School had been established by the Chief of Sanglee at his principal town, and a suitable school-house is in course of construction at a cost of Rs. 12,000. In Meeruj surveys are being executed for an aqueduct to be connected with some springs about two miles distant from the town. The work is one of some magnitude. The Anglo-Vernacular school in this Jagheer is attended by nearly 200 pupils. The Chief of Koorundwar has for some time ceased to take any active share in the management of his affairs, and passes his time in fishing and sporting. The Jagheer is virtually administered by the Chief's wife, the Bacc Saheb, whose administration is not at all popular, while the relations of the Chief with the junior branches of the family are most unsatisfactory. The Chief of Jumkhundee has been employed during the past year in building a new residence for himself, and carrying out a project for supplying his principal town with water from a lake about a mile distant. He has spent a good deal of money in the purchase of a steam-plough and other European novelties, which have produced a highly favourable impression throughout the country regarding the resources and subtlety of Euro-

pean skill. An excellent Dispensary has been established at Jumkhundee under the supervision of a Graduate of Grant Medical College, and is doing an infinity of good.

SIND.

24. Excepting two petty raids for purposes of cattle-lifting, the tranquillity of the Frontier has been undisturbed during the past year. In both instances the marauders, who were alarmed and offered resistance, were overtaken, attacked, and cut up by detachments of the Sind Horse.

25. Sher Dil Khan, who was called by the Chiefs and people to the Musnud of Khelat on the deposition of Meer Khodabad Khan, was assassinated by a disloyal soldier in May 1864. He was succeeded by Meer Khodabad Khan, who was restored to the Khanate by the voluntary act of the people, the restoration being unaccompanied by any bloodshed save that of Sher Dil Khan. British interests may be said to benefit by the change of rulers, and the subsequent recognition of the Khan by His Excellency the Viceroy and the rehabilitation of the treaty of 1854 have gone far towards strengthening the hands of the Meer and securing the peaceful transit of traders through his dominions. The disturbances during the past year in the Bawulpoor State had in no way affected this Frontier.

ADEN.

26. The same favourable results which marked the internal administration of Aden during the preceding year were visible in the affairs of this important dependency during the year 1864-65. The trade of Aden exhibited a slight falling off in Imports, but the Exports showed an increased of Rupees 7,30,417, resulting on the whole in an increase of Rupees 6,74,242 in the general trade of the port as compared with 1863-64.

27. In political matters, the most friendly relations were maintained with the Arab tribes around Aden until towards the close of the year, when the conduct of the Foodlee Chief gave cause for some anxiety, and led to the revival of the question of employing a small body of Mounted Police for checking plundering excursions on the roads leading from the interior into Aden. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction to notice that this old Chief found no supporters beyond his own tribe, and that his neighbours coöperated in every way with the Political Resident to curb his extravagant pretensions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The appropriations for the Public Works of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1864-65 were as follows, exclusive of the grant for the purchase of land for Railways :—

Imperial Funds.....	Rs. 1,27,25,266
Local Funds.....	„ 25,30,638

Total....Rs. 1,52,55,904

And the approximate gross expenditure in the year, including establishment, has been Rs. 1,21,02,691, showing a difference of Rs. 31,53,213 less than the appropriations.

Of this expenditure the approximate cost of establishment during the year was Rs. 16,16,470, giving a percentage of 13·35 on the gross expenditure.

MILITARY.—ARMY.

FORTIFICATIONS.

1. *Bombay.*—The operations were recommenced on the 22nd September 1864, and at the close of the season the state of the Oyster Rock Battery. work was as follows :—

2. The outer revetments, including piers, arches, and the cut-stone masonry under the arches, completed, and the

faces of the work generally raised to the level of the terreplein, or to 15 feet above highwater mark.

3. The work remaining to be done consists of the interior revetment of the terreplein of rubble masonry faced with ashlar, the earthen filling in of the terreplein between the outer and inner revetments, and the completion of the parapet, bounettes, and traverses.

4. The magazine and shell-room, the parapet-wall to the gorge, and the racers for the guns have also to be provided.

5. The spandrils over the arches are filled in with concrete faced with ashlar.

6. The parapets are of moorum, with slight retaining-walls of masonry.

7. During the year 64,000 cubic feet of ashlar and 970 cubic feet of rubble masonry have been set, 20,000 cubic feet of concrete, and 65,000 cubic feet of moorum filling between the parapet, retaining-walls, under the arches, &c.

8. The exact nature of the armament of this battery, and the necessary additions and alterations to meet the requirements of modern artillery not being yet decided upon, renders it difficult to name the period required for its completion, but in all probability the year 1867 will see the Oyster Rock Battery armed, and completed as far as the most essential points are concerned.

9. During the monsoon months of July, August, and September 1864 very little was done.
Middle Ground Battery

10. In October 1864 the work was fairly started.

11. In December 1864 a space 60 feet by 20 was raised to about 5 or 6 feet above highwater mark, levelled, covered with moorum, and a temporary office erected for the officer in charge of the work.

12. In February 1865 a gang of workpeople was entertained to carry up the stone from the sides towards the interior of the filling, as the boats could not get sufficiently near to unload.

13. In March 1865 an elliptical figure 400 feet by 300 feet, to serve for the platform of a battery 300 feet by 200 feet, with a berm of 50 feet clear all round, had been filled in.

14. In May all operations were stopped for the monsoon.

15. The elliptical figure, 400 feet by 300 feet of an area of nearly two acres, is about 6 or 7 feet above the irregular space between it and lowwater mark, and with the exception of the site for the office, averages 3 feet below high-water spring-tides.

16. 298,699 cubic yards of stone have been thrown down over the shoal from the commencement of work up to 30th April 1865.

17. The area visible at low-water springs is 14,910 square yards or $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

18. Completed and armed; some trifling work in connection with the approach has been carried out.

Cross Island Battery.

19. Completed and armed.

Colaba Point Battery.

20. Completed.

Butcher's Island Battery.

21. The bay on the north-east side of the island has been improved, and piers built.

Kennery Island Quarry.

22. The two piers have been strengthened and improved, tramways laid down, magazine, storeroom built, and officer's bungalow completed.

Pau Pier Quarries.

23. The quarries are now in good working condition.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The expenditure on the Bombay Defences for the year has been—

	Rupees.	Rupees.
Oyster Rock Battery.....	3,27,933	
Middle Ground Battery	6,11,702	
Cross Island Battery.....	2,520	
Colaba Point Battery	920	
Butcher's Island Battery	294	
Expend on the Batteries ..	....	9,43,369
Pau Pier Quarries.....	1,26,797	
Kennory Island Quarry	27,622	
Tools, Plant, and Stores	1,26,016	
Expend in connection with the Batteries .....	....	2,80,435
Total expended in 1864-65 ..	....	12,23,804

25. The demolition of the Western Ramparts has been completed.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 8,377

Budget allotment, 9,417

26. The demolition of the Ramparts from the Mint to Fort George on the eastern face of the town has been completed, with the exception of a small portion on which some markets abut.

Removal of the Eastern Ramparts.

Expended in 1864-65 Rs. 9,472

Budget allotment 1864-65, 10,000

27. Aden.—Three-fourths of the plastering of the parapet and ramparts has been done, and the slopes of the ramparts have been revetted with stone.

Isthmus Defences.

Expended in 1864-65..... Rs. 15,129

28. Racer beds have been laid down in the battery this year. Shell-room and magazine completed, and moveable bridge fixed. Pivots have been obtained from Bombay, and the work will be carried out next season.

Ras Tarshyne Battery.

29. An additional magazine and shell-room are in fair progress, their side walls and roofs having been built this year.

Expended in 1864-65..... Rs. 6,726

Allotment 1864-65..... „ 7,337

30. The additions referred to in last year's report are completed.

Ras Morbut Mole Battery.

31. A masonry platform has been laid and a traversing gun mounted. A shell-room has been commenced and completed.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 2,936

Allotment 1864-65..... „ 3,285

32. Shell-room commenced and completed.

West Cliff Battery.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 1,390

Allotment 1864-65..... „ 1,396

ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

33. One barrack, with cookhouse, washhouse, a urinary, privies, canteen, water and meat shed, and quarter-guard have been handed over to the troops, also a patcherry with its outhouses for 9 families. Work done this year consists in completing the superstructure, roofing, &c. of one barrack, roofing in and completing the out-

Upper-storied Barracks,
Steamer Point.

PUBLIC WORKS.

houses to the same, likewise roofing in and completing a patcherry with its outhouses, and building the guard-room and water and meat shed. It is expected that the remainder of the work will be completed next official year if funds are forthcoming.

Expended in 1864-65	Rs. 60,787
Budget allotment 1864-65	Rs. 40,170
Further grant.	„ 20,000
	<hr/> 60,170

34. One barrack has been given over to the troops,
Four upper-storied Barracks, another made ready for the roofing,
Front Bay. leaving 2 barracks not yet begun.

Expended in 1864-65	Rs. 34,976
Budget allotment 1864-65 ..	„ 35,170

35. Two patcherries with outhouses, quarter-guard,
canteen, library, and non-com-
Subsidiary buildings to Bar- missioned officers' mess cook-
racks at the Itshmus. house, cookroom to barracks, 2
washhouses, 2 water and meat sheds, 1 privy, 2 urinaries,
hospital with outhouses, apothecary's quarters and outhouses,
have either been given over or are nearly ready for the troops.
During the year the patcherries and outhouses, quarter-
guard, canteen, library, hospital, and apothecary's quarters
with outhouses have been roofed in, and the superstructure
of the Commissariat Stores nearly completed.

Expended in 1864-65	Rs. 70,599
Budget allotment 1864-65 ..	Rs. 20,000
Supplementary do.	„ 20,000
Further grant	„ 30,000
	<hr/> 70,000

36. This year 4 married men's pendalls, 4 non-commissioned officers' quarters, rear-guard, and water-shed have been completed. All remaining buildings, except those last year as per margin, have been completed to roofing, namely 6 pendalls for single men and 2 pendalls for married men.

Native Infantry Lines.
24 Pendalls.
12 Non-Commissioned officers' quarters.
1 Quarter Guard.
2 Water Sheds.

Expended in 1864-65 Rs. 19,824

Supplementary Budget allotment 1864-65, , 20,000

37. *Northern Concan.*—Quarters for three officers are complete with the exception of glazing, colouring, and ceilings, and the roofing and completing of the outhouses.

Quarters for sick officers at Matheran.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 10,435

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 9,176

Unexpended balance..... „ 1,259

38. This deficiency in the expenditure during the year is due to the general pressure on the labour market, and to the scarcity of water on the hill, which interfered with the vigorous prosecution of the masonry work.

39. *Mount Abov.*—13 out of 16 barracks are completed and all occupied by the detachment. The remaining 3 barracks are very nearly completed. All the outhouses are occupied, except one latrine, which will be ready immediately. The subsidiary buildings in connection with the barracks will now be vigorously pushed on.

Barracks.

Sanctioned allotment for 1864-65—

For barracks and outhouses..... Rs. 80,885

For hospital, patcherries, &c. „ 18,000

Amount expended in 1864-65..... Rs. 98,885

PUBLIC WORKS.

40. *Deesa*.—Nearly completed. The buildings will be ready for occupation before the end of May. The remainder of the estimate, Rs. 3,315, is to be provided in 1865-66.

Sanctioned allotment for 1864-65...Rs. 10,296
Expended in 1864-65..... „ 10,296

41. *Ahmedabad*.—The spaces between the posts in front of the shed have been built up with brick and mud masonry. Work commenced in March and completed in April 1865.
- Converting the old Golundauze Hospital into a Staff Hospital.

Amount of sanction.....Rs. 961
Expended in 1864-65 „ 913

42. *Mount Aboo*.—Far advanced towards completion, and will probably be made over to the Commissariat officer about the 25th May.
- Piggery.

Sanctioned allotment 1864-65.....Rs. 3,084
Expended in 1864-65 „ 3,084

43. *Poona*.—The construction of the two upper-storied barracks and a range of patcheries with subsidiary buildings at Wanowree has been contracted for by the Bombay Building and Contract Company, and they should be nearly finished; the Company are, however, performing their work very slowly, and it will be taken from them on the expiration of the time allowed for its completion, viz. 23rd June 1865. The walls of inner buildings are raised to an average height of 15 feet, and the family quarters are finished and given over for occupation.
- Barracks at Wanowree.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Allotment.	Rs. 80,699
Additional allotment	„ 14,411
	<hr/>
	Rs 95,110

Amount expended to 30th April 1865. . Rs 39,698

44. The range has been given over for occupation, but it is not wholly finished ; it contains 20 quarters, each affording accommodation of 2 rooms 16' × 12' and 16' × 18', and a verandah in front.
- A range of family quarters for European Sappers and Miners at Poona.

Allotment.	Rs. 27,037
Additional allotment ..	„ 3,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 30,037

Amount expended to 30th April 1865. . Rs 17,394

45. *Kirkee* — These barracks have been wholly finished and given over for occupation ; they have been undertaken by contract. and the work is not very satisfactory, owing to the estimate and contract having been made previous to the great rise in the price of labour and materials at Poona.
- Lower-storied Barracks with fittings at Kirkee

Allotment.	Rs. 11,085
Additional grant	„ 13,076
	<hr/>
	Rs. 24,161

Amount expended to 30th April 1865. Rs. 21,077

46. 100 stalls were obtained from England and erected for the Artillery horses at Kirkee as an experiment. The cost has amounted to Rs. 161 per stall. The efficiency of these stables
- Iron Stabling at Kirkee.

PUBLIC WORKS.

has yet to be considered and determined by the Military authorities.

Allotment Rs. 30,000

Expenditure up to 30th April 1865. „ 16,183

47. *Ahmednuggur*.—Three out of seven blocks have been completed, and the foundations and filling in to the level of the plinth have been laid down for a fourth range. Each building is 317 feet in length, 30 feet wide, resting on four rows of masonry pillars, the two inner $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and two outer $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; there is standing room in each shed for 70 horses, thus affording altogether accommodation for 490 horses. On the completion of two blocks it was urged by the Regimental authorities that the width of the buildings was too limited, and a recommendation was made to make an addition of four feet, which has finally been sanctioned; the reference caused considerable delay in the progress of the work.

Stables for Cavalry at Ahmednuggur.

Allotment Rs. 27,021

Expenditure up to 30th April 1864. „ 20,408

48. The work has not been commenced, beyond collecting materials and making some alterations and additions to the existing hospital building, in consequence of Government having directed new designs to be prepared according to the recent instructions and improvements for barrack buildings recommended by the Government of India. The modified plans and estimates have been prepared and submitted for sanction.

Barracks for the Royal Horse Artillery.

Allotment Rs. 60,813

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 13,881

49. *Poona District*.—One of these barracks (which are to accommodate 30 men in each) has been built to its full height, 18 feet; roof in progress; the other about half finished.
- Two new Barracks with Outhouses at Poorundhur.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65..Rs 19,855

Expended in 1864-65 ,, 8,769

50. *Sattara*.—Quarters for 12 families were nearly completed last year, the quarters for the whole 24 were completed this year. Rs. 27,694 have been spent on this work this year. The original Budget allotment was Rs. 15,292, and Rs. 11,857 was supplementary, making a total of Rs. 27,149.
- Quarters for 24 families attached to Barracks at Sattara

51. *Belgaum*.—Most of the subsidiary buildings that were in course of erection at the commencement of the year have been completed. They consist of Stables with subsidiary buildings for Royal Artillery. guard-rooms, gunsheds, harness and store-rooms, canteen and coffee-rooms, and quarters for the farmer. The school and orderly-rooms, with serjeants' mess and schoolmaster's quarters, will be available before the setting in of the monsoon, or very soon after.

52. There are besides these other subsidiary buildings, comprising workshop, forge, magazine, guard-room for horse lines, and quarters for serjeant-major and quartermaster serjeant, to be constructed before the arrangements for the Royal Artillery in camp can be said to be complete. Provision has been made for these in the Budget for 1865-66.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 7,459

Additional funds granted { Rs. 11,020 }
 { „ 14,041 } „ 25,061

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 24,804

53. This building, which was in progress last year, has been completed. Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 2,802.
Library for European Troops.

54. *Poona*.—The new powder-works at Kirkee were commenced in December last, and several of the buildings and the enclosure-walls are nearly finished. Gunpowder Factory at Kukee.
It is possible to complete the factory within a year if the machinery arrives from England, but until water is brought to the site it cannot be used, as the consumption per hour for feeding the boilers and the condensers of the steam-engines will not be less than 16,000 gallons.

Allotment Rs. 2,50,000

Amount expended to 30th April 1865. „ 1,74,518

55. This has been wholly finished and is now at work, and the Commissariat officer has reported that it is a highly remunerative work.
Constructing a new Steam Bakery at Poona

Amount of estimate Rs. 19,177

Amount expended to 30th April 1865. „ 18,814

(or Rs. 9,588 in 1864-65 and the remainder in the preceding year).

55A *Sind*.—The only important buildings constructed during the year were stables for the Royal Artillery horses at Hyderabad and Kurrachee. Stables for Royal Artillery horses at Hyderabad and Kurrachee.
Rs. 26,727.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.—REVENUE.

56. *Nassick*.—The sum of Rs 4,285 has been expended in this year; the work was suspended owing to discussions with reference to a better site, after some delay the matter was

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

settled, and the work commenced in the month of June 1864, since which time it has been advancing as rapidly as possible.

Sanctioned amount Rs. 9,799

Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 1,285

57. *Belgaum*.—This building, with its two towers of Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Belgaum. defence, is in an advanced state. It will probably be completed by the opening of the monsoon

Estimated costRs. 9,684

Sanctioned allotment from Reserve Fund. „ 5,684

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 5,015

Erecting Mamlutdar's Cutcheries at Kulgutghic and Hureckeroor. -

58. *Dharwar*.—These buildings have been completed.

Sanctioned Rs. 2,049

Expenditure..... „ 2,176

59. *Canara*.—The amount (Rs. 25,000) allotted on this account has been expended. The Collector's Cutcherry, Carwar. superstructure of the cutcherry itself was finished ready for the tresses, and the outbuildings were completed.

60. Little more than Rs. 1,200 out of Rs. 14,420 sanctioned expended owing to difficulty of procuring labourers. Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Hullial.

61. Sanction Rs. 12,420; nearly half expended. Superstructure completed and roofing in hand. Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Coompta

62. *Northern Concan*.—The foundation and plinth have been completed and the wood-work prepared. Custom House at Karanja

Budget allotment 1864-65Rs. 1,999

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 1,238

Unexpended balance ... „ 761

63. The work is suspended owing to a difference between the Revenue and Customs Department regarding the land on which it is being built.

Custom House at Alibagh. 64. This building will, it is hoped, be completed before the rains set in.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 2,760

Expenditure during 1864-65. „ 1,957

65. *Surat*.—A barrack has been converted into a custom-house and some other alterations effected. A timber bridge on the ditch of the castle has been constructed to provide easy access from the custom-house to the Chaput Bunder.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65. Rs. 3,865

Expenditure in 1864-65. „ 4,605

Excess. . Rs. 740

The work has been completed.

Quarters for the Customs Establishment at Rye Moordhey. 66. *Northern Concan*.—These buildings are nearly completed. Only wattle and daub partitions remain to be done.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 10,058

Expenditure during 1864-65. „ 8,034

Saving Rs. 2,034

67. *Surat*.—Several buildings which were formerly used as soldiers' barracks, &c. have been adapted for the use of the Collector's establishment. This work was commenced in 1863-64

Additions and alterations in the (Surat) Castle for Cutcherry purposes

PUBLIC WORKS.

(and Rs. 921 were expended during that period) and completed in 1864-65 at a total cost of Rs 1,401.

68. *Northern Concan.*—Superstructure nearly finished, and woodwork prepared.
Post Office at Rotundee.

The building is expected to be completed before the monsoon.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 1,210
Expended in 1864-65 „ 821

69. The building is complete, and was given over to the postal authorities in January last.
Post Office at Kunjut.

Expenditure during 1864-65..... Rs. 5,597

POST OFFICE.

70. *Poona district.*—This building is nearly completed.
Post Office at Poorundhur.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65 .. Rs. 1,601
Expended in 1864-65 „ 1,518

71. *Canara.*—Building completed.
Post Office, Carwar.

Allotment Rs. 6,000
Expenditure „ 6,000

•GENERAL.

72. *Poona.*—A house, No. 1, was purchased at Poona by the Public Works Department from Colonel Phayre for a legislative court-house at a cost of Rs. 50,875.
Council Hall in new Neutral Lines at Poona.

73. *Poona and Kirkee*.—Materials to the value of Rs. 4,390 have been collected for this building, but it has not been commenced as the design was not ready in time.

New Residence for His Excellency the Governor at Gunesh Khind.

(CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.)

74. This building, the gift of the Honourable Mr. Rus-
Leper Ward, Jamsetjee Je- tomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is
jeebhoy Hospital about two-thirds completed.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, thus describes the work :—

“ The main building consists of two large wards (27½' × 19') and two small wards (24' × 19½'), with open corridors 11 feet in width in the front and rear and 10 feet in width at the ends; in the two front angles of the corridors there are two bathrooms (12' × 12'), and in the rear angles two necessaries of similar size, including passages partitioned off. There is also a carriage porch covering 32' × 20', with three open archways on clustered columns similar to the arches of the corridors, and a carriage archway of similar construction, affording a clear way of 10 feet in width between the plinths of the bases. The architecture of the building is early English of the 2nd period, and its construction is of irregular coursed Breccia rubble, with calcareous limestone dressings. The roofs over rooms are open timber framework of a pitch of 45° and 60°, covered in with ½" tongued and grooved planking, and corrugated iron ornamented with cast-iron galvanized crestings, with wrought-iron bannerets and finials painted maroon with points oil-gilded. The flat roofs over corridors and porch consist of thin slabs of limestone with concrete and Portland cement over teak joists.

*The foundations of a detached building are laid.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 46,007

Supplementary Budget allotment,

1864-65..... „ 81,070

75. *Surat*.—Teakwood venetian windows have nearly been completed and ready to be fixed at the expense of the founder of the hospital.

Cowasjee Jehangeer Hospital, inserting Venetian Windows to.

• Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs 2,000

76. A corrugated iron roof has been fixed; doors and windows made during the year. The building has been completed and opened for the use of the public

Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh's Dhurrumsalla in front of the Railway Station.

Estimated amount Rs 25,281

Amount expended „ 25,828

Expenditure incurred in 1864-65 „ 7,829

77. *Northern Concan*.—The main building is very nearly completed, and will be handed over in a few days.

Public Buildings at Matheran

The outhouse or apothecary's quarters will also be finished very soon now.

Expenditure during 1864-65 . . . Rs. 4,007

77A. *Poona*.—This is a handsome cut-stone building, designed in the early English Gothic style, to contain 200 patients. Rs. 50,000 are contributed towards its erection and one lakh for its endowment by the late Mr. David Sassoon.

David Sassoon Hospital

78. The walls of the building have been built to within six feet of the roof, and it will be completed during the ensuing official year.

Budget allotment . . Rs. 50,000

Additional allotment { „ 50,000 } Rs. 1,13,979
 { „ 13,979 }

Amount expended to 30th April 1865 „ 80,726

PRESIDENCY MINT.

79. *Bombay*.—The additions, divided by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, into 1st and 2nd set, are both completed.

The 1st set consists of boiler-room ($46\frac{1}{2}' \times 38'$), engine workshop ($34' \times 24'$), rooms for engines of 20 and 40 horse-power each respectively ($24' \times 10'$) and ($54' \times 14'$), rolling mill-room ($62' \times 54'$), stronghold ($22' \times 12'$), annealing-room ($48' \times 22'$), cutting-out room ($38' \times 18'$), adjusting mill-room ($38' \times 24'$), assorting-room ($22' \times 22'$).

Paving and part of verandah done during the year

Expended in 1864-65 Rs. 5,092

Supplementary Budget allotment, 1864-65 ,, 8,218

80. The 2nd set: "coining-room" ($78' \times 21'$), a vacuum pump-room ($51' \times 16'$), annealing-room ($69' \times 25'$), milling-room ($20\frac{1}{2}' \times 25\frac{1}{4}'$), shaking-room ($18' \times 25\frac{1}{4}'$), stronghold ($12\frac{1}{4}' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'$), office-room ($15' \times 25\frac{1}{4}'$), weighing-room ($62\frac{1}{2}' \times 24'$).

Roofing, paving, and two strongholds completed during the year.

Expended in 1864-65 Rs. 27,837

Allotment 1864-65 ,, 27,848

ECCLESIASTICAL.

81. *Northern Concan*.—Expenditure during 1864-65 Rs 2,717.

The sittings have all been made up in Tanna and conveyed to Matheran, where they are now being fixed in the Church. The reading-desk is completed and the pulpit nearly so.

Other alterations and additions nearly completed, but the monsoon will intervene and stop work until October.

82. *Poona District*.—This building, which is to accommodate 120 persons, has been nearly all finished. It was originally proposed to be built by private contributions, and was commenced by the Reverend Mr. Gell, without a regular plan and estimate. Government afterwards sanctioned Rs 5,000 for completing it, but that amount did not prove sufficient.

Allotment sanctioned in Government
Resolution No. 861 of 1865..... Rs. 3,500
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 6,288

83. *Poona*.—A stone building, capable of accommodating 400 people, is in course of erection. The style of architecture is early English Gothic, and the walls of the edifice have been built up 12 feet from the ground.

Budget allotment Rs. 30,000
Amount expended to 30th April 1865 „ 16,288

Poona and Kirkee.—This building is a cut stone Gothic edifice, and will contain 600 sittings. The walls have been built up to an average height of 8 feet.

Budget allotment Rs. 15,000
Amount expended to 30th April 1865.. „ 13,153

84. *Poona*.—A new burial-ground for the Ghorepooree barracks at Poona has been enclosed by a masonry wall 6 feet in height, and the enclosure is 275 feet square.

Amount of estimate..... Rs. 7,544
Amount expended to 30th April 1865.. „ 6,214

85. *Canara*.—The work of “enclosure wall” to Protestant and Roman Catholic burial-grounds, Carwar, was commenced in 1863-64 and completed in

Enclosure wall to Burial-ground, Carwar.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1864-65 within Rs. 7,124. A simple wall of laterite and chunam, with two entrance gates.

86. *Belgaum*.—This edifice, which was commenced eight year ago and suspended before the foundations were completed, was recommenced in August 1864 upon a new design, in which the existing foundations were utilized as far as possible. It is now above ground and complete to floor level; the bevilled plinth has been commenced, and a considerable quantity of stone is prepared ready for carrying on the work.

Budget allotment	Rs. 20,000
Sanctioned for expenditure	„ 5,564
Expenditure during 1864-65	„ 5,395

JUDICIAL.

POLICE.

87. *Khandesh*.—The work was commenced in January, and during the year Rs. 1,499 were spent. The whole will be complete in 1865-66. The work is about one-fourth completed

One large and ten small
Police stations in the Ahmed-
abad Collectorate.

88 *Ahmedabad*.

Khokra.	Bhowsur.	Stables at Charode.
Dhollera.	Maudul.	Sannud.
Solla.	Dholka.	Stables at do.
Surkej.	Stables at do.	Chuniar.
Buyud.	Charode.	

Of these only four, at Dholka, Surkej, Sannud, and Buyud, have been put in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

The stations at the remaining villages could not be commenced owing to the breaking out of cholera in their neighbourhood and want of proper supervision.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 18,450

Expended in 1864-65 „ 3,008

Police stations at various stations on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

89. *Northern Concan.*—At the stations of Manickpoor, Nowlee, Verar, and Boyseer work carried up to plinth level. At the stations of Mullianie and Sunjan work was not commenced.

Delay occurred by encroachment by the Railway on the ground required and by a want of tenders from contractors.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 15,422

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 2,459

Police Lines at Wappee

90. *Surat.*—Completed with stone and lime masonry and roof of corrugated iron.

Estimated amount Rs. 2,006

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 2,652

91. *Surat.*—The old cutcherry has been arranged to

Converting the old Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Bioach into quarters for the armed Police.

accommodate 2 Native officers and 45 sepoy. Work commenced in 1863-64 and completed in 1864-65 at a total cost of Rs. 5,530.

Amount of sanction Rs. 5,616

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 4,989

EDUCATIONAL.

92. *Poona and Kirkee.*—The College is a handsome

Building for the Deccan College at Poona

cut-stone building, designed in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture. It will accommodate 46 re-

sident pupils. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy contributed Rupees 1,25,000 towards its erection. The walls are raised 8 feet from the ground.

Allotment 1864-65.....Rs. 1,25,000

Expended up to 30th April 1865. ,, 76,149

93. The site of an Engineering College near the Sungum Engineering College, Poona is cleared, and materials collected for its erection. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangher has contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the erection of this building.

Amount of estimateRs. 98,962

Expended to 30th April 1865 ,, 338

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—RECLAMATIONS.

94. *Bombay*.—The Executive Engineer at the Presidency describes this work as follows:—

“This reclamation is $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and is intended to be the site of the new Post and Telegraph Offices. The sea-wall face is 365 feet in length, with a re-entering basin $100' \times 50'$, with a flight of stone steps for the express use of officers of rank and all officers on duty in uniform. About one-eighth of the walling and two-sevenths of the filling in have been done by the Bombay Contract and Building Company.”

Expended in 1864-65Rs. 72,749

Allotment for 1864-65 ,, 82,987

APOLLO BAY AND MOODY BAY.

95. These reclamations are under the charge of the Executive Engineer Presidency Division, from whose report the following extracts are taken.

96. The nature and extent of this work were explained
Apollo Bay Reclamation. in last year's report :—

“ The whole reclamation contains 31 acres. Govern-
ment sanctioned the arrears of payment to the contractors at
enhanced rates from the 1st May 1863, but owing to their
being directed to make the deposit up to Rs. 50,000, the
contractors had but little to receive, and shortly after broke
down and filed a petition of insolvency.

“ About two-thirds of the walling and two-fifths of the
filling have been completed, and a small quantity of the
former and 1/5th of the latter were done during the year.”

Expended in 1864-65.. Rs. 74,458

Budget allotment 1864-65..... „ 2,00,000

“ The reclamation of ten acres for a working depôt of
materials in hand last year still
Moody Bay Reclamation remains incomplete owing to the
contractors having ceased to work. As there are legal
difficulties in the way of getting rid of these contractors,
owing to their claims extending to twelve years back, the
matter has been for some time in the hands of the Govern-
ment Solicitor.”

Expended in 1864-65 Rs. 57,548

Budget allotment 1864-65... . . . „ 6,00,000

MUNICIPAL.

97. The Executive Engineer states, “ The road from
the Central Station to Worlee is
Fornas Roads. 7,411 feet in length, and that from
the Station to Mahaluxmee is 5,598 feet in length. The
earthworks were first thrown up to an average of 3½ feet in
height, sufficient to clear the floods, and an extra 3½ feet have
been added at the expense of the Municipality (Government

PUBLIC WORKS.

advancing the funds) in order to bring the surface up to two feet below extreme highwater mark; all the metalling and kerbing have been supplied ready to lay during the ensuing monsoon."

Expended in 1864-65.....	Rs. 3,77,255
Allotment in Rampart Removal Committee's Budget 1864-65....	Rs. 1,83,938
Further grant	„ 1,97,396
	————— 3,81,034

MARINE.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

98. *Belgaum*.—The Vingorla Bunder is in a very exposed position. The present Vingorla Bunder. work provides for a small break-water to prevent the sea-wall and landing-steps at the head of the bunder being breached. The steps, which were carried away during the monsoon of 1863, have been reconstructed in a substantial manner, and a mass of heavy stone thrown in to form the protection required. There will probably be an excess of about 20 per-cent over the sanctioned amount for this work.

Sanctioned from Port Funds....	Rs. 8,880	.
Expenditure during 1864-65	7,882	

99. *Canara*.—The cornice, whose profile is a simple ovalo (more properly Ajma Ruta, as it is a double curve) is 3 feet high, and exterior diameter 19'4". It has been prepared in two courses of eighteen inches of massive granite, the bed joints and surface of exterior profile being truly chisel-dressed.

The stones average over a ton in weight, and have lewis holes cut ready for hoisting when the season opens.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Total length of wharf wall, of heavy block in course masonry, with coping set in chunam, as now completed, is 845 feet, as compared with 580 of last year's report.

Details—445 portion of wharf wall in Beikul Cove.

100 width of pier or landing stage.

300 portion of wall continuing towards Aliguddy.

845

100. The level area in rear of this wharf wall is in round numbers 3 acres, and between the wharf wall proper and the Engineer's storeyard the area reclaimed equals another 3 acres.

101. The wharf road may be divided into sections :—

- (1) 508' from end of wharf wall to site of old Manchester Cotton Company's pier, 100 feet wide throughout.
- (2) 615' dry stone sea-wall, built in a curve, filled in with mud materials dredged from the Cove, with a layer of moorum on top. Average width 30 feet
- (3) 614' road over Aliguddy Flat, 100' wide.
- (4) 582' dry stone sea-wall as above Road 100' wide up to port officer's office
- (5) 931' thence to Koney bridge. Road 100' wide.

102. Five pukka masonry slab drains have been put through the road to carry off the surface drainage from the hill side, which is considerable.

Allotment for 1864-65.....	2,00,000	} Rs. 2,50,000
Additional grant	50,000	
Expenditure 1864-65.....	2,48,338	

103. The unexpended balance is very large, but this is not the fault of the contractor, but is owing to the necessity of altering the design for the sheathing of the piles, which postponed the commencement of the pile-driving, or in fact any of the wood-work of the pier itself.

The money which has been expended has been sufficient to complete nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles out of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of earthwork which crosses the swamp between the high ground and the pier.

No masonry has been commenced yet. This work will scarcely be finished in another year.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 80,000

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 16,519

A length of about 240 feet of the bunder is more or less finished, the outer wall on the east being slightly in advance of the other or western wall.

Bunder at Karranja (Local Funds).

The filling in with quarry rubble and the cut-stone paving have kept pace with the outer walls.

The whole work is about one-third part completed, and should there be no unforeseen difficulties next year, the work should be nearly if not quite completed before the monsoon of 1866.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 89,465

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 28,457

104. *Ahmedabad*.—This work was commenced in February 1864 and completed in March 1865. A lantern of a superior description was received from England, and set up according to the directions given; it was found necessary to submit a supplementary estimate, amount-

Lighthouse on the Island of Perim (near Gogo) in the Gulf of Cambay. (Cambay Fund).

ing to Rs. 2,859, in October last, the rates in the original estimate having been found not high enough.

Amount of sanction	Rs. 2,918
Supplementary	„ 2,859

Total..Rs. 5,777

Expenditure in 1864-65. „ 2,715

105. *Sind.*—The Napier Mole Bridge was finished and opened for traffic on the 30th Kurrachee Harbour September last. The original mole to the west of the bridge has not yet been removed. The Acting Superintendent writes, “ It appears probable that no further increase could be made to the force of the existing scour without very seriously impeding the navigation of the entrance channel, and the question as to whether the portion of the mole to the west of the Napier Mole Bridge is to be removed at present has consequently been referred for orders.

106. *Native Jetty.*—A length of 300 feet of the south wall had been thrown open to the public, and a further length of 500 feet was almost ready for use. The foundations had been got in for a length of 1,064 feet, leaving only 336 feet to be done.

107. *New Channel.*—The excavation was carried on throughout the year by hand labour on the east of the mole and by dredging on the west side.

108. *Chinnee Creek Stoppage.*—This work was suspended in January 1864 at the suggestion of Mr. Parkes.

109. *East Pier.*—An extension of the groin has been carried out by order of Government, the work had reached a length of 1,280 feet at the close of the year, but some stone had been laid down to the full length, 1,500 feet.

110. The Acting Superintendent reports a considerable lengthening of the bar.

III. AGRICULTURAL.

110A. *Sukhūr and Shadadpoor Canal.*—The earthwork in the deepest portion, the first 12 miles, has been proceeded with, and Rs. 1,16,178 expended during the year ; a length of 32 miles has been staked out.

111. *Mitrow Canal.*—This canal has been opened out to the 74th mile, and water was admitted to the 70th mile. During the past season the work of excavation has been confined to widening and completing the opened portion. A new branch to Samara has also been commenced from the 57th mile, and two old branch lines, formerly supplied from an inundation canal, have been put into thorough repair. Two masonry regulating dams at the 30th and 45th miles and 7 road bridges have been completed. Several masonry heads to distributing channels will be ready for use this season.

112. *Thurr Canal.*—This work has been excavated at half its size as far as the Oomercote branch, which has been completed ; a considerable amount of work has been done on the other half. The head works and weir have been completed.

113. *Cuts in the bed of the Narra.*—There was some delay in carrying out this work owing to a reduction of the grant, but a cut 30 feet wide will, it is expected, be made through all the obstructions in time to admit water for the kurreef crop.

Much valuable assistance has been given to the works under the Executive Engineer, Mitrow Canal, by employing convicts under the control of the Political Superintendent. Labour has been so scarce in these districts that had not such aid been afforded the progress would have been much impeded.

114. *The Foolalee Improvements*, for which a small balance remains, Rs. 9,929, have been proceeded with by altering a bad portion near the Meanee monument. The *Aliwah*, which work was postponed last year, has been also improved, and will afford an escape to the Goonee into the Pooran.

115. Some extensive improvements have been carried out during the season in the canals of the Hyderabad collectorate; and canals aggregating 324 miles in length have been levelled and surveyed in that district alone.

116. *Kaira*.—Rs 3,000 sanctioned in April for deepening the Mallao Tank at Oomereith. from the grant made by Government for famine works in the collectorate. Owing to work being commenced so late in the year only Rs. 888 has been spent.

117. *Sholapoor*.—This work could not be commenced till after the rains of 1864, since which time it has been vigorously carried on, and will be completed by the 15th June 1865. The work which had to be executed consisted of removing the inner half of the bund to a depth of 30 feet, and refilling the same with good earth to prevent the leakage which rendered this fine tank useless.

Allotment 1864-65. Rs 11,821

Expenditure 1864-65. „ 8,022

118. *Dharwar*.—Has made some progress, but attention has been chiefly directed in this season to improving and securing what had already been done. Over 5 miles of the canal on the right (south-east) bank of

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the river have been completed, and the people are using the water for irrigation:

Allotment.....	Rs. 12,000
Expenditure.....	„ 7,992

119A. *Girna Works*.—The progress made with these works has not been so rapid as was expected in consequence of the dilatoriness of the contractors.

When the works were commenced during the previous year the contractors were allowed advances, a system which has since been prohibited. The consequence of this has been that the contractors' work almost ceased, and during the latter part of the year nearly the whole of the work has been done departmentally, and the progress has been satisfactory. There is now a large body of workmen employed.

During the year the masonry weir, 1,550 feet in length, across the Girna, has been completed to its full height, and has borne the monsoon floods without any injury whatever. The head works of the two canals have also been completed, with the exception of the gates and lifting apparatus for them. The left bank canal has had its earthworks nearly completed for 10 miles, and the masonry aqueducts, 8 in number, have been so far completed that they will be ready for the admission of the water in September next.

Estimated amount	Rs. 6,13,331
Allotment for the year 1864-65..	„ 1,25,000
Expenditure	„ 67,889

120B. *Panjur Works*.—The progress made with this project was likewise not so rapid as was anticipated, the cause of delay being the same as on the Girna. The two canals, 8 and 4 miles in length respectively, are now rapidly approaching completion by departmental work, and will both be finished by the end of June next.

Estimated amount	Rs. 50,512
Allotment for the year 1864-65....	„ 10,512
Expenditure	„ 26,704

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REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

121c. Various repairs and renewals have been effected to the masonry and earthworks of existing irrigation works. The amount expended has been Rs. 11,784.

Some progress has been made with surveys for storage lakes on the Panjur and Girna rivers, which are necessary to admit of any further extension of irrigation.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

122d. *Kristna Works*.—At the conclusion of the previous year the weir (2,000 feet long and 20 feet high) across the Kristna had been brought up to about 4 feet above the lowwater level, and the wing-walls had been commenced, as well as the excavation in the first two miles of the canal, which is to be 45 miles in length altogether. During the present year the weir has been raised to 14 feet above lowwater level, or within 6 feet of its full height. The wing-walls have been brought up to an average of 24 feet, and have now only 10 feet to be added to them. The canal has been excavated for a distance of 8 miles, and of the aqueducts, 7 in number, one is complete, and the others have been advanced as far as they can be till the monsoon floods have passed off, when the arching and finishing will be undertaken. The progress made with the works has been satisfactory.

Estimated amount Rs. 5,09,988

Allotment for the year 1864-65. „ 1,25,000

Expenditure „ 1,23,837

123. *Rewaree Project*.—This is a small work, the irrigating channel being only 4 miles in length. It was commenced last year and has been completed this year. Though small in extent, this work is a very valuable one, its source of supply being a perennial stream which never fails. Some delay occurred in commencing irrigation from the sinking of

two high embankments, but since these were repaired the flow of water has been uninterrupted, and the ryots have much confidence in the works and are eagerly using the water.

Estimated amount	Rs. 39,834
Allotment for the year 1864-65	„ 18,379
Expenditure.....	„ 17,901

124. In the Ahmednuggur district operations have been confined to the repairs of existing small irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 5,883 and the maturing of new projects. The Lakh project on the Pruwara has been matured. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,11,278, and is a very promising one. A small project on the Kadwah has been nearly completed, and trial levels have been taken on the Godavery itself, where there is a wide field for irrigation works on a large scale.

125. The large tank project at Ekrook near Sholapoor has been matured. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,76,275.

126. Some work was done towards restoring the Kasoordee Tank, but want of funds caused a stoppage, and the tank cannot now be completed till after the monsoon.

Estimated amount.....	Rs. 17,528
Allotment for the year 1864-65	„ 7,000
Expenditure	„ 6,505

127. Considerable progress has been made towards maturing a project for a storage lake on the River Moota, and a canal about 90 miles in length, which is to supply both the city and cantonment of Poona with water, as well as to irrigate the right side of the valley between Poona and Indapoor, where the rain-fall is extremely precarious. This project, with the addition of a small canal on the left bank, may also supply Kirkee with water. The whole will be matured very

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shortly, and may be commenced in October next if sanction is accorded. The works to supply Poona and Kirkee with water may be executed in one and a half years.

128. *Belgaum, Kulladghee, and Dharwar.*—It has been impossible to attempt new irrigation works in these collecto- rates from want of establishment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads

129. *Poona and Kirkee.*—This road is to be widened from 26 to 42 feet between the Collector's office in Poona and the Kirkee Railway Station.

Alterations to the road between Poona and Kuke

Allotment 1864-65..... Rs. 15,017
Amount expended to 30th April 1865. „ 3,529

130. This road is 2,400 feet in length, and is finished, with the exception of consolidating the metal.

Road from Gossavpore to the Railway Station Gate, Poona, including purchasing land.

Allotment 1864-65..... Rs. 1,882
Additional allotment Rs. 6,000 }
Do. do. „ 8,700 } „ 14,700
Amount expended to 30th April 1865... „ 11,260

131. *Ahmednuggur*—One considerable deviation, extending 2 m. 55 yds., has been formed, by which a steep portion of the old line will be altogether superseded. The greatest inclination on the new roadway is 1 in 20 feet, whilst the gradient on the old line was as heavy as 1 in 11 feet. The improvements, &c. executed from Local Funds.

Improving and metalling Poona and Ahmednuggur Road.

Allotment..... Rs. 9,423
Expenditure 1861-65..... „ 9,285
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132. Metal has been prepared and collected for 15½ miles of roadway, and is in readiness to be spread before the opening of the monsoon. The work has chiefly been done by contract. Improvements to this road have been done from Local Funds.

Improving and metalling
Imampoor Ghaut and Pyton
Road.

Allotment Rs. 20,742

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 20,575

133. 34 masonry drains of various dimensions have been built along the section of the line between Singwale and Babul-sar, and the moorum layer on the same portion has been increased by a depth of 6 inches. This work has been executed from Local Funds.

Masonry Drains and increas-
ing depth of moorum on Ah-
mednuggur and Malligaum
Road.

Allotment Rs. 3,799

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 3,791

134. The work has been completed to the limit of the sanctioned amount; 88 masonry drains have been built, and a length of 47 miles of roadway has been completed with moorum. This work has been constructed from Local Funds.

Road from Ahmednuggur to
Dhond.

Allotment Rs. 1,847

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 3,617

135. This work was undertaken by an European contractor; a large portion of the embanked roadway has been formed, but the work is still incomplete, and has been under suspension during the greater part of the year owing to some misunderstanding with the contractor. The whole line measures 16 miles, 7 furlongs, 166 yards.

Constructing Seroor and Par-
gaum Road.

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[B. 101]

This work is executed from Local Funds.

Allotment 1864-65 Rs. 34,361

Amount expended 1864-65..... „ 37,008

Road over Sindeh Pulset
Ghaut between Sinnur and Nassick. 136. *Nassick*.—The road is completed with bridges, drains, and metal.

Allotment Rs. 13,729

Expenditure 1864-65..... „ 13,594

137. During the year $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of roadway were completed. There are 10 culverts and 6 drains, 1 skew bridge of 3 arches of 25 feet span, and a bridge of 3 arches of 35 feet span.
Road from Yeola to Munmar Railway Station.

Allotment..... Rs. 29,657

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 15,767

138. This road, 30 miles in length, has been completed in earthworks and covering material, but the culverts and drains are not yet complete.
Nandore and Kolhar road

Debitable to Local Funds.

Allotment... .. Rs. 33,038

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 10,832

139. *Sholapoor*.—This work may be said to be nine-tenths completed, as much having been done as it is advisable to accomplish for the present, until some definite arrangement has been arrived at, whether it is to be used as an ordinary road or tramroad. Rs. 30,000 was transferred from the Budget allotment for this work in 1864-65, to another work, and on account of want of funds a small

portion of rock cutting remained to be completed at the close of the past year. The road is 21 miles in length, of which the earthwork and mooruning of 18 miles has been completed entirely and the remainder partially so.

Allotment 1864-65. Rs. 30,915
Expenditure 1864-65 „ 30,887

140. *Poona District* — Length about 56 miles. This road, which is moorumed, has been finished. There are altogether 110 slab-drains of sizes, of which 18 have been built during the year, and about a mile of earthwork of the road completed.

Road from Neera budge
via Soopa and Kheergaum to
Seroor.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65 . . . Rs. 3,270
Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 3,270
Debitable to Local Funds. .

141. Length 26·4 miles. From Poona to the foot of the Katruz ghaut, 6 miles, entirely finished. The ghaut portion, 3½ miles, including a tunnel 880 feet in length, has been completed, with the exception of the parapets and a small portion of cutting near the tunnel entrances, which are also to be built. The road from the other side of the ghaut to the Neera bridge, 17 miles, is finished, excepting the Kapoorwal bridge and parapet-walls to some of the bridges, &c. The masonry works on this road consist of 10 bridges, aggregating 460 feet in waterway, 25 arched culverts, and 139 slab-drains of sizes; of this 25 arches of bridges and culverts, varying from 5 to 20 feet span, and 105 drains, have been built during the year. Earthworks of one mile of road on the ghaut and 6½ miles on the portion between Yelloo and Sherwul have been completed during 1864-65; the road has been opened for light traffic.

Road from Poona via Katruz
Ghaut to Sherwul on Poona to
Madras Line of Road

Allotment in the Budget	Rs. 75,000
Sanctioned by Government Resolution	
No. 2084 of 1864	,, 50,000
Allotment sanctioned by Government	
Resolution No. 2477... ..	,, 30,000

Total allotments.. Rs. 1,55,000

Expenditure 1864-65..... ,, 1,55,000

142. *Sattara*.—The bridge over the Neera river at Sherwul (11 40-foot arches) has been completed from the level of the roadway upwards, the amount expended on this bridge in the year having been Rs. 16,415, of which amount Rs. 9,173 alone was the original Budget allotment, Rs. 7,388 having been a supplementary allotment.

143. On the roadway and drains and bridges Rupees 1,36,727 have been expended, and the following works have been executed.

144. Parapets to bridges across the Krishna and Yenna rivers. On bridge of one arch 40-foot span completed from level of springing line of arch. A few small drains constructed. Some heavy embankments in progress at the close of 1863-64 completed. Two miles of road coated with moorum. Parapets and copings to most of the small bridges and drains on the road constructed. Milkbrush on steep embankments planted. The road is now complete from Sherwul to Sattara.

145. The expenditure on these works, exclusive of the bridge across the Neera at Sherwul, which was separately sanctioned, was Rs. 1,36,727. The Budget allotment was Rs. 95,000. There was a supplementary allotment of Rupees 42,784.

146. Length 64 miles. On this section the following works have been executed during the year.

Road from Sattara to Watua River, Madras Line

147. The bridges, as below, have been completed from the extrados of the arches upwards.

148. Bridge over the Oormooree river, three 60-foot elliptical arches of 15 feet rise, with two land arches of 15-feet span, 9 miles south of Sattara; and bridge over the Yarlee river, 20 miles south of Sattara, three 40-feet spans. Bridge over the Maun nulla at Watar three 50-foot elliptical arches. 26 small bridges and drains, with an aggregate of $176\frac{1}{2}$ Rg. feet of waterway, and 57 other drains with parapets, &c. completed. The Budget allotment for this work was Rs. 45,000; an additional supplementary grant of Rs. 24,721 was made on one item of the work and Rs. 10,000 withdrawn on another, thus leaving the total final allotment for the year Rs. 59,721. Rs. 69,243 have, however, been spent on this road.

149. This bridge is on the Sattara-Belgaum road, 30 miles south of Sattara. Severi 80-foot half circular arches, with two 40-foot half circular land arches.

Bridge over the Quoina River at Kurrar, Madras Line.

The bridge, from the height and span of its arches alone, is an important work, and the operations of the past season have shown that unusual and very unexpected difficulties will have to be overcome in getting in 5 of the 10 foundations. The foundations of two abutments, one abutment pier, and two piers have been got in without any difficulty, being dry, and the superstructure on these five foundations is approaching the springing line. The other five foundations will, however, give great trouble; it has been ascertained that the underlying rock is very much lower (10 feet to 16 feet at least) than was supposed, and in two of the foundations it will be nearly 30 feet under summer water level.

150. *Belgaum*.—Bridges over large nullas in progress last year, and described in detail in the concise report for 1863-64, paragraph 14, have been completed. Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 8,591.

Poona and Madras Road

151. This bridge (seven 45-feet arches span) over the Ghutpurba river at Sootgutee has been completed and opened for traffic. As reported, a portion of the north approach was carried away last monsoon by the overflows of the river and the Mungotee nulla. A design for bridging the hollow and improving the gradient of this approach has been sanctioned for execution in 1864-65. Expenditure on Sootgutee bridge in 1864-65 Rs. 4,188.

152. This bridge, seven 45-feet arches, which was completed up to springing last year, has been arched over, and will be ready for traffic by the monsoon.

Bridge over the Hurrunkashee River, Madras Line.

Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 20,903

153. This bridge, seven 45-feet arches, which was nearly complete last year, has been finished and opened for traffic.

Bridge over Yedgunga River, Madras Line.

Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 23,228

154. As anticipated, the foundations of the north abutment and wings of this bridge gave great trouble. The work had to be abandoned and resumed after the monsoon. All difficulty is now at an end, and the arches have been turned. The bridge will be available for traffic by the monsoon.

Bridge over Doodgunga River, Madras Line.

Expenditure in 1864-65 Rs. 22,629

155. The embankments are complete, and the surfacing is in progress.

Approaches to the Doodgunga River, Madras Line

Expenditure during 1864-65 Rs. 2,860

Considerable progress has been made with these works, which will be completed during the monsoon.

Approaches to the Yedgunga and Hurrunkashee Bridges, Madras Line.

The estimated cost isRs. 17,687
The amount allowed „ 10,687
The expenditure during 1864-65 „ 9,717

156. The work of raising and moorining certain low portions of this section, 10 miles, Belgaum and Dharwar, Madras Line. has been completed, and the expenditure during 1864-65 has been Rs 8,040.

157. *Dharwar.* This section has been widened and improved, and in many places nearly remade. The moorining is complete in all except a few places, Yerrus (Dharwar) and Bunkapoor Road, Madras Line. which were left till the rain falls. Most of the small drains have been built, and it is expected that the road will be finished by the end of the coming rains. The work done is fairly represented by the expenditure.

AllotmentRs. 15,000
Expenditure „ 14,994

158. All along this line the works have made most satisfactory progress with the aid of an European contractor. About 12 miles from Ronchednore to Bunkapoor and Hurryhur Road, Madras Line. Hurryhur of the road is complete in all respects. The whole of the earthwork of all the line is complete, also the masonry of all the large bridges, except that over the Wurda, and the smaller drains over about 20 miles of road in progress; the rest are complete.

159. The Wurda bridge, except the southern abutment, may be considered as up to springing. It is expected to open 24 miles of the road to traffic after the approaching monsoon. The sum sanctioned for the year's expenditure, through the energetic way in which the contractors worked, has been somewhat exceeded, but work to the value has been executed.

The Wurda bridge will be the latest work on the line, and that will be complete by the end of the next year.

Allotment for road ..	Rs. 63,007
Additional grant for road ..	Rs. 10,000
Do. do. for bridges ..	61,804
Expenditure ..	Rs. 1,34,038

160. From want of funds for this work the road remains incomplete in some respects. The Hooblee and Annigherry Road. earthworks and masonry are quite finished, and of the mooruming 13 miles are all but complete, 7 miles more than three-fourths complete, and the remainder one-half so. These proportions refer to quantities of material, but the whole road has received at least one coating of moorum or gravel.

Allotment ..	Rs. 20,000
Expenditure ..	Rs. 28,300

161. Since last season the Soal Nulla bridge, 7 arches of 20-feet span, has been completed Annigherry and Guddug Road. to the road level. The piers and abutments of the three other large bridges have been brought up to springing level. The smaller drains over about 8 miles of the road have been built, and had funds not run short, the Executive Engineer would have been able to open 10 miles of the road to traffic; as it is, about 8 miles can be used by carts. The work done is fairly represented by the expenditure.

Allotment for road ..	Rs. 6,688
Do. for bridges ..	9,890
Additional grant ..	3,000
Expenditure ..	Rs. 19,578
	Rs. 19,241

162. *Sattara*.—The work executed during the year has consisted of metalling the ghaut Koombarlee Ghaut Road. 9 miles in length, and finishing parapet and retaining walls and other small items of work.

Allotment Rs. 16,800

Expenditure..... .. „ 15,274

163. This road is from the western foot of the Koom-bharlee Ghaut to Chiploon, 12 miles. In the estimate for this road is included a wharf wall at Gowulcote, the terminus nearest the sea. During the year 21 lakhs of cubic feet of filling have been executed at the Gowulcote wharf, and the wharf wall has been brought to its full height, except in a few spots where the foundations are insecure.

The following bridges have also been built on the road up to level of roadway :—

1	Bridge	1	opening	of	45	feet	span.
1	do.	3	do.	of	30	do.	
1	do.	3	do.	of	25	do.	
1	do.	1	do.	of	15	do.	
2	do.	2	do.	of	10	do.	

One and a half mile of new road has been made. This work was suspended during last year. The state of the road at present is as follows :—All the large bridges are passable, *i. e.* they all have at least their arches turned, and 8 miles of roadway are complete. There remain only the culverts and small drains to build. Rs. 43,261 have been spent during the year, the Budget allotment having been Rs. 26,000 with a supplementary grant of Rs. 16,000

Total allotment..... .. „ 42,000

164. Road from near Mhar to the foot of the Wurrunda Ghaut, 8 miles. On this road the following bridges and drains have been built :—

1	Bridge	of	5	25	feet	arches	up	to	extrados.
1	do.	4	20	do.	up	to	road	level.	
1	do.	3	15	do.	up	to	extrados.		
1	do.	2	10	do.	up	to	do.		

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And 19 drains of different sizes, with an aggregate of 102½ Rg. feet waterway; 3,644 Rg. feet of embankment has also been made, and 4 miles of other embankment moorumed, and 453 Rg. feet of retaining wall of dry stone built. The largest work on this road is the bridge over the Savitree river, seven 40-foot arches, to which little has been done this year; it is nearly built up to springing line. This gap, and a small nulla near the foot of the ghaut, and a few small drains only remain to hinder complete communication with the foot of the Wurrunda Ghaut.

Budget allotment.....	Rs. 16,994	
Supplementary do.....	„ 15,795	
		32,789
The expenditure was	20,452	

Rs. 12,337 of the

allotment therefore remained unexpended This arose from difficulty in procuring contractors

165. Road from Belgaum, via the Parpoolee Ghaut, to Vingorla, 77½ miles. This work, which may now be viewed as the most important one in this collectorate, has been greatly retarded for want of funds.

166. Arrangements were made for a good season's work, but these had to be broken up on the reduced allotment, which is given below, being published :—

Sanctioned allotment	Rs. 75,000
Additional funds granted	„ 4,000
Expenditure 1864-65	„ 80,730

167. The progress on this line of road is, in proportion to the funds, rather limited. The money available was laid out to the best advantage by completing bridges and drains already commenced, and with a view to opening the line as soon as possible.

168. The following items of work have been executed.

Parpoolee Ghaut, 11 miles. The ghaut drainage has been entirely completed.

169. The two bridges of 30-feet span each, near Konoor, and the bridge of 24-feet span at Belgaum approach, 42 miles. Hindgaum (described last year) have been completed, also the 15 culverts or drains under 10 feet of waterway. The two bridges of 15-feet span each at Seergaum and Bachey have been raised to springing. Besides the above, 17 culverts or drains, varying in size and number of openings, with retaining-walls, where found necessary, have been constructed.

170. The road formation is complete, with the exception of the removal of a few embedded boulders in the surface and at the sides here and there.

171. A Local Fund work. The line has been cleared Road Hurreehul to Gokak. and opened $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Allotment Rs. 7,197

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 7,197

172. This road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, found a place in the Local Fund Budget, but it was not known until the 14th December 1864 whether funds would be forthcoming or not during 1864-65; hence the large saving on the allotment. Some time was, moreover, lost in obtaining contractors for the work after the sanction was granted. It is now making rapid progress.

Allotment Rs. 13,968

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 759

173. *Canara*.—The chief expenditure has been on the new portion of this road, i. e. 18 miles $1,053\frac{1}{2}$ yards laid out by the Bombay Government from Karwar to a point (called Ankola Junction) near Ankola on the Madras Arbye Ankola line of communication.

Approach to Karwar via Arbye Ghaut.

174. The result may be described thus:—The Herwada Ghaut, 1 mile and 1,033 yards long, taken out to full width. Aorsa Ghaut, 1 mile and 266 yards long, has been similarly improved.

All the unbridged streams up to the 13th mile from Karwar made passable generally by timber superstructure resting on laterite abutments. The Moodgay and Aorsa nullas, at the foot of the Herwada and Aorsa Ghaut respectively, have been bridged.

Fourteen miles of road have been metalled with granite and consolidated.

In the bed of the Hundy Muddy Nulla foundations have been sunk and filled in, also piers commenced for a bridge of 7 bays of 30-foot span, crossed by timber superstructure, the abutments and piers being of laterite masonry.

In the neighbourhood of Soonksal and Yellapore the road passing through the bamboo jungle has been widened to 24 feet, and where anything approaching to moorum was obtained the surface has been improved.

Sanctioned amounts. . . . Rs. 50,000, 60,000, and 15,000

Expended Rs. 1,25,000

175. The work has made but little progress, owing to the failure of the contractor and difficulty of procuring labour. It is now being carried out departmentally. The work executed during the year has consisted principally in earthworks on the ghaut itself, which is 17 miles in length.

Allotment 1864-65. Rs. 2,00,000

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 44,678

176. *Poona District.*—This bridge, which consists of 14 arches, 25-feet span each, has been finished up to the springing; 17,000 cubic feet masonry work executed during the year. Work stopped for want of funds.

Allotment in Budget 1864-65 Rs. 6,000

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 6,000

177. This bridge, which is one of a single arch of 50-feet span, has been completed. The whole of the work above springing has been executed during the year.

Bridge at Botch on Poona and Nassick Road.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65 Rs. 2,784

Expended 1864-65 „ 2,784

Debitable to Local Funds.

178. The work was in progress till the monsoon of 1864, when, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the materials employed by the European contractor in building the bridge, Government decided that the work should be suspended; the piers of the bridge have been carried up to nearly one-half their total height.

Bridge over Goar River at Seroor on Poona and Nuggur Road.

Allotment Rs. 24,652

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 14,203

Saving on the above transferred to other works.

179. This bridge has been completed. It consists of 9 arches of 30-feet span, with an additional culvert 20-feet span in one of the approaches, to carry off the floodwater of a nulla. The masonry work was performed by contract for Rs. 9,300, but owing to the advanced price of labour, &c. after the agreement was made, Government sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 2,035. This work has been constructed from Local Funds.

Waghoonda Bridge on Poona and Ahmednuggur Road.

Alloment 1864-65 Rs. 4,494

Additional grant.. { Rs. 1,324 } „ 3,359
 „ 2,035 }

Expended 1864-65 „ 7,784

180. *Sholapoor*.—The progress made on this work
 • *Seena Bridge on Barsee* during the past year has, I regret
 Tramroad. to report, been very unfavourable,
 owing to the great difficulty experienced in excavating the
 foundations of abutments and piers which have extended to
 depths of 20 or 22 feet through sand and earth, containing
 water in such large quantities as to render its control very
 difficult. The work actually completed is represented by 2
 abutments and 3 pier foundations excavated and filled in, both
 the former of which and one of the latter have also been raised
 to a height of 30 feet. To give an idea of the work which still
 remains, it should be stated that the design provides for a
 bridge of 11 arches of 40 feet span, standing upon piers about
 35 feet above the bed. Rs. 30,000 were transferred to this work
 from the Barsee tramroad, provision having originally only
 been made for it in the Budget of 1864-65 for Rs. 29,000.

Allotment Rs. 39,000

Additional allotment „ 30,000

Expenditure 1864-65 „ 68,990

181. The estimate provided for the construction of 10
 Bridge above 20 feet water- ordinary-sized bridges on the Bar-
 way on Barsee Tramroad. see tramroad ; of these 8 had been
 completed up to the close of 1863-54, and since that time,
 during the past year, the remainder have likewise been
 finished.

Allotment Rs. 2,231

Additional grant „ 3,375

Rs. 5,606
 Expenditure 1864-65 „ 12,576

182. Of these four bridges, that at Lingunmutt (40-feet span) is complete, except parapets; the work has been stopped pending a proposed increase of waterway.

Four Bridges on Dharwar and Goa Road. At Arwudgee (50-feet span) the foundation of the land abutment has been got in with much difficulty, and the work has been brought up to springing line.

The Astolee bridge (3 of 50-feet) has had its three arches turned.

The Shanwarkope bridge (3 arches of 50-feet) has had the abutment foundations, which were difficult, put in, and the piers have been brought up close to springing. The arching of this bridge will be done after the monsoon.

Allotment Rs. 29,851

Expenditure „ 28,429

Debitable to Local Funds 1864-65.

183. This bridge is not complete owing to a delay on the part of the contractor.

Allotment Rs. 8,275

Expenditure „ 5,377

184. This work is complete, and consists of 14 spans of timber girders. The piles of half Yangul Bridge. the bridge were driven this season, and the girders and planking and approaches completed.

Allotment .. { Villagers Rs. 12,162

{ Government „ 2,000

Expenditure „ 14,162

* *Poona District.*—The dhurrumsallas at Tullegaum, Kurkalla, and Lanowlee Railway Stations have only been commenced, as the order was received late in the season.

Accommodation for Travellers.

Allotment in the Budget 1864-65.	Rs. 6,000
Expenditure 1864-65	„ 855
Debitable to Local Funds.	

Ahmednuggur.—The travellers' bungalow at Dhond has been constructed by contract. It affords accommodation for three separate parties, and is situated at Dhond, where the road from Ahmednuggur meets the railway.

Allotment	Rs. 3,695
Expenditure 1864-65	„ 3,287

185. *Bombay*.—The roads on the Esplanade and along the western face of the town have been completed as far as practicable at present, and the greater part handed over to the charge of the Municipality.

The length of roads completed, metalled, and open to traffic was 3 miles, 5 furlongs, and 88 yards.

The carriage-way averages 66 feet in width, widening to 250 and 300 feet where the roads intersect.

The most important roads have footpaths 27 feet wide on each side.

Expended in 1864-65	Rs. 4,24,891
Allotment in Rampart Removal	
Committee's Budget 1864-65 ..	Rs. 1,50,000
Further grant	„ 2,97,400
	—————4,47,400

186. *Khandeish*.—The estimate for this work was framed in 1862. In 1863-64 Rupees

15,344 were spent in stacking metal. The sudden suspension of this work has left the road in an unsatisfactory state.

187. *Northern Concan.*—The embankments and cuttings for a length of 8 miles have been completed, with the exception of two rock cuttings unfinished and one heavy cutting in the town of Penn.

The bridges and drains, with the exception of the large Penn bridge and one smaller bridge of two 15-foot spans, have been erected. The Penn bridge has the piers and abutments finished, the centres set, and the arches partly turned. This bridge will be completed very shortly. The other bridge is brought up to the springing.

The road for one mile on each side of the Penn bridge is complete with kerbing and moorum surface.

Between Penn and Wawa, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the kerbing is set and the moorum partly laid on. These 8 miles of road will be finished during the ensuing year if funds are made available.

Allotments for 1864-65.....Rs. 25,000

Expenditure during 1864-65.... „ 25,000

188. *Khandeish.*—23 miles of roadway completed with banking; only 1 mile of road finished with ballast. Rupees 1,19,289 have been spent in 1864-65 in banking, ballasting, and constructing drains and bridges from 2 feet to 45 span. A design for a bridge across the Girna at Mehoonbarrali is nearly ready.

189. During 1864-65 nothing beyond the maintenance outlay caused by original faulty construction was incurred. From 1st November 1864 charge of the road was given to the Nimar Public Works Department.

Expended in 1864-65Rs. 17,648

190. Very nearly completed. A toll has been established on the ghaut, of which the main descent is opened to traffic. Road over the Kondaibaree Ghaut. During 1864-65 the outlay has been Rs. 21,571, which, added to previous expenditure, brings the total to Rs. 69,866. Balance of the estimate to be spent in 1865-66 Rs. 4,754.

The following work has been done during the season :—

10 barrel drains 3 ft. diameter 1 opening	} completed.
1 do. do. 5 ft. do. do.	
1 do. do. 5 ft. do. do.	

Very nearly completed.

3 bridges of 10, 15, and 20 feet span of 1 arch each very nearly completed.

191. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,67,750, was sanctioned in 1863-64, out of which Rs. 29,325 were spent in 1863-64 and Rs. 32,999 in 1864-65. The suspension of this work will render the estimate valueless on operations being resumed. The road is rapidly deteriorating.

192. *Ahmedabad*.—During the past season metal was spread on the embankment from Vertej to Chumardee, a distance of 12 miles. Metal sufficient to cover another $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road towards Wulla was also prepared, and will be put down this year; a coating of 3 inches of sand was also spread on the road from Chumardee to Panvee (16 miles) and from Burwalla to Rojeed (3 miles).

Embanking operations have been carried on between Mooldrai and Dhundooka; about 200,000 cubic yards of earth have been thrown up on the road between Blimmath and Dhundooka; and the whole of the embankment will be completed about the end of July.

Ten masonry bridges have been completed between Wulla and Burwulla and one between Burwulla and Dhundooka; in all 27 elliptical arches of 10-feet span, 8 segmental arches of 20-feet span, and 11 segmental and 7 elliptical arches of 30-feet span have been turned. Most of these bridges have been built of stone.

Three iron girder bridge piers of screw-piles, bays of 30 feet span, abutments and wing-walls of masonry, have been in course of construction. One of these bridges of 9 30-feet bays has been entirely completed; two others of 9 and 17 bays respectively will be completed by the middle of June.

Their completion will open up the road to Bhimnath, a distance of 58 miles from Gogo and 10 miles from Dhundooka. A large stone masonry bridge of 11 30-feet segmental spans is in course of construction at Bhimnath. Should the monsoon keep off until the end of June, the arches of this bridge will also be all turned, as 6 of them already have been.

Much more work would have been done but for the unfortunate outbreak of cholera on the line, consequent on the Paulitana pilgrimage in February last. For nearly one month the road was deserted by workpeople, and advantage of the extra sanction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in January last could not be fairly taken until the middle of March. A large body of labourers, over 4,000, was then collected between Polarpore and Dhundooka (11 miles). Cholera, however, broke out again amongst them at the end of April, and there will be much difficulty in getting them to return again. The iron bridges have been erected by Messrs. Forde and Preston; the work has been satisfactorily and quickly done.

Amount of sanction Rs. 3,09,525

Spent in 1864-65 „ 3,03,899

193. A portion of the Ahmedabad and Deesa road has

Survey for Road between Ahmedabad and Puttun. been taken in hand; this survey has been nearly completed. Plans and estimates will be submitted in due course.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Amount of sanction	Rs. 2,171
Expenditure in 1864-65	„ 652

194. *Khandeish*.—This road has been completed, the work during the year having been as follows :—

6 bridges of spans varying from 15 to 30 feet and arches 2 to 7 feet have been completed, and the outlay has been Rs. 21,286. Owing to the great traffic which availed itself of the road before it had consolidated, much damage has been done to the moorum coating: the traffic demands the earliest possible metalling of the line.

The revenue derived from the toll on this road is Rupees 12,000 a year, or 6·9 per-cent on the total primary outlay. This might be granted for maintenance.

195. During 1864-65 but little has been done. The Metalling Road from Munmar to Malligaum. work was well in hand, and a gang of 1,000 stone-breakers employed, when orders were received for suspending work. A sum of Rs. 16,816 has been spent in 1864-65 in preparing material. The work has been allowed to be proceeded with in 1865-66.

196. *Northern Concan*.—The entire road from Was-sind to Kallhair, 22 miles, is now metalled, and the greater part of it rolled, &c. complete.

Metalling Road from Kallhair to Wassind. (Local Funds).

The remainder will be finished in a few months.

Allotment for 1864-65.....	Rs. 49,426
Expenditure during 1864-65	„ 45,453

Saving.. Rs. 3,973

There is a small unexpended balance which will be spent during the monsoon in rolling, &c.

197. The work done during this year consists almost entirely of kerbing, pitching, or road from Bassein to Manickpoor. (Local Funds). revetting and metalling. The drains (there are no bridges) are all built, the kerbing is set for a length of 5 miles, and the metalling laid on the road, though not rolled and consolidated, for the same 5 miles, viz. from Bassein to the Railway Station at Manickpoor. The stones for pitching are ready, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of pitching is finished, and the whole of the revetting with lime masonry, which protects the road, through the towns of Bassein and Papree, a distance of one mile, is done.

Allotment for 1864-65	Rs. 41,133
Expenditure in 1864-65	„ 18,943
Allotment for 1864-65	„ 6,365
Expenditure in 1864-65	„ 5,216

198. The above allotment was made to complete these roads, which were finished in 1863-64, with the exception of the metalling and rolling, and the bunder approach, about which there was a difficulty in taking up the necessary land, as it was a Mussulman burial-ground.

The metalling, &c. has long since been finished, and the bunder approach is nearly so, and will be completed very shortly.

199. During the past year the embankment has been carried on from Dysur to a point two miles beyond Tullorja, a distance of nearly six miles. A few small slab stone and brick barrel-drains near Dysur have been built, but the masonry work has been very much neglected owing to the difficulty in procuring masons. The kerbing and moorum surface formation has been partly finished over the whole length from Cowsae to Dysur Para, about 4 mile.

PUBLIC WORKS.

This road is now available for traffic for 7 miles from Persick, and will be completed into Panwell in two years more if funds are available.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 50,000

Expenditure during 1864-65.... „ 27,589

200. The greater part of the money has been expended

Road from Alibagh to Poinar. (Local Funds). on the ghaut road over the Karlee Khind, all the cuttings and embanking of which are nearly finished, with the exception of two heavy rock cuttings, which are in progress and fairly advanced. The embankments on the plain are nearly complete, except two miles on the Poinar side of the foot of ghaut, where the work is now in hand. There has not been much masonry work done, but the drains have been finished for a distance of about 2 miles from Alibagh, and the kerbing and moorum formation laid for the same distance.

The road will, it is hoped, be finished in little more than one year.

Allotment for 1864-65.....Rs. 50,000

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 42,310

201. The money spent during the year has been chiefly

Road from Chowk to Kur-jut Railway Station. (Local Funds). used on the ghaut over the Bhisakhind and on masonry works on the road generally.

The Khind has been completed. One bridge of 20-feet span, and one of 15-feet span have been constructed on different parts of the road, and two or three drains have been put in to complete the masonry work.

Two bridges and quarter of a mile of kerbing and moorum surface remain to finish the road, which will be completed, it is believed, in about a month's time.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 24,668

Expenditure „ 13,094

The unexpended balance is large, but the greater part of it is actual saving, the road being very nearly complete.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 48,582

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 45,359

202. The money has been chiefly spent on the bridge

Road from Oorun to Pan- near Dapoolce, and on laying the
well. (Local Funds). moorum and kunkur on that part
of the road between Belpada and Oorun, between which places
(6 miles) all the earthwork and drains are finished. Much
heavy rock cutting remains still to be done between Belpada
and Dapoolce, but the Executive Engineer hopes to see the
whole distance passable before this monsoon.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 14,883

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 9,070

203. This allotment is formed by two different grants—

one the balance carried on from
Road from Callian to Bhewndy. 1863-64, and the other a sup-
(Local Funds). plementary estimate for extra
drains and pitching, which were found necessary for the safety
and efficiency of the road.

The first grant has been nearly all expended in moorum
formation and kerbing, a balance still being in hand to com-
plete some patching, rolling, &c. There remain some drains
and pitching out of the second grant, the sanction for which
came late in the working season. The work is now well in
hand and will be finished in a few months.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 80,000

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 47,394

204. The unexpended balance of allotment in this case

is large, but sanction for the com-
Road from Nagotun to Dhu-
rumtum (Local Funds). mencement of the work was con-
veyed so late in the season that
though the contractor worked very well, and engaged as many
men as possible, he could not expend the entire allotment.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Executive Officer has devoted the whole allotment to the earthwork, so as to allow of settlement taking place during the coming monsoon.

The embankment is complete, with the exception of a few small gaps in places for a distance of 11 miles, commencing from the Dhurumtur end of the road. No masonry has been commenced this year; the material has been collected in some places ready for next year's work.

205. Sanction accorded late in the year.

The embankments between Verar Railway Station and the outskirts of the village of Balinj, a distance of more than a mile, have been thrown up, and the foundations of bridge No. 1 have been prepared and laid. This masonry work being tidal, and attended with great difficulty, owing to the yielding nature of the mud, has occupied much time and labour. The work is now progressing favourably, and next season's work will, it is hoped, open out the traffic from Agasee throughout.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 10,000

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 2,794

206. Provision for Rs. 5,000 was made in the Budget, but a sum of Rs. 5-8-6 alone has

Road from Mahim to Nowly Railway Station. (Local Funds). been spent on survey expenses, as the Superintending Engineer wishes some alterations made in the line, and owing to the lateness of the season when the sanction was conveyed, the Executive Engineer has not had time to revise the surveys and plans.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 1,290

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 1,273

207. This money has all been expended on improvements to the road. Five drains have been put in, and the gradients of the road improved in several places. The kerbing through the village of Karanja, and where it was particularly required, has been renewed; a moorain surface formed over the road generally. The work was completed before last monsoon.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 6,000

208. Of this sum nothing has, it is to be regretted, been spent. The Executive Engineer understood that the Sub-Collector would undertake the work, but the latter afterwards required some sketch designs, which the Executive Engineer's overseer at Alibaugh was too busy to prepare, so the work must stand over till next year.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 80,000

Expenditure during 1864-65..... .. „ 25,708

209. The sanction came very late, and sufficient men to expend such a very large allotment could not be procured so late in the season.

All the money which has been spent has been applied to earthwork. Five miles of embankments from the Mandwa and Rewas ends have been completed, and the work is progressing very favourably.

210. *Surat and Broach.*—The whole of the earthwork has been completed; culverts and drains are in progress and will be completed shortly. A great portion of metal has been heaped on the side of the road to be spread on the surface during the rains. Work in progress.

Allotment in 1864-65 Rs. 57,941

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 27,817

PUBLIC WORKS.

211. Earthwork has been completed, culverts and drains are in course of progress. The

Road from Oolpar to Syen, 8½ miles. (Local Funds). greater part of the metal has been dug out and heaped on the side of the road to be spread on the surface during the rains. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 40,499

Expenditure during 1864-65....., 24,748

Road from Keim to Turkesur, 8½ miles. (Local Funds).

212. Earthworks on a portion of this road have been thrown up. Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 52,371

Expenditure during 1864-65, 4,772

Allotment for 1864-65 , 65,301

Expenditure during 1864-65: „ 22,153

213. The earthwork on the portion of the road from

Road from Unklesur to Hansote, 13 miles. (Local Funds).

Unklesur Railway station to Sujode has been completed and from Sujode to Hansote nearly so. Bridges, culverts, and drains are in course of progress; a large quantity of kunkur and sand has been conveyed and heaped on the side of the road, to be spread on the surface during the rains. Work in progress.

214. The whole of the earthwork on this line of road

Road from Jumboosur to Ahmode, 6 miles. (Local Funds).

has been nearly completed; most of the bridges, culverts, and drains also finished, and sand spread on the road surface.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 28,103

Expenditure during 1864-65..... „ 34,047

Road from Ahmode to Palej, 14 miles. (Local Funds).

215. Earthwork has been nearly completed, culverts and drains in progress.

*** PUBLIC WORKS.**

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 30,454

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 6,390

216. The earthwork on the portion of road lying in British territory has been completed ; moorum has been partly collected for spreading on the surface ; bridges, culverts, and drains are in progress. The portion of the line in Portuguese territory has not yet been commenced. Work in progress.

Road from Chota Damaun to the Wappee Railway Station, 6 miles and 4½ furlongs (Local Funds)

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 40,000

Expenditure during 1864-65 .. „ 11,710

217. *Ahmedabad*—Some 22 miles of embankment had been constructed and a few drains between Surkej and Sanund during the past year. The remainder of the embankments have been raised, and the whole of the masonry works up to Charodee, a distance of 15 miles, constructed. These masonry works consist of two bridges of 6 and 3-10 feet spans respectively, and 1.6 × 4. 1—4 × 4—3—4 × 3. and 26—2½ diameter barrel-drains for irrigational purposes. From Charodee to Khetasur, a distance of 4 miles, no masonry works have been executed owing to the difficulty experienced in getting good bricks and good contractors. Between Khetasur and Veerungaum the whole of the drains and culverts with a few exceptions have been constructed. These consist of a culvert of 15-5 spans, one of 6-4 ft. spans, 6-6 × 3. and 1.2 × 3 drains ; these masonry works are of brick and chumam. 5,000 trees have also been planted along the roadside. Of these, some 3,200 are at present alive and flourishing, the remainder have chiefly been destroyed by white ants.

Road from Surkej to Veerungaum, length 30½ miles. (Local Funds).

Amount of sanction Rs. 1,00,000

Spent in 1864-65 „ 97,494

218. A distance of 8 miles has been put in hand this year, some 4 miles in length have been cleared to a width of 110 ft., and side defining trenches dug.

Clearing the extension of the Veerungaum Road to Patree and Mandul up to Dhoklee. (Local Funds).

Amount of sanction	Rs. 3,800
Spent in 1864-65	„ 323

219. *Kaira*.—The length of this road is 25 miles and 4,000 feet. During the year the earthwork of this was nearly completed, and masonry culverts and bridges finished or in course of construction; also 3 miles of road surface metalled with kunkur. Rs. 10,000 have been paid for compensation of land.

Road from Nerad to Kup-perwunj (Local Funds)

Allotment for 1864-65	Rs. 50,000
Expenditure in 1864-65	„ 41,649

Balance Rs. 8,351

220. This road was finished on the 30th June 1864 at a cost of Rs. 42,281. The work done during the year was only metalling.

Road from Kaira to Mehmoodabad. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 (balance of estimate)	Rs. 4,474
Expenditure 1864-65	„ 4,216

Saving....Rs. 258

221. This road is 17 miles in length, out of which 12 miles were completely cleared during this year, and the remainder is in progress.

Road from Kaira to Dholka. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 (including
additional sanction of Rs. 900).. Rs. 5,643
Expenditure in 1864-65..... „ 3,685

222. Several drains have been built and the last year's
earthwork repaired. Rupees 3,500
Road from Annund to Oomereith. (Local Funds) spent on the section of road from
Oomereith to Sunluj in earthwork
and clearing the line; Rupees
15,000 paid to the Collector of Kaira for land.

The large bridge over Ungharee Nulla is in progress;
foundation excavated, and materials are being prepared.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 57,035
Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 32,475

223. An embanked road of 20 feet in breadth has been
made from the village to the Rail-
way Station, with a small branch
Turning off the course of water from the direction of
Wassud. (Local Funds). to connect the village with the
fields. A masonry bund, 65 feet
long and 14 feet high, has been
thrown across the nulla, and road carried behind it. A waste
weir of 4 openings has also been constructed. Work finished.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 1,289
Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 1,289

224. The whole of the earth-
work completed, and 1 barrel-drain
of 2 openings has been constructed.
Work in progress.

Road from the town of Ne-
riad to the Neriad Railway
Station. (Local Funds)

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 2,500
Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 2,065

225. The whole of this road,
which is 2,290 feet in length, has
been completely embanked and
drained. Metalling is in progress.

Road from the town of Meh-
moodabad to the Mehmooda-
bad Railway Station. (Local
Funds).

Allotment in 1864-65 (including
additional sanction of Rs. 1,400).. Rs. 5,038

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 3,499

226. The road of 20 feet breadth has been constructed to connect the Railway Station with the village. One barrel-drain has been constructed and a small piece of embankment. Work finished.

Road from Wassud to Wassud Railway Station. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 4,072

Deduct amount since transfer-

red to other works „ 2,300

— 1,772

Expenditure in 1864-65 1,771

227. This line of road is 12 miles long, out of which 4 miles have been completely cleared. Work in progress.

Road from Borsud to the Wassud Railway Station. (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 4,800

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 966

228. The whole of the line, 9 miles in length, has been cleared. Work in progress.

Road from Thasia to Palee (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 4,800

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 2,752

229. The whole of this road has been cleared Length 15 miles 3,300 feet.

Clearing the Road between Godra and Gotia (Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65... Rs. 8,000

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 7,902

230. Earthworks are nearly finished from Kakria to Godra. Several culverts have been constructed. Two large masonry bridges, viz. at Khurd and Bapooee, are in progress and will be finished before the rains.

Road from Dahud to Godia. (Local Funds).

PUBLIC WORKS.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 1,85,586

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 45,663

231. The improvements made over this ford are **banks** of the river sloped on both sides. Improving the Crossing or Ford of the Mhyjee at Palee (Local Funds). Roadway of fascines constructed across wet bed of river, and the dry bed track cleared and levelled. Catch-water drains dug. Work finished on the 11th February 1865.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 1,000

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 879

Saving... Rs. 121

232. Nursery for planting road-side trees. A well sunk, Tree Plantations, Road-side. and about 10,000 trees raised. (Local Funds). Work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65..... Rs. 2,000

Expenditure in 1864-65 .. „ 2,000

233. *Northern Concan.*—An iron bridge over the Belpara Creek on this line was under construction, but the Superintending Engineer has ordered the Bridge on the Road from Oorun to Panwell. (Local Funds). ing Engineer has ordered the work to be stopped. Having had an opportunity of inspecting the crossing, the Superintending Engineer has come to the conclusion that it will be better to remove the iron piles already imperfectly screwed down, and to replace the proposed iron bridge by an embanked causeway protected by stone-pitching.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 4,245

Expenditure during 1864-65 „ 2,116

234. *Surat and Broach.*—Culverts and drains on the road from Balda Pardee Railway Station to Cheewul, 15 miles, have Culverts and Drains on the Road from the Par River to Cheewul. (Local Funds) been nearly completed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

141
[Bombay]

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 9,483

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 6,332

235. The whole of the timber work of the bridges
Bridges at Oolpar and Mas- has been finished during the year.
sina. (Local Funds). Work completed.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 7,704

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 18,357

236. This work was let on contract, and the amount
shown as expenditure during the
Timber Bridge at Achode year is on account of payment made
(Local Funds). to the contractor for wood work
prepared by him for the bridge work in progress.

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 12,000

Expenditure in 1864-65 „ 9,184

237. *Kaira*.—This work was given to contractors
Iron Bridge (Screw Piles) Messrs. Forde and Preston, who
over the River Serce on the road have not commenced it during the
from Neriad to Muhoonda year.
(Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65 Rs. 30,000

Balance .. Rs. 30,000

238. This bridge has been erected by the contractors
Messrs. Forde and Preston. Part
Iron Girder Bridge over the of the material was brought up
Chota Bhogawa near Pheydra. last season and two piers put in ,
(Dhurrun talo Fund). the remaining portion was com-
pleted in February last; the brick pitching to the approaches
in lieu of abutments (there being no practicable founda-
tions) is, however, not yet completed; it will be, it is believed,
by the end of May. The bridge consists of 9-30 ft. spans with
planked roadway. The funds are made available from the
Dhurrun talo Fund.

Amount of sanction Rs. 42,538

Paid up to 30th April 1865 „ 36,414

239. *Sind.*—The sum of Rs. 37,653 has been expended in bridging the roads from Hyderabad to Roree and Hyderabad to Damerote; but it was not found possible to complete all the bridges on the first named line. Sixteen bridges of different spans have been completed during the year and 28 are in various stages of progress; twenty remain to be commenced. Eight small bridges were also built on the trunk road which passes through H. H. Alli Moorad's territory. The whole cost of bridging these roads is borne by the Local Funds. On the road from Shikarpoor to Jacobabad 2 bridges of 10 and 16 arches 10-feet span have been built for the passage of flood water; and the embankment, 4 miles long, in which the bridges are placed, has been raised throughout from Imperial Funds.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

240. *Rock Cutting at Sukkur.*—Expenditure during the year Rs. 22,342. No advantage can be yet derived from this work, as it is necessary to keep up an embankment that the work may proceed during the inundation. Progress has been slow owing to the failure of the contractor.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

241. *Bombay.*—This work consists of taking down the Fountain, under construction by private subscription, and raising it 4 feet above the level of the road, by surrounding it with basalt polished steps of 12 in. tread and 6 in. rise, with a midway landing of 3 feet, and providing 4 drinking basins at four of the sides of the octagon. The parapets and steps and basins are completed, but have to be polished and finished; the lamps are also provided, but have to be erected, fitted, and connected with gas.

Expended in 1864-65.....Rs. 6,169

Allotment in Rampart Removal Committee's Budget 1864-65 „, 6,126

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

EXCAVATING TANKS.

Tanks and Reser-
voirs at Matheran.
(Local Funds).

Allotment for 1864-65	Rs. 12,000
Expenditure during 1864-65 ..	„ 7,800

242. *Northern Concan.*—For this sum of money, all which has not yet been expended, four tanks have been taken in hand.

The Ponsonby Spring, estimated cost Rs. 6,847, has been completed, showing a saving of Rs. 1,937 on the estimate. This is a very substantially built tank, and will amply supply all that side of Matheran with water throughout the year.

The dam near Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett's house, estimated cost Rs. 2,919, has been excavated and the foundations prepared. There is also a quantity of stone prepared for next year's work, though no actual superstructure has been done this season.

The tank near the sick officers' quarters (estimated cost Rs. 1,571, expenditure Rs. 896) is in the same stage of progress as the above; both of these will be quickly run up next season, now that everything is prepared. Water for building purposes has been so scarce this year that no actual building could go on at Chowk Point or near the sick officers' quarters.

The tank near Mr. Robertson's house, estimated to cost Rs. 3,019, consists of an excavation cut in the rock, and being in a very central position will supply a great many houses with water. Only Rs. 722 have yet been spent, but the work is in full progress now, and will be, it is hoped, completed before the rain falls.

Other tanks and drains have to be designed and estimated for before the entire water supply of Matheran will be complete.

PUBLIC WORKS.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

243. *Poona*.—Steam pumps, capable of discharging 15,000 gallons of water per hour, were presented to Government for the use of Poona by the Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and they were erected and were worked during the past hot season. The cost of erection was Rs. 25,959. The cost was defrayed by the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

244. This work was very successful, and dammed up an Earthen Bund on top of Sir Jamsetjee's Bund, Poona. additional 3 feet of water in the Poona and Kirkee rivers; it however is of a temporary nature, and a similar expense must be yearly incurred to obtain the same advantage.

Amount of estimate Rs. 2,046
Expended to 30th April 1865. „ 2,064

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

245. *Sind*.—The offices at Oomoorra and Pusnec for the Anglo-Indian Telegraph have been completed. Very extensive buildings at Kurrachee were commenced under directions from Colonel Stewart; the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,096. A large amount of work has been done by the Superintendent Harbour Works at Manora for the Telegraph Department in the construction of 4 iron cable tanks, with a shed 200 feet long by 40 feet wide. The expenditure was adjusted by payment by the Telegraph Department, and is not brought into the accounts of this department.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

During the past year considerable progress has been made on the N. E. branch. On the Nagpore line a further length of $32\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Mulkapore to Shegaum was opened for traffic, and the Thull Ghaut Incline has also been completed, thus making altogether $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles opened for traffic at the close of this official year.

2. The Thull Ghaut Incline was opened in December 1864, and the traffic has since been worked over it without a break; there is thus now a complete communication between Bombay and Shegaum in Nagpore, a distance of 339 miles.

3. The traffic on the Bhoze Ghaut was carried on without interruption during the mon-soon; a few landslips occurred but none of any importance.

WORKS ON OPEN LINE.

Konkun Division.—On this division the second line of rails is being laid between Callian and Wassind, and contracts have been let for constructing the second line from Wassind to Kussara.

Minor works for improving the drainage of the line have been constructed, and the fishing of the original unfished rails between Bombay and Tanna is in progress.

A lock-up goods warehouse has been constructed at Boree Bunder, a foot-bridge and outhouses at Byculla, and a foot-overbridge at Musjid Bunder.

The upper roomed dwellings at Callian have been finished; the bungalow for the Telegraph Inspector begun.

Athgaum Station has been opened for traffic ; the goods shed and reservoir at Kussara completed.

4. *Bhore Ghaut Incline*.—A new Telegraph Station at Wonee and some arching in extension of No. 21 tunnel have been nearly finished.

At Kurjut the accommodation for local goods traffic has been finished, and the new passenger station approaches completed. The new passenger station at Lanowlee is too in a forward state ; extra dwellings are being built, and the water supply increased.

5. *S. E. Deccan Division*.—The permanent station buildings at Kurkulla are nearly completed, and those at Ooroolee have been commenced.

At Poona a dhurrumsalla for 3rd class travellers and a clock-tower are being erected at the expense of the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett ; the goods shed and platforms also have been extended.

At Barsee Road and Sholapore the large cotton sheds have been completed ; passenger platforms at several stations have been extended, and additional water supply provided.

6. *Thull Ghaut Incline*.—The incline was opened for goods on the 27th of December and for passengers on the 1st February ; it was worked uninterruptedly to the close of the year under review.

The dwellings at the traversing station have been completed, and the water supply for working the incline largely increased.

7. *N. E. Deccan Division*.—Thirty-five miles of additional wire-fencing have been erected, increased water supply provided at four stations, and the alteration in gradients for improving the line near Lassulgaum half finished. At Egutpoora and other stations goods sheds have been completed. At Naigaum the accommodation for passengers being

extended, the permanent station buildings at Mhyjee are nearly completed; additional sidings are in progress at Nandgaum, and some dwellings at Munmar just finished.

8. *Nagpore Branch*—On the open portion of the branch the rebuilding of the Null-gunga Viaduct, which was carried away in June, was completed in the latter end of April. At Naigaum the new station buildings have been finished.

LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

9. *Part of Contract No. 13: Shegaum to Budnaira.*—The laying of permanent-way on the unopened portion of the contract was completed in May, as anticipated. The wire-fencing now being erected with iron standards will probably be completed by the end of September. The stations are nearly finished.

10. *Contract No. 14: Budnaira to Nagpore.*—About 27,000 cubic yards of embankment and 11,000 cubic yards of cutting remain to be done; 87 per-cent of the substratum of ballast has been spread, 90 per-cent of the viaducts and bridges, and 67 per-cent of the culverts completed. Of the permanent-way 14 miles had been laid up to the end of the year; this work is advancing at the rate of about 5 miles a month.

The stations are well advanced, and the completion of the contracts depends entirely upon the progress in laying the permanent-way and erecting the fencing.

11. *Contract No. 15: Bhosawal to Hurdah.*—The earthwork has been nearly finished, about 60 per-cent of the ballasting done, and the permanent-way laid up to the 54th mile.

The Taptee Viaduct is completed with the exception of a small portion of the planking.

The masonry works are practically completed as far as Khandwa, 77 miles, and onwards to 106 miles, with two

exceptions. Further on the masonry is in an advanced state and can soon be finished.

Mumbhoora and Boorhapore stations are nearly completed; the buildings at Doongergaum, Beeree, and Kundwa are also in an advanced state.

12. *Contract No 16: Hurdah to Sohagpore.*—This district was visited by extraordinary floods last monsoon, which caused considerable damage to the works. The gradients have had to be raised in many places, and additional waterway provided. The earthwork of the contract is now nearly completed.

Twenty-five miles of permanent-way are laid; 173 yards of the Bagra Tunnel have been completed out of a total length of 297 yards.

The masonry is in a forward state; the progress on the Gunjal Viaduct has been satisfactory. At the Towa Viaduct two of the piers of which were overthrown by the flood it has been found impracticable to found; three out of four piers in consequence of insufficient pumping power; the season was too far advanced to obtain more power before the rains.

13. *Contract No. 17: Sohagpore to Jubbulpore.*—The earthwork on this contract may be considered complete. The bottom ballast has been spread for 78 miles, and the remainder of the ballasting has been collected for $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 32 miles of the permanent-way were either laid or linked in at the close of the half-year.

The masonry works have not progressed so satisfactorily. Until the arrival of the new agent for the contractor the arrangements of the Company for expediting works cannot be considered as complete.

14. The site for the Jubbulpore Junction Station has been determined; it was not considered a satisfactory one altogether by the late Consulting Engineer of the Company.

15. *Contract No. 18: Koolburgah to Raichore.*—The question of the extension of the line beyond Sholapore has been settled, and the route by Koolburgah to Raichore finally adopted. The line is to branch off from Koolburgah to Hyderabad, and the junction with the Madras Railway will be at Raichore.

16. *Goods Terminus, Bombay.*—The first section of the Waree Bunder goods terminus, the piece known as B, has been filled in by the Elphinstone Land Company, and a portion of it placed at the disposal of the Railway Company.

17. *Passenger Terminus, Bombay.*—After Captain Osborn's arrival in the country the site of the station at Moody Bay and the approach to it were finally determined and settled.

18. *Capital Expenditure*—The sums expended in England and India up to 31st May 1865 have been as follows—

	£
In England	4,480,885
In India ..	8,001,036
	<hr/>
	£12,481,921

The total amount raised in England up to the same date was—

	£
In England	10,036,499
In India	371,298
Debenture loans	2,712,000
	<hr/>
	£13,119,797

19. The gross earnings of the Company during the past year amounted to Rs 1,00,03 784, or £917,014, distributed as follows :—

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

Passengers, &c.	29,89,921
Goods	61,11,807
Railway material	9,02,056
	<hr/>
	Rs 1,00,03,784

20. The net earnings in the year under review were Rs. 34,96,990, giving an average return on Capital for the two half-years of £4-4-8 per-cent ; the return in the latter half of the year, from January to June 1865, was at the rate of £5-19-10 on a capital expenditure of £7,787,278.

21 The rates for passengers were raised in December from 12 to 15 pies in the first class, 6 to 8 pies in the second class, and 3 to 4 in the third class.

The number to be travelled were as follows :—

	Number	Receipts.
1st Class....	47,668	1,99,813
2nd do.	306,923	2,87,573
3rd do.	3,058,524	21,46,826

22. The working expenses during the past half-year were high, amounting to 72 16 per-cent during the first half-year and 59 04 during the second half-year. The average, 65 6 per-cent, is about 2 per-cent less than the cost of working during the previous year.

23. Tables are attached showing the weekly traffic receipts, as also the receipts, expenditure, amount of goods carried, &c during the years 1863-64 and 1864-65.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

Bombay

7

EXPENDITURE.						
	Locomotive Charges	Coaching Charges	Merchandise Charges	Maintenance Charges	General Charges	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	12,33,901	2,14,106	4,57,435	6,11,178	7,42,288	32,58,898
1864-65	25,98,901	3,11,018	9,50,315	13,51,961	9,22,411	61,34,606

	Percentage of Expenditure on Goods Receipts	Gross Cost of open Line	NET REVENUE		Equivalent to per-cent per annum.	
			Rupess.	£		
1863-64	67.55	£ 6,483,523	15,65,253	143,481	£ 2	s. 4 d. 3
1864-65	61.32	7,787,278	34,96,991	320,558	4	4 8

The Administration Report connected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Railway, and the Indus Steam Flotilla will be given in a Supplement to this Report.

MILITARY.

Reduction of the Native Army.

The Government of India in this year strongly urged a further reduction of the Native Army.

2. The Bombay Government was unable to propose any reduction of the Native Infantry, but disbanded a Regiment of Native Cavalry, the Southern Mahratta Horse. The opportunity was taken to constitute as a separate corps the Governor's Body Guard, which had previously been formed by a Detachment from one of the Native Cavalry Regiments.

Reduction of the European Army.

3. Considerable reduction of the European force was recommended, but permission was not obtained for any reduction excepting of a Battery of Artillery.

Compensation for high prices.

4. The great rise of prices compelled the adoption this year of a rule of compensation to Silladar Cavalry for the high prices of horse's food, analogous to the rule for compensation which previously obtained as respects the Native soldier's ration. It has been ruled that every Silladar Cavalry soldier receiving less than Rs. 200 a month shall receive as compensation the sum by which the cost of a daily ration of 30 lbs. of hay and 8 lbs. of gram exceeds fifteen rupees a month.

5. The rise of prices also necessitated the addition of 3 lbs. of firewood to the ration secured to the Native soldier at a maximum cost of Rs. 3-8.

6. The percentage rate of increase on salaries which had been given to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants receiving less than Rs. 200 was accorded to European pensioners on account of their destitute condition under the recent rise of prices.

7. The same rise of prices caused such increased expenditure by the Bombay Education Society, that the Society was compelled to demand from Government a largely increased payment on account of the children admitted on the foundation of the Military Asylum, an institution founded by Government for the benefit of the soldiers' children, and administered for the last forty-four years by the Bombay Education Society in consideration of certain monthly allowances. The exact amount of the increased charge has not yet been determined.

8. The deficient number and the enormous rents of dwelling-houses in Bombay fit for English gentlemen obliged this Government to make an urgent representation to the Government of India for some special provision to enable the Government to provide dwellings for its officers at the presidency. The Government of India sanctioned an increase of house-rent allowance to all those who previously received a house-rent allowance, but this leaves many unprovided for, and the evil is only partially remedied.

Modifications of Military Offices.

9. The union of the offices of Superintendent of Army Clothing and Agent for Army Clothing was adopted this year as a measure of good economy.

10. The increasing work of the Government rendered necessary the appointment of a Deputy Secretary in the departments conducted by the Military Secretary, *i. e.* the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.

Arms for the Native Troops.

11. An important discussion as to the arms for Native Infantry arose out of an order by this Government to arm the 1st Belooch Regiment with Enfield Rifles, the 2nd Belooch Regiment having been so armed for several years past. Her Majesty's Government disapproved of giving such arms to the

Native troops, and prescribed the Brunswick Rifle for such as should carry rifles at all. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield thereon recorded the following opinion, with the full concurrence of this Government :—

“With regard to the determination of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to re-arm the 4th Native Infantry (Rifles) with the Brunswick rifle, it is, I believe, my duty to bring certain considerations before the Honourable the President which have lately occurred to me.

“The experience of the late Danish war and of the American war has convinced all military authorities and the British public at large that rapid loading has become an indispensable requisite in the operations of the infantry soldier in modern war.

“The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War has acted on this conviction, and has determined in consequence to introduce a system of breech-loading for the British army. Yet before Lord de Grey gave this order the loading of the Enfield rifle and of the Lancaster rifle had been rendered remarkably easy and expeditious by the perfection of the manufacture of the ball, its slight reduction in diameter, and the excellent make of the cartridge generally.

“In the Brunswick rifle, on the contrary, all the advantages of modern invention are lost.

“Thus for a single regiment it would not be worth while to have the machinery for compressing balls from cold lead. Therefore the balls must be run, and as is well known cannot but be equal in size and weight in consequence.

2ndly.—Owing to such facts the facility of loading is by no means generally equal. This did not attract attention until the great improvement in rifles of late years.

3rdly.—In the Brunswick rifle in particular it is believed there is an additional cause of slowness in loading, because of the necessity of fitting the ball exactly into the groove of the rifle, with regard to the belt by which the ball is surrounded.

4thly.—Owing to the above cause it is impossible to unite the powder and ball in a cartridge. The old plan therefore must be followed, viz. of the separate charge of powder, the greased patch, and the separate ball, three operations being thus required instead of one for the operation of loading, the three objects, viz. the cartridge of powder, the patch, and the ball, being kept in three separate receptacles. As noticed above, the time taken up in these three operations is liable to be indefinitely prolonged either by the inequality of the run ball, or by the fouling of the rifle after many rounds have been fired.

“ Under all these circumstances it is not too much to assert that it would take as long to load and fire twenty-five rounds from the Brunswick rifle as seventy-five from the Enfield—indeed it would be safe to say 100 from the latter.

“ The Lancaster rifle with which the 4th N. I. are armed has, in the matter of loading, advantages much superior to those possessed by the Enfield, because the circular motion of the ball is produced by the form of the barrel and not by a groove. On service therefore it cannot fail to be a much more durable arm, when amidst prolonged bad weather and continued duty in trenches and outposts the due cleaning of arms, which involves the preservation of the accuracy of the groove, becomes a very difficult matter.

“ The ammunition used for the Government Lancaster rifle is the same as that adopted for the Enfield.

“ After the foregoing explanation it will be understood that a great sacrifice of efficiency will ensue on the substitution of the antiquated Brunswick rifle in the hands of the 4th N. I. for the Lancaster rifle to which the regiment has now become accustomed. The result indeed will be that instead of being the best armed rifle regiment in India, as it now is, it will be the worst.”

Employment of Officers in other than Government offices.

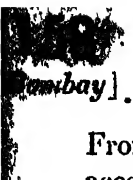
12. Several cases have occurred this year in which the services of officers have been asked for in posts not strictly pertaining to the Government service, such as those under the Municipality of Bombay, but in the efficiency of which the Government has a direct interest. The only obstacles are in relation to the claims to increased Military rank and pension obtained during such service, and this Government thought it very desirable that these objections should be obviated by certain contributions towards the pension by the Municipality or other such body who employs and pays the officer, and by some understanding as to the circumstances under which the increased Military rank will cease to convey the right to expect corresponding Military command.

The question it is believed is still under consideration by the Secretary of State.

13. An analogous inquiry occurred in the previous year, and is prominently noticed in the Administration Report of 1863-64, as respects the Civil employment of non-commissioned and private soldiers. No definitive conclusion has as yet been attained.

Localisation of Regiments.

14. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield represented to this Government that in consequence of the pay being alike in all Military Corps, an inconvenience attends the localisation of regiments, as in the case of the several corps of the Sind



Bombay].

MILITARY.

Frontier Force, — to wit, that officers are not found willingly to accept service at such places as the Sind Frontier without prospect of change of station; and the result was that it was becoming scarcely practicable to maintain a body of efficient officers for the force. It was consequently resolved, on His Excellency's recommendation, to allow the officers to rise in the Frontier Force as vacancies occur without regard, under ordinary circumstances, to the claims of senior officers not belonging to the force, and it was further determined to allow the officers of that force three months' privilege leave in the year instead of two, and to give to them when taking such leave free passage in the Indus steamers. The latter privilege was withdrawn by the Government of India, but the other measures are in force with good effect.

Veterinary arrangements.

15. Very favourable results of the systematic veterinary supervision introduced in the Bombay Army seem to be indicated by the low percentage of casualties in mounted corps by death and by casting. Already an average length of service not hitherto reached in India seems to have been attained. The better system of stable management which has been generally introduced, and the intended provision of stables which has been partially effected and will soon be completed, make it likely that these favourable results will be permanent. Indeed the probable attainment of a still longer average service of horses in the ranks is to be inferred from the large proportion of casualties hitherto due to fracture and injuries consequent on defective line gear.

16. The course of instruction instituted at the Veterinary School, Poona, has been very successful. Both European and Native soldiers after six months' training are returned to their corps expert shoeing-smiths, whilst both officers and men attain a practical knowledge of farriery which is most valuable to the corps to which they belong.

17. For the supply of Remounts, the reduced rate of Rs. 400 has not been exceeded, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining the required number.

18. The Colonial Secretary at Port Natal undertook this year on behalf of the Bombay Government to send a supply of horses from that colony. Owing to obvious causes (principally overcrowding on board ship), all of which can be avoided in future, a large number of the horses died on the voyage, and the experiment was unsuccessful in its immediate financial result, but it showed that a most excellent stamp of horse is procurable in that colony at a moderate cost, and that large numbers fit for all branches of the service could on emergency be readily procured from thence.

19. During this year the attempts to improve the indigenous breeds of horses have made slow but satisfactory progress. The improvement must necessarily be a very slow process; but the ryots now show themselves more apprehensive of the advantages offered by the supply of Government stallions, and demands which would double the number already employed have been urgently made by the civil authorities. The officers commanding Silladar Cavalry Corps report an improvement in the country breeds, and they are able to procure remounts at moderate prices.

Intended Fort at Kirkee.

20. The subject of a Fort at Poona, which had been discussed from time to time for some years past, was reconsidered with especial relation to the determination to make the Poona arsenal the principal Arsenal of Western India, and to place it at Kirkee, the Artillery station close to Poona, to which place the Gunpowder Manufactory has been already removed, and the Gun-Carriage Agency is about to be so. It was consequently determined to place the Fort at Kirkee, which occupies a commanding position peculiarly adapted for the site of such a Fort.

MILITARY.

Strength of the Army.

21. The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks was—

		On 1st May 1864.	On 1st May 1865.
Artillery...	{ European....	2,938	2,531
	{ Natives	1,071	272
Cavalry ...	{ European....	1,118	9,526
	{ Natives	3,937	355
Sappers ...	{ European....	41	29
	{ Natives	569	571
Infantry...	{ European....	8,759	8,233
	{ Natives	19,860	20,866

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Cable between Kurrachee and the Head of the Persian Gulf was laid in the year 1863-64, except the length joining Cape Monze and Gwadar, which was completed on the 13th May 1864. This section, however, worked until the 4th of July only, when it was discovered to be broken in at least two distinct places. It remained in the same state until the 16th of November following when Munora was made the terminus instead of Cape Monze, the landing place at the latter spot being quite unsuited to the purpose. The long interruption in this section of cable did not, however, cause any inconvenience, as the traffic was conducted on the alternative land-line along the Mekran coast

2. The section of cable between Gwadar and Mussendom also failed on the 23rd July and was repaired on the 22nd September following, during which period the traffic was entirely suspended beyond Gwadar. The cable within the Gulf, and beyond the influence of the South-West Monsoon, has remained in a perfect state of insulation ever since it was first laid.

3. Four carefully prepared Statements by Mr. Ferdinand Hirz, the departmental electrician, are hereto attached, and which will show at a glance the means of the tests made in each month on the four different sections of the cable. The test records in column A are those taken by Mr. Hirz himself, and are especially trustworthy as a check on the average tests of the Superintendents of the stations at each end of the section.

4. The accompanying Statement, showing the rate of signalling on the different sections of the cable, proves the satisfactory condition of the cable and instruments ; but it is by no means complete, as, partly owing to the lengthy interruptions on the cable, and partly owing to press of work, time would not admit of more careful observations being obtained.

5. The other tables which accompany this report are self-Appendices VI., VII., VIII., explanatory, and illustrate at a glance the working of the Mekran coast and Sub-marine Telegraph during the official year 1864-65.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

SECTION: KURRACHEE—GWADUR.

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical Tests from June 1864 to April 1865.

TIME.		Length of Cable Section.	TESTS FROM CAPE MONZE AND MANORA.						TESTS FROM GWADUR STATION.						REMARKS.
Month.	Year.		Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	Conductor.	Dielectric.	Total Resistance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	Conductor.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
June	1864	246.5	90	1	257.1	1600.7	6.49	89.9	1	257.1	1610	6.53	(1) Test eastward taken from Cape Monze.		
November	"	268.5	..	1	283.7	1734.7	6.46	78	12	325.3	1759.2	6.55	(2) Section interrupted from July 3rd till November the 10th, when the cable was continued to		
December ....	"	..	..	17	283.7	1732.6	6.45	78	13	301.8	1759.2	6.55	(3) Manora, from where all later tests are taken. Section completed 13th May 1864.
January	1865	..	..	9	304.5	1746.6	6.50	77	10	331.7	1752.3	6.53	
March .....	"	..	..	..	..	....	..	77	1	362	1742	6.49	
April .....	"	..	..	2	326.5	1751.5	6.52	..	3	364.7	1762.2	6.56	

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION: GWADUR—

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical

TIME.		Length of Cable Section.	TESTS FROM GWADUR STATION.						TESTS FROM MUSSEN-		
Month.	Year.		Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric.	Conductor.		Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric.	
					Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.			Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
February	1864	357.4	..	11	335.2	2395	6.70	..	8	341	
March	12	342.6	2391.6	6.69	70.5	4	354.5	
April	22	277.2	2386	6.67	79	23	346.1	
May	81.4	23	357	2397	6.67	83	24	340.5	
June	89.9	26	358.2	2374.8	6.65	88	22	374.3	
July	87.9	17	360.6	2377.7	6.65	92	15	397.5	
September	359	83.5	6	413.1	2374.1	6.61	87	6	418.8	
October	85	25	409	2373.6	6.61	73.4	19	395	
November	78	11	381.1	2385.9	6.65	79.1	9	326	
December	78	13	357.7	2398.6	6.68	69.8	6	330.1	
January	1865	..	77	11	344.6	2391	6.66	70	7	278.1	
February	75.2	12	377.7	2386.3	6.65	70.3	8	342.8	
March	77	12	420.6	2390.1	6.66	74.5	8	382.2	
April	89	8	385.1	2384.1	6.64	86.8	8	383.7	

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

II.

TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

MUSSENDOM.

Tests from February 1864 to April 1865.

DOM STATION.		TESTS FROM GWADUR TO MUSSENDOM CABLE HOUSE. A					REMARKS.
Conductor.		Mean Temperature. F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Conductor.		
Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.				Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2396	6.70	Section completed 9th February 1864.
2386	6.68	..	..	....	..	..
2386	6.67	..	..	....	..	..
2383	6.67	..	..	....	..	..
2371.9	6.64	89.9	4	351.25	2380.5	6.66	Section was interrupted from July 23rd till September 22nd.
2364.3	6.62	87.9	3	344	2373.7	6.64	
2369.5	6.60	83.5	1	379	2370	6.60	
2367.2	6.59	85	4	426.4	2378.7	6.63	
2384.4	6.65	78	4	424.3	2388	6.65	
2395.9	6.69	78	4	391.2	2389.9	6.68	
2392.7	6.67	77	4	413.7	2391.6	6.66	
2388.3	6.66	75.2	4	415.3	2390.6	6.66	
2383.6	6.66	77	4	446.6	2404.5	6.69	
2382	6.63	89	4	380.2	2381.5	6.63	

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION: MUSSENDOM—

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical

TIME.		Length of Cable Section Miles	TESTS FROM MUSSENDOM.						TESTS FROM		
Month.	Year.		Mean Temperature.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Conductor.		Mean Temperature.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	
						Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance per Mile.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
March	1861	392	75.5	4	391.7	2179.5	6.32	..	..	....
April	"	..	79	22	382	2499.6	6.32	..	7	392.4	
May	"	..	83	26	332.4	2501	6.38	.	22	378.8	
June	"	..	88	26	328.1	2183.3	6.33	91.9	21	331.1	
July	"	..	92	25	310.1	2501	6.38	92.2	22	275.5	
August	"	..	90	26	251.1	2504.1	6.39	92.3	21	249.7	
September....	"	..	87	21	238.8	2507.2	6.30	91.6	18	229.2	
October	"	..	73.4	25	223.7	2518.4	6.42	86.1	20	* 219.7	
November	"	..	79.1	12	197.2	2513.7	6.41	75.8	9	195.3	
December	"	..	69.8	10	231.2	2513.7	6.41	67	3	176.3	
January	1865	..	70	9	308.6	2507.7	6.39	..	..	Tests value
February	"	..	70	7	337.1	2499.8	6.38	..	..	Do.
Do.	"	396	72	4	371	2514.3	6.35	..	..	375
March	"	..	74.5	12	371	2510.8	6.34	374.5	
April	"	..	86.8	12	361	2501	6.32	341.7	

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

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III.

TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

BUSHIRE.

Tests from March 1864 to April 1865.

BUSHIRE.		TESTS FROM MUSSENDOM TO BUSHIRE CABLE HOUSE. A					REMARKS.
Conductor.		Mean Temperature.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric. Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Conductor.		
Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance per Mile.				Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance per Mile.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	Section completed 23rd March.
2513·4	6·41	..	..	....	..	..
2542	6·48	..	..	....	..	..
2527·2	6·45	88	4	321	2480·7	6·33	
2518·2	6·42	92	4	302·7	2188·7	6·35	
2522	6·43	90	5	263·2	2198	6·37	
2534	6·49	87	4	248·5	2510	6·40	
2543·1	6·47	73·4	5	236·2	2511·2	6·41	
2534·1	6·46	79·1	4	260·3	2509·7	6·40	
2536·3	6·47	69·8	4	305	2511·5	6·41	
less.	..	70	4	341	2503·6	6·38	February 21st, the double shore end was laid at Bushire.
do.	..	..	..	....	..	..
..	
2528·7	6·38	..	..	....	..	..
2519	6·36	

APPENDIX

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION :

Record of Monthly Means of Electrical

TIME.		Length of Cable Section.	TESTS FROM BUSHIRE.						TESTS FROM		
Month.	Year.		Mean Temperature F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric.	Conductor.		Mean Temperature F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric.	
					Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	Total Resist- ance in Units.	Resistance in Units per Mile.			Resistance in Million Units per Mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
April	1864	155.5	..	7	461	1053	6.76	..	10	469.6	
May .....	"	..	..	20	412.2	1066	6.87	..	..	..
June	"	..	91.9	21	307.6	1061.1	6.84	..	26	325.1	
July	"	..	92.2	22	271.7	1067.8	6.86	96.6	23	255.7	
August	"	..	92.3	21	224.3	1066.6	6.86	97.6	27	226	
September....	"	..	91.6	18	178	1079.9	6.93	98	25	178.3	
October	"	..	86.1	20	165.5	1081.7	6.97	94.8	26	179.4	
November	"	..	75.8	9	110.5	1080.7	6.94	88	13	185.1	
December	"	..	67	4	73	1056.7	6.79	69.7	11	203.8	
January	1865	..	65.4	..	Tests value	less.	..	63.6	..	Tests value	
February	"	157.5	..	..	Do.	do.	..	63.1	..	Do.
Do. ....	"	..	..	..	593.7	..	..	64.6	11	521.2
March .....	"	..	..	..	589.5	1056.8	6.70	67	26	574.6
April .....	"	..	..	10	503.8	1060.5	6.73	77.3	10	536

IV.

TELEGRAPH—SUB-MARINE LINE.

BUSHIRE—FAO.

Tests from April 1864 to April 1865.

FAO STATION		TESTS FROM FAO TO BUSHIRE CABLE NO. 91 A						REMARKS
Conductor		Mean Temperature ° F.	Number of Tests.	Dielectric	Conductor.			
Total Resistance in Units	Resistance in Units per Mile			Resistance in Million Units per Mile	Total Resistance in Units	Resistance in Units per Mile		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1046	6.73		(Cable laid on the 27th of March	
..			
1065	6.85	96.6	4	325	1064.6	6.85		
1072.6	6.89	97.6	4	266	1077.5	6.93		
1060	6.82	98	5	267.4	1068	6.86		
1069.7	6.87	94.8	4	237	1072.5	6.89		
1075.5	6.91	85	5	246.8	1081.4	6.95		
1077.4	6.93	69.7	3	245	1077	6.93		
1066.5	6.85	63.6	3	358.7	1066.5	6.85		
loss.		63.1	2	319	1050	6.75		
do.	..	64.6	2	371	1049	6.75	Tests made before laying of shore end Do. after do.	
1075.1	6.82	.		..	.	.
1063.3	6.75	.	..			..
1061	6.73		

APPENDIX V.

TABLE showing the rate of Signalling on the different Sections of the Persian Gulf Cable—1864-65.

Names of Sections.	Length of Cable Miles	Resistance of Conductor.		Number of Cells.	Mean of Words sent per Minute.
		Total Units.	Per Mile Units.		
Fao—Bushire .	155.5	1066.5	6.85	3 & 4	25
Munora—Gwadar . .	266.5	1745.8	6.55	4 & 6	20
Gwadar—Mussendorn .	358.1	2100.0	6.69	4 & 6	16.7
Mussendorn—Bushire .	392	2511.5	6.41	6 & 8	17.5
Mussendorn—Fao . . .	517.5	3579.0	6.53	6 & 8	12.1
Mussendorn—Munora .	624.9	4115.7	6.63	6 & 8	9.6

REMARKS.

1. The battery powers were in all these experiments varied without any essential alteration in the speed of working. The figures entered in the column 'No. of cells' represent the lowest battery power with which the highest speed of signalling was obtained.

2. When two sections were combined, artificial leakages at 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000 (Siemens) units were successively introduced at the intermediate station, and it was found that the highest rate was obtained in the case with 15,000 units + perhaps 0.75 word more per minute.

3. The figures representing the result of the experiment on the Bushire—Fao section express rather the highest speed with which the instrument could be worked by the operator than the rate which the cable would allow.

4. There have been several further experiments made to work translation at the intermediate stations through the whole line (about 1,200 miles) with a rate of 12 words to a minute and with perfect success.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Messages transmitted and the Revenue derived from the same, also the average Time occupied in transmission between Great Britain and Kurrachee and between Kurrachee and Fao.

Months	Messages of a Commercial or Private nature	Government Dispatches	Total Messages	Revenue of Marine Telegraph		Average Time occupied in transmission between Great Britain and Kurrachee		Average Time between Kurrachee and Fao and between Kurrachee and Fao		Communication opened only between Kurrachee and Fao	Line open for traffic through Fao
				Rs	a p	Days	Hrs	Days	Hrs		
October 1864	1		1	10	0 0						
November	105	1	109	2,058	7 0	..					
December	140	6	146	3,101	0 0						
January 1865	97	1	101	1,644	4 0	..					
February	170	15	185	4,942	0 0						
March	1,462	37	1,499	45,411	8 0	5	22	26	1 24		
April	2,226	13	2,239	68,407	8 0	6			2 34		
Total ...	4,201	79	4,280	1,25,574	15 0						

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Number of Rates of 20 Words each into
during the year

Months.	At single rate	Messages of 20 words.															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
October 1864 ..	..		1														
November ..	45	28	14	6	3	1	2	3	1	1	..	1	1				
December ..	61	42	20	11	8	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
January 1865 ..	51	21	12	6	2	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	104	49	19	3	3	3			1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	928	340	138	45	23	3	7	1	3	2			2			1	..
April ..	1,347	513	236	88	37	7	2		1	4	..	..				1	..
	2,536	993	440	159	76	16	13	8	10	11	1	2	3	..	2	2	1

ABSTRACT OF

At Single Rates	2,536
" 1 1/2	993
" 2	440
" 2 1/2	159
" 3	76
" 3 1/2	16
" 4	13
" 4 1/2	8
" 5	10
" 5 1/2	11

Carried over . . . 4,260

VII.

which the Private and Commercial Messages despatched 1864-65 were divided.

1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260	Total Messages.	REMARKS.
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
											Total Messages.	REMARKS.
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260	Total Messages.	REMARKS.
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260	Total Messages.	REMARKS.
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
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1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
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1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
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1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260	Total Messages.	REMARKS.
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6	4,260		
1	109	146	101	185	3	1,499	3	2,239	6</			

RATES.

		Brought over..	4,262
At 6	Rates		1
6 1/2	"		2
7	"		3
8 1/2	"		2
9	"		2
9 1/2	"		1
10 1/2	"		1
Government Despatches ..			6
			<hr/> 4,280

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Percentage of Errors made in Messages transmitted by the Indo-European Telegraph between Kurruckee and Fao from November 1864 to 1st May 1865. The percentage is the number of errors compared to the total number of words contained in the messages.

Month	Number of paid Mes-sages	Number of Service Messages.	Total No of Words, approximate	Number of Errors of all classes (in- cluding misspell- ing, omission of full stop, inverted comma, &c)	Percentage of Error	Remarks
November 1864 .	109	656	30,000	111		Every description of error sent back to stations during first few months when there was little doing, to prove by tape whether made by sender or receiver, and to punish clerk in fault when necessary
December ,	116	592	22,572	128	6	
January 1865 ..	101	557	19,456	66	3	
February "	185	547	20,292	73	4	
March " .	1,499	493	49,860	622	1 3	Through line first opened description of messages entirely new to clerks.
April " ...	2,239	412	68,180	556	8	

APPENDIX IX.

*TABLE showing the Mean Temperature during each month from May 1864 to April 1865
at the undermentioned Telegraph Stations.*

Stations	THERMOMETER.												REMARKS.
	1864.												
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	
Kurrachee	83.3	87.7	84.2	80.2	83.4	83.0	83.5	72.	74.4	73.2	77.7	88.1	The readings from which this table is compiled were taken daily at noon.
Gwadur	82.5	89.6	88.5	85.9	86.5	84.3	80.1	72.3	75.1	74.9	83.0	93.3	
Mussendom.....	87.2	92.5	99.4	95.9	94.6	91.2	83.9	74.5	76.0	75.7	79.6	95.3	
Bushire .....	..	89.3	94.7	..	90.2	87.0	78.7	67.2	67.4	67.8	73.1	82.0
Fao .....	..	98.9	103.0	..	95.5	95.1	76.6	63.2	66.2	70.3	76.0	82.8

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. *Finance*.—The Imperial Budget grant for objects under the Director of Public Instruction at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	1,51,417
Colleges .. { General Rs. 61,044	
{ Special „ 69,178	
	<hr/> 1,30,222
High Schools.....	80,672
Middle Class Schools	32,974
Lower Schools	97,460
Special Schools.....	28,468
Book Department* ..	97,212
For building School-houses	50,000
Grants-in-aid	1,00,060
	<hr/>
Total..	Rs.7,68,485

Further items sanctioned in January 1865—

Increase to the grant for Vernacular Schools.....	Rs. 90,000
Increase to the allowance for Deputy Inspectors	„ 10,000
	<hr/> 1,00,000
	<hr/>
Total..	Rs. 8,68,485

2. *Local Funds*.—In the course of the year nearly Rs. 2,60,000 were assigned to Education in the Local Fund Budgets.†

* Of this sum Rs. 80,000 is a repayable advance

† See Appendix A.

3. The Fees this year amounted to . . Rs. 1,06,623

Add—

Municipal assignments, about , 20,000

Popular subscriptions, about , 80,000

Donations of individuals, about , 4,70,000*

4. It is thus seen that the resources of the Department have been greatly increased, though, owing to the late date of the additional sanctions, it was not possible to arrange for corresponding expenditure before the end of the official year.

The actual expenditure of the year cannot yet be precisely stated.

5. The chief objects on which the additional funds have been or are to be expended are—

1. School Building and Furniture.

2. Opening new Village Schools.

3. Additional Inspection.

6. The Educational Department has now fairly entered on a new stage of existence. Much more rapid progress may be expected, and indeed is already begun.

7. The net increase of schools, as shown below, is 150, and of scholars 12,920.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.
High Schools	9	9	....
Scholars	1,995	2,182	187
Middle Class Schools (Anglo-Ver.) ..	16	18	2
Scholars	1,687	1,891	204
Lower and Primary Schools	777	925	148
Scholars	49,200	61,729	12,529

8. The fee collections have risen from Rs. 83,084 to Rs. 1,06,623—a fact which proves even more than school attendance the value which the people attach to State Education.

• 9. Another significant circumstance is the steady increase of the sale proceeds of books realised by the Curator and paid into the Treasury. The amount in 1863-64 was Rs. 81,000, in 1864-65 Rs. 94,000.

10. *The Inspectoral Divisions* have in area remained the same, but the Zillas of the South have been reorganised, and a new Collectorate formed, with Kulladghee for headquarters.

11. The Educational Divisions now stand as follows:—

<i>Central Division.</i>		{ Bombay.
Staff—1 Inspector.		{ Poona and Sholapore.
1 Assistant do.		{ Sattara.
7 Deputy Inspectors.		{ Tanna and Colaba.
6 Assistant Deputies.		{ Ahmednuggur and Nassick.
.		{ Khandeish.
.		{ Rutnagherry.
<i>Northern Division.</i>		{ Ahmedabad.
1 Inspector		{ Surat and Broach.
4 Deputy Inspectors.		{ Kaira.
.		{ Punch Mahals.
<i>Southern Division.</i>		{ Belgaum.
1 Inspector		{ Dharwar.
3 Deputy Inspectors.		{ Kulladghee.
1 Assistant Deputy.		{ Canara.
.		{ Kurrachee.
<i>Sind Division.</i>		{ Hyderabad.
1 Inspector		{ Shikarpore and Frontier Dis-
1 Deputy Inspector.		{ tricts..

12. In December the Educational Department lost the services of Mr. Coke, an able Inspector, to whom the Central Division owes as much as Guzerat to Mr. Hope. Mr. Coke

carried a spirit of vigilant activity into every branch of his duties and every part of his Division, and his resignation will long be a subject of regret.

13. Many other resignations of valuable Educational officers took place this year, when Bombay was passing through a period of extraordinary excitement, and there was an urgent demand for educated men, European and Native, as Secretaries and Managers of joint stock enterprises.

14. The Government of India have directed that these Reports shall be classified under the heads of—

1. English Education.
2. Vernacular do.
3. Industrial do.

Under the first head may come superior education, viz. the Colleges (General) and High Schools. Middle Class Schools will follow. Lower and Primary Schools roughly correspond to "Vernacular," and the section "Industrial" will comprise all Special and Professional Schools.

15. I.—*Superior Education—Colleges.*—The work of the Colleges is illustrated by the following abstract of University Examinations in Arts (it does not include Matriculations):—

Passed Students from	First Arts.		B. A.		M. A.	
	1861.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Elphinstone College ..	12	13	5	10	1	2
Poona College.....	4	2	1	2	1	..

The number of Matriculated Students in each College at the end of the year was—Elphinstone College 82, Poona College 18, against 77 and 14 of the previous year. The Colleges advance slowly as regards numbers, the supply of qualified

students, for which they depend on the High Schools, being still scanty. But neither College could educate a much larger number of pupils without an increase of the staff.

16. The late Matriculation Examination held in November showed that there were still some unmatriculated men in each College.

17. *Elphinstone College*.—The attendance remains the same as last year. The College has taken, as usual, the leading part in the University. A comparative view is given above of the University performances (besides matriculation) of the Elphinstone Students in this and the preceding year; it is quite satisfactory.

18. During the year 22 students left the College. Eight of these took service under Government. It is important to remark that they all joined the Educational Department. Two of the others went to England, and one of them has since matriculated in the London University.

19. The Principal left India in December, and did not return till after the close of the official year. The Professor of Mathematics resigned the service of Government in December.

The work of the College was somewhat disturbed by the necessary changes of Professors.

20. *Poona College*.—This College suffered from changes in the staff. The Professor of English Literature was transferred to Elphinstone College on the departure of Sir A. Grant on leave. His absence from his own classes for three months before the University Examinations was specially unfortunate, though unavoidable. The effect was only too visible in the performances of the Poona men.

21. The College keeps up its numbers, and the Principal, now that the Poona High School has begun to afford a fair supply of matriculated men, is able to refuse admission to

non-matriculated students. This resolution marks an era in the history of the College.

22. The Principal speaks of the difficulty of procuring College text-books from the Central Book Depôt in time for the use of students preparing for University examinations. This is a complaint of long standing, the Professors and the Curator being inclined each to throw the responsibility on the other of ordering books from England in anticipation of the wants of College students. During the year a committee was appointed, of which the Curator was a member, for the consideration of this subject, and it may be hoped that the difficulty will not recur again, especially as the University have published a list of subjects of examination for five years. Meanwhile the College Library has been enriched with many new books. But the habit of private reading, now so common in Elphinstone College, is not yet equally practised in Poona College, whose elevation from the status of a school to that of a college is more recent by several years.

23. The Principal read Casar and Terence with some of his classes. Dr. Haug and two Shastrees conducted the Sanskrit studies. The unexpected failure in Sanskrit of the most highly thought of students of the first class at the B. A. examination of 1864 is said to have discouraged the class, and certainly much disappointed the Professor. The other classes are spoken of as promising.

24. The English Professor (Mr. Oxenham) mentions, with a statement of reasons which almost resembles an apology, that he has commenced English versification with his class. I remember ten years ago suggesting this kind of exercise in Elphinstone College.* Mr. Hughlings, Professor of Literature, introduced it, and lately a prize for an English poem (the Homejee Cursetjee Prize) has been founded in the University..

* Letter to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th March 1856, on the examination of the College Department of the Elphinstone Institution.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

25. The new buildings for Poona College are advancing.

26. *High Schools.*—The special educational want of this Presidency has at last been supplied, apparently at a stroke, if we may trust the last Matriculation examination. The previous examination (November 1863) passed, besides candidates from the colleges, and teachers, 8 boys from the Central School, 4 from the Poona High School, 6 from the Surat High School, 2 from the Ahmedabad High School, and 2 from private schools—total 22. The following examination passed seventy-seven schoolboys, as shown in the list below (besides college students as before):—

SCHOOLS.	Number Passed.
From Elphinstone Institution	20
Poona High School	10
Surat High School	10
Poona Free Church Mission Institution	9
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	5
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution	5
Ahmedabad High School	3
Poona Engineering School	2
Poona High School and Poona Vernacular College ..	2
Private Tuition	2
Robert Money Institution	1
Broach Government School and Elphinstone Institution	1
Prubhu Seminary and Elphinstone Institution	1
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	1
Elphinstone Institution and Private Tuition	1
Ahmedabad and Poona High School	1
Rutnagberry and Poona High School	1
Poona Vernacular College	1
Broach Government English School	1
Total	77

N.B.—The Poona "Vernacular College" is here taken as a School.

I hope this sudden and extraordinary improvement may be trusted, but I must confess my doubts. It is hardly credible to me, judging by experience, that some of the schools in the

list should have had the success which is attributed to them. My doubts are strengthened by what I have heard of the way in which the particular examination was conducted.

27. *Central School*.—Under the care of Mr. Jeaffreson this school has fairly risen to the High School standard. The attendance is about the same as last year, the fee collections almost exactly the same.

28. The excited commercial state of Bombay had an unfavourable effect on the staff of Masters, which was constantly deranged by resignations. But the performances of the school at the University, thus summarised by the Principal, show that good work was done during the year:—

“ I am happy to have to record the marked success of the Central School in the University and College examinations during the past year. Twenty boys from the First Class, one Assistant Teacher, three former pupils who had left for employment, and at least three others who had joined the College, were successful at the last Matriculation examination. In 1864 only one competitor was sent in by the School for the Junior Scholarships at Elphinstone College. He was successful, and has, I hear, given the greatest satisfaction to the Principal and Professors, being a good Sanscritist and a very tolerable Latin scholar too. At the recent Scholarship examination of 1865 four of the Matriculated Students from the Central School obtained Junior Scholarships tenable for two years, and three others received Probationary Scholarships tenable for one year. I understand too that these distinctions were earned in a competition with men of much longer standing than themselves. Similar successes cannot, I fear, be looked forward to every year unless a more permanent staff of teachers be secured than the School has had during the last twelve months.”

29. The experiment of forming a "Commercial Class" in the School seems to have failed. Few boys, in the Principal's opinion, entered it except from "laziness." Some of the Commercial pupils have been induced to desert book-keeping for literature, and are now joining the College.

30. The scheme adopted in the Central School for awarding exhibitions to the pupils of Mofussil High Schools does not seem to have answered. The truth is the local Head Masters do not care to part with their best boys, and to lose the credit of their matriculating in the University. The Principal speaks with praise of his staff of Assistants, but complains of the discreditable state of the School building, which is never kept in proper repair.

(This subject has been brought to the notice of the Elphinstone Trustee-).

31. *Poona High School*.—No school in the Presidency has made a greater advance during the last few years than this. It now promises to supply a fair number of matriculated pupils to the College. In March 1863 the school matriculated two pupils, in November 1863 four, at the late examination in November 1864 fourteen (besides three Assistant Masters). The attendance improves, and the fees collected, which during 1862-63 were under Rs. 250 a month, in 1863-64 exceeded Rs. 300, and for the year just expired amounted to about Rs. 400. A large number of poor scholars, about 25 per-cent of the fee-payers, is admitted in the Poona High School; the number seems excessive, but no boy can remain free without keeping a certain position in his class.

32. The salaries of the Assistant Teachers have been raised throughout. A Native B. A. is the First Assistant. He is favourably mentioned by the Head Master.

33. There are 22 exhibitions in the school, of which 10 are attached to the upper and 12 to the lower division. The exhibitions were held by boys from Sattara, Nassick, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapora, besides some from the Poona districts.

"No exhibitor has been deprived of his privilege. Without exception they have been regular and diligent, and have succeeded in maintaining the required standing in their classes. Three out of ten exhibitors for the Upper School passed the matriculation examination."

34. Mr. Kirkham, the Head Master, warmly praises his staff, and he himself deserves cordial commendation.

35. *Ahmedabad*—It is satisfactory to hear that in this school a desire to matriculate has at length sprung up. Few native students are as pleasing in appearance and manners as those who come from Ahmedabad. The completion of the railway to Bombay has no doubt had its effect, and something must be allowed for the influence of the University men collected at Ahmedabad on the staff of the College and High School. Two boys from this school matriculated in 1863 and seven in November last. One of the B. A.s of the year was an old Ahmedabad man. The attendance and fee collections in the High School show a fair improvement, though the unusual demand for native clerks has this year had a disturbing effect. "The exhibitors have all done well. The plan of exhibition is an excellent one. It is creating a desire for English in the districts. Formerly about one-eighth only of the boys in the High School came from the districts; now one-third come from places out of Ahmedabad" (*Head Master's Report*).—The two Branch Schools in the city, which prepare boys for the High School, are self-supporting, a fact which deserves notice. It shows the demand for English teaching among people who can pay for it. The Head Master, Mr. Curtis, has maintained his character as a zealous, efficient officer. Of the Native staff Mr. Venkutrao Ramchandra deserves mention as a really able mathematician.

36. *Surat*—The Surat English School had been in a low state of efficiency for some years, though well attended by pupils. In 1862 Mr. Roonan, who had before worked hard as Head of the Poona College School, was transferred

thither, and improvement soon was seen. The first fruit of his labours was to matriculate in 1863 six candidates, of whom, however, some were Assistant Masters. At the late examination in November 1864 ten Surat men matriculated. On this occasion four candidates from Surat were Assistant Masters. The latter did not come out so well as the school-boys—a very significant fact, bearing on the recent history of superior school education in this Presidency. During the year the school sent five exhibitioners to Elphinstone College with allowances of Rupees 10 each. As respects exhibitions to be held in the High School, the Acting Head Master (a native) reports :—

“The exhibition system, which consists in sending talented and promising boys of the Talooka Schools to High Schools, and its concomitant, the plan of giving lodging and boarding to exhibitioners who may be without funds, within the premises of the school, appears to have well operated. There are eleven exhibitioners in the High School. * * * * There are at present five boarders, who live in the school under the superintendence of the Head Master.”

Sanskrit and Latin are taught in the Upper School—the former to the Hindoos, the latter to the Parsees. Mathematics seem to be insufficiently cared for. A Drawing Class, attended by 15 pupils, is taught by the Master of the Paruck School of Art and Industry. The Branch Preparatory Schools are well attended, especially the Gopipoora School, situated in the Hindoo quarter, which collects 248 boys. The liberality of Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Pherosha Shapoorjee, and Mr. Byramjee Manickjee, in founding scholarships and other benefactions, deserves honourable mention. Mr. Roonan retired from the public service during the year. The Surat High School has one native graduate on its staff.

37. *Rutnagherry*.—This High School is not yet provided with a staff suitable for a High School. It has not yet matriculated a single pupil, though one Rutnagherry boy matriculated from Poona College and one from the Central School. During the last two years the Rutnagherry school has sent eleven exhibitioners to the Central School.

38. *Belgaum Sirdars' High School*.—This school is useful and well attended, but will never occupy the position of a High School as long as it is under the divided rule of the Educational and Political authorities. There are 115 free boys, the nominees of Sirdars, and 85 fee-paying boys. The Head Master has a turn for Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, which he teaches to the elder boys. Two candidates from this High School—one a teacher—matriculated at the late examination. The absence of Canarese graduates makes it impossible to supply the school with a proper staff.

39. *Dhoolia*.—The High School is still in a very backward state. The Head Master (a European) speaks of his success in establishing athletic exercises and English sports; also a vocal music class, which at first had to struggle against native prejudices, but is now seen to improve the English accent of the boys. Sanscrit and Latin are studied in this school. It contains more than 120 boys.

40. *Hydrabad, Sind*.—The Sindees are unwilling to leave their country for the purpose of attending the Matriculation examination at Bombay. Hence this school does not make so good an appearance as was expected.

41. *Middle Class Schools*.—The following table shows an increase of two schools and 204 scholars, *i. e.* more than 10 per-cent, which may be taken as sufficiently favourable. There are no schools of this class in Sind.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

(1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular only.)

	1863-64.		1864-65.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Schools.	Number.	Schools.	Number.	Schools.	Number.	Schools.
Central Division	9	1,209	10	1,345	1	136	..	..
Northern do.	5	352	5	384	..	32	..	..
Southern do.	2	126	3	162	1	36	..	..
Sind do. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	16	1,687	18	1,891	2	204	..	..

42. *Lower and Primary Schools.*—The table shown below exhibits good progress in the diffusion of popular instruction. The means have chiefly been supplied by the local assessment. Of the total increase, 148 schools and 12,529 scholars, the greater part is to be credited to the Central Division, and first we must acknowledge the liberality of the District Committee and the zeal of the Deputy Inspector (Cassinath Thathe) in the Khandeish Collectorate. Tanna and Sattara also contributed large assignments from local funds to education. Khandeish shows an increase of 31 schools and 2,423 scholars. Tanna is not far behind, with an increase of 26 schools and 2,339 pupils. No districts in the Presidency manifest a greater desire for education than these two zillas. In Tanna, owing no doubt to the influence of the Presidency, there is an especial desire for English instruction. Sattara, where Mr. Chapman, the Collector, was a zealous friend of education, is distinguished by an addition of 25 schools and 1,753 scholars.

Khandeish Rs. 45,161
Tanna „ 32,023
Sattara..... „ 30,012

LOWER AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS (VERNACULAR).

In some of these are English Classes.

	1863-64.		1864-65.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division..	433	26,581	543	33,500	110	6,919	..	..
Northern do. ..	187	13,609	202	17,321	15	3,712	..	..
Southern do. ..	104	7,071	137	8,998	33	1,927	..	..
Sind do. ..	53	1,939	43	1,910	..	..	10	29
Total....	777	49,200	925	61,729	158	12,558	10	29
Deduct Decrease....					10	29		
Net Increase....					148	12,529		

43. In Rutnagherry primary education received a check this year ; there was a slight decline in the number of pupils, notwithstanding an increase of 7 schools. It is known that Rutnagherry is a very poor zilla ; it has reaped none of the profits which of late have gilded the grain crops of the Deccan, and the cotton crops of Guzerat. On the contrary the general rise of prices has made the poverty of the Southern Concan all the more pressing. The Vernacular Schools are always the first to suffer under these circumstances.

44. In Poona much time has been consumed, I will not say wasted, in deliberation, and there has been a consequent delay in expending the additional imperial grant. The delay will soon be repaired. Proposals have been matured for opening 28 schools in the course of the year, which will make up the number in this zilla to 150.

45. Ahmednuggur, for a like reason, has remained stationary ; it will before the end of the year have an addition of 29 schools, making its total up to 109.

46. In the Northern Division there have been liberal, and even magnificent, assignments from local funds, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,45,885 (estimate), available for the year, but there has been delay in spending the money, and Vernacular instruction seems to have made small progress, compared, at least, with the rapid advance of the Deccan. Still there is in the zillas of Guzerat an increase of 9 schools and 2,272 pupils. These figures may be contrasted with those of Rutnagherry (*see* my remarks above, paragraph 43). In the Political districts of Guzerat there is a decline of 628 pupils, though an increase of 2 schools. This decline is said to be due to the decision of the Political Agent in Kattywar to charge a schooling fee—a step which (as experience shows) at first excites vehement dissatisfaction among the un-Europeanised natives (whose tradition is that all education should be given gratis), and half empties the school-rooms. However, the people always become reconciled in time to the innovation, and are forced to admit that the fee is an equitable and not onerous charge, while they soon observe that the fee-charging school is superior in discipline and general respectability to the old free school.

47. In the Southern or Canarese Division there has been a net increase of 33 schools and 200 scholars. The increase is apparently all in Kulladghee; but this is evidently due to the reorganisation of the zillas (*see* above, paragraph 10). The southern zillas have little or no local funds as yet available for education (*see* Appendix A), and the municipal assignments are quite insignificant. Again, owing to the late date at which the additional imperial grant for Vernacular instruction was sanctioned, no use had been made of these resources before the end of the year.

48. The Southern Division has also suffered from having no regular Inspector during almost the whole year, though much praise is due to the gentleman (Mr. Little, C. S.) who

was set to discharge the Inspector's office in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. It would have been very fortunate if Mr. Little could have been spared permanently as an Educational Inspector. There is a special difficulty in obtaining a gentleman competent to this office, because so few persons in this Presidency study the Canarese language, the acquisition of which is essential to the Inspector's popularity, and consequently to his efficiency, in the south. The want of qualified Canarese Deputy Inspectors and Schoolmasters is also much felt.

49. Sind shows a slight fall in attendance, but as ten unsuccessful Village Schools were closed during the year a much larger decline might have been expected. Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner, has been led by his personal observation to form the same views relative to education in Sind that I have so often expressed. He wishes to concentrate the efforts of the Department on important points, as Hyderabad and Kurrachee. The ten closed schools are amply compensated by the graduation of a genuine Sindhee B. A. (Elphinstone College), whose services, I am glad to hear, have been secured by the Educational Department. It should not be forgotten that it was Colonel Goldsmid who sent down the first batch of Sindhee pupils to Bombay for a University education. He felt that practically the University was the most certain propagator of national instruction.

50. *Grant Medical College.*—In my Annual Report for 1861-62 I adverted to the "hazardous" experiment of refusing to admit unmatriculated men to the Medical College. In 1861-62 the College had admitted three matriculated students; in 1862-63 it admitted nine. The Principal then hoped that the crisis was past. But in 1863-64 only five students joined the classes, and in 1864-65 none. The position of the College as an affiliated institution of the University has become such as to require serious attention.

Five persons passed during the year for the degree of **Licentiate of Medicine**. The subordinate departments, the **Apothecary's Class**, and the **Vernacular Medical Class** appear to flourish. In the former seven apprentices passed their final examination, and gained certificates of qualification for the grade of **Assistant Apothecary**. Eight of the **Vernacular Class** passed their final examination successfully. For the use of these students two books are printing on **Materia Medica** and **Physiology**; books on **Medicine** and **Surgery** are preparing.

51. *Civil Engineering College, Poona.*—No advance has been made towards raising this school to the University grade (see my letters Nos. 223 and 13, dated respectively the 5th June 1863 and 6th May 1864). The young men trained by the school are in great request for service under Engineer officers in the Presidency, and adjoining districts. Many others, equally or more highly qualified, would readily find employment, whether under Government, under the **Local Fund Committees**, or as independent professional men.

52. At the end of the year a **Civil Engineer**, Mr. Cooke, of the **Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway**, was appointed **Principal** of the College, in succession to **Captain Wilkins, R.E.**, whose services I was very sorry to lose.

53. *Law School.*—The **Law School** calls for no remarks save that it will soon furnish candidates for **Law Degrees** in the University.

54. *Book Department.*—During the year **Rupees 72,400-4-11** was drawn from the **Treasury** for the printing and purchasing of books for sale. The money paid into the **Treasury** was **Rs. 93,756-2-3**. This is the second year that the **Curator** has been able to do more than repay the advances taken from the **Treasury**. It seems to show that the operations of the Department are now on a sound basis. But until

the method of account-keeping is altered, and the Curator is allowed to deal with his unsaleable stock (*see* my letter No. 1720, dated 14th March 1864), it will be difficult to judge of the true position of the Book Department. A good deal of thought has been given to the question whether the business might not be transferred to a private person or firm. The advantages of such a transfer are strongly felt, but the practical difficulties as yet seem insurmountable.

55. This year has seen a further increase of realisations on book sales. The amount in 1862 was Rs. 60,000, in 1863-64 Rs. 81,000, in 1864-65 Rs. 94,000. This steady advance is satisfactory.

56. *Translators.*—The Translators, Major Candy and Mr. Curtis, have laboured, as usual, assiduously in the translation, revision, and criticism of Marathi and Gujarati books. Among the new books referred to them for criticism are several novels or romances, dramas, school books, tracts on native reform, and little compilations of “useful knowledge.”

57. About 47,000 Marathi and 100,000 Gujarati books were printed and purchased for sale. 11,000 Canarese books show that that dialect is for the first time assuming importance, and the Sanscrit books are over 3,000. Five new Sindec Reading Books for use in schools were published during the year or shortly after ; one of these was a Sindec version of Esop's Fables. Two larger Reading Books and a Geography were soon to be printed. A Sindec and Persian Dictionary, a Sindec History of England, and a version of the 3rd and 4th books of Euclid, besides some maps, were in preparation under the Inspector's superintendence.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the LOCAL FUND Budgets passed up to 30th April 1865.

TILLA	Date of Budget passed	Amount of Educational Assignment for 1864-65	HOW ALLOTTED									REMARKS.			
			Teachers' Salaries			Building	Other objects.*								
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Nattara.....	14th Oct. 1864	33,859	3	0	15,639	12	0	0	12,342	11	6	5,876	12	0	*Chiefly the purchase of furniture and repairs to school houses
Tanna and (Ulaba).....	1st Jan. 1865	32,023	13	5	16,038	0	0	0	13,000	0	0	2,985	13	5	
Khandesh.....	10th Feb. 1865	45,161	5	9	18,118	8	0	0	19,200	0	0	6,345	0	0	
Ahmedabad.....	4th Jan. 1865	29,995	0	0	1,134	0	0	0	20,516	0	0	600	0	0	
Broach.....	19th April 1864	31,015	0	0	6,888	0	0	0	9,500	0	0	3,700	0	0	
Kaira.....	3rd Oct. 1864	30,072	0	0	4,936	8	0	0	11,855	0	0	1,246	8	0	
Surat.....	3rd Oct. 1864	48,405	0	0	10,206	0	0	0	31,900	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Belgaum.....	1st Nov. 1864	1,724	0	0	918	0	0	0	516	0	0	290	0	0	
Dharwar.....	17th Oct. 1864	841	0	0	84	0	0	0	750	0	0	9	0	0	
Total.....	.....	2,59,497	6	2	73,962	12	0	0	1,19,879	11	0	22,053	1	5

*Chiefly the purchase of furniture and repairs to school houses

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX B.

LIST of DONATIONS for Educational purposes given during the year 1864-65.

Donor's Name.	For what purpose.	Amount of Donation.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Premchund Roychund.	For the erection of a Clock Tower with a Peal of Bells in the Buildings of the Bombay University.	2,00,000	0	0
	Additional amount contributed towards the building of the Ahmedabad Vernacular College.	9,000	0	0
	For founding a Scholarship in the Surat High School.	2,000	0	0
Honorable Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	For the education of Natives and East Indians of the Bombay Presidency in various branches of Fine Art.	1,50,000	0	0
Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready-money.	Additional amount contributed towards the Elphinstone College Buildings.	1,00,000	0	0
Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	For the purchase of Books for distribution amongst the most deserving pupils in the Gujarat Provincial College and the Ahmedabad High School at the next Annual Exhibition.	500	0	0
	Books presented to the Hemulhar Institute at Ahmedabad.	2,000	0	0
	For an Annual Prize to the best Gujarati Essay on a subject to be selected by the Gujarati Vernacular Society.	2,500	0	0
Mr. Pherozshaw Shapoorjee of Surat.	For founding a Scholarship in the Surat High School.	2,000	0	0
Mr. Byramjee Manockjee of Surat.	For founding a Scholarship in the Surat High School "in the name of his generous patron, Cursetjee Firdoonjee Paruck, Esq.	2,000	0	0
Total.... Rs.		4,70,000	0	0

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The year 1864-65 has been chiefly noticeable at the Presidency for the progress towards completion made in the erection of the Eye Hospital endowed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer. The number of cases treated for eye disease during the year was 3025, being 288 more than in the previous year, and 228 operations on the eye were performed. During this year the Hospital for Lepers was commenced.

2. The wants of the native community in Bombay have not for some time been fully met by the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. It was therefore proposed by the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy that a Native General Hospital should be erected in a suitable position, for the building of which the sum of Rupees 2,50,000 was offered by him. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of the projected Hospital and for its maintenance.

3. At Poona considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Civil Hospital to be called the David Sassoon Hospital. At Ahmedabad arrangements are being made for the enlargement of the Huttecsing and Premabhai Hospital with the view of rendering it capable of holding 80 beds.

4. Two new Charitable Dispensaries in the Concan have been projected during the year under report. One of these, endowed by Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, will be located in the populous town of Cullian, and will, it is hoped, be soon in active operation; and the other, endowed by Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, is for the benefit of the poor at Tanna.

5. Municipal Dispensaries have been established at Wae and Kurrad of the Sattara Collectorate, and in the city of Sattara the building of a Dispensary has been completed. The

- Municipal Dispensary at Sholapoor commenced its operations in the month of September.

6. Two temporary Dispensaries have been formed, one on the Bunkapoor and Hurryhur line of road in the Dharwar Collectorate, and the other at Moondagode in the Canara district. The Municipality of Gudduk (in the Dharwar Collectorate) have also instituted a Dispensary at that place, which came into operation in the month of April.

7. At Ahmedabad Sett Bechurdass Ambaeedass' Dispensary is nearly completed; the Racepoor Dispensary was opened on the 1st February. At Dholka and Dhollera the poor are now provided with Dispensaries, and at Surat a Dispensary, endowed by Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruck, has commenced work.

8. In Sind the progress of the various dispensaries has been marked, and the number of patients attending them has increased. At Rorce a small female ward has been added to the Dispensary. At Halla the Municipality has fitted up an Hospital for 8 or 10 patients, a Dispensary room and offices. At Khetty the Municipality promise to add a small Pauper Hospital to their Dispensary. And the Lunatic Asylum at Larkhana continues to be a most useful establishment.

9. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report (1864-65) was 251,143 against 233,482 for the preceding year. In Civil Hospitals, including the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the European General Hospitals in Bombay, 22,878 patients were treated, of which 1,788 were in the European General Hospital and 6,252 in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

10. In the several Police Hospitals the total number of cases was 8,580—a proportion of 41·43 per-cent to “strength.” The proportion of deaths to treated was as follows:—

Police Hospitals	1·57	} per-cent.
Civil Hospitals	4·44	
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	29·07	
European General Hospital	9·28	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

11. The number treated in the Jail Hospitals was 9,493 against 12,472 of the previous year. The treated to strength was 130 per-cent against 167, and the percentage of deaths to treated was also lower than in the previous year.

12. The relief afforded by the Dispensaries (Government, Charitable, and Municipal) has been great and manifest, much progress, 210,192 persons having been treated against 192,195 of the previous year.

13. The total number of cases treated at the Civil Hospital at Aden amounted to 1,157, showing a ratio of 8.64 per-cent of deaths to sick.

14. Much progress has been made in the Vaccination Department during the year under report.

15. The total number of persons vaccinated amounted to 337,889 against 285,164 of the previous year.

Of the Vaccination during the year—

74.39	per-cent	were	Hindoos.
20.05	•	do.	Mussulmans.
4.79	do.	Other	Castes.
0.47	do.	Christians.	
0.28	do.	Parsees.	

16. The number of males was larger than that of females, and the percentage of successful cases was as high as 92.65.

17. Of the number of 238 vaccinated cases at Aden during the year under report 175 have proved successful.

SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY.

During the year under report two Survey and Settlement Commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of the Bombay Act I. of 1865, already noticed in connection with the Land Revenue Administration.

2. One of these Commissioners, Lieut. Colonel W. C. Anderson, has been placed in charge of the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Sattara, Canara, and Kulladghce; and the other, Major J. T. Francis, has been placed in charge of the operations in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, the Southern and Northern Concans, and also in the province of Sind.

3. The Khandeish and Guzerat surveys continue under two Superintendents—Mr. A. F. Davidson and Captain C. J. Prescott.

4. In the Island of Bombay all the measures preliminary to the introduction of a detailed survey on a scale commensurate with the value of the ground, which is now in many parts as costly as land in London, have been nearly completed.

5. Survey operations are in a forward state in nearly all the districts under this Presidency which remain to be surveyed. In the Southern Division, with the exception of Rutnagherry, Canara, and Kulladghce, little remains to be done. In the Northern Division two talookas in Khandeish, viz. Lohara and Wurrungaum, and two in Surat, viz. Bardolce and Chicklee, have been brought under the revised assessment. In the Guzerat districts some of the talookas of the Surat Collectorate are all that remain to be measured and classified, and in Khandeish there are four talookas remaining to be completed.

6. In Sind also good progress has been made in survey operations, the result being as follows :—

Right Bank of the Indus.		Villages.	Fields.	Acres.
{	Measured.....	65 ..	8,503 ..	134,189
	Classified	84 ..	12,415 ..	138,478
	Dehs demarcated .....	.....	.....	44
	Do. do. and surveyed .....	.....	.....	27
{	Measured into fields			164,673
	Measured in large pieces—			
	Arable waste			71,258
	Unarable			63,275
	—			134,533.
	Classified—Arable cultivation.....			114,693
{ Settlement rates introduced into 22 villages.				

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

7. Captain Macdonald, the officer in charge of the Right Bank of the Sind Topographical Survey, and party having completed the work upon which they were engaged quitted that province during the past year.

8. On the Left Bank the upper sections of Alyar-ka-Tanda and Hyderabad (in the Hyderabad Collectorate) have been completed, and the southern portions of Alyar-ka-Tanda and Talooka Meerpoor were approaching completion. In the Thurr and Parkur districts the estates on the Mitrow, situate in the talooka of Kippira, have been surveyed. .

9. The area accomplished is reported to have been 4,845 square miles, of which 1,345 square miles appertain to "Mouzawar detail survey" and 3,500 square miles to "Topographical survey."

FORESTS.

The appended Comparative Statement of Forest Receipts and Expenditure for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65 shows that the total Receipts for the latter year amounted to Rupees 8,16,668-4-3, while the Expenditure amounted to Rupees 3,92,482-11-0. It is hoped that the demarcation of forests now in progress will eventually effect still more favourable results.

2. The forest administration of the Collectorate of North Canara by Mr. Shaw Stewart has been marked with vigour and success.

3. The draft Bill noticed in the Administration Report for 1863-64 has since been passed into law as Act VII. of 1865.

FORESTS.

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and
for the years 1863-64*

COLLECTOR- RATLS.	RECEIPTS.		EXPEN-			
			ESTABLISHMENT.			
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Surat	7,587 13 1	1,01,515 14 5	12,375 7 2	15,167 8 5		
Khandeish . .	41,677 3 2	57,177 4 5	38,097 8 1	14,188 5 7		
Ahmednuggur .	55,420 13 7	51,801 2 7	3,562 1 3	7,424 1 5		
Rutnagherry . .	10,051 5 6	13,592 14 8	8,729 3 2	9,800 3 3		
Belgaum	12,375 3 7	27,236 11 6	1,683 6 1	12,632 1 5		
Dharwar . . .	12,851 10 6	27,006 11 10	1,718 7 1	3,217 1 7		
North Canara . .	3,38,719 13 5	1,19,724 0 2	20,852 5 7	25,178 9 3		
Tanna	1,02,835 1 8	91,223 13 10	17,689 12 0	26,820 5 9		
Poona	10,165 9 10	24,608 11 11	27,556 2 2	37,176 2 3		
Sattara	3,686 0 10	2,777 11 11	1,235 4 5	4,458 6 11		
Total . Rs.	5,98,370 11 2	8,46,668 4 3	1,36,199 15 0	1,56,092 14 0		

FORESTS.

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**EXPENDITURE of the FOREST DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY,
and 1864-65.**

EXPENDITURE			PROFIT			LOSS		
CONTINGENT CHARGES			TOTAL					
1863-64.			1864-65			1864-65.		
Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
621	15	2	23,121	1	11	43,588	10	1
379	4	11	36,982	10	0	51,170	15	7
472	13	7	13,356	9	0	20,760	10	5
464	14	11	3,464	9	1	13,261	12	6
118	13	3	1,180	1	5	13,812	2	8
90	15	10	173	8	0	3,120	9	7
11,369	0	6	19,678	13	3	71,857	6	6
15,338	7	9	85,931	0	5	1,12,751	6	2
2,463	0	3	16,807	1	2	53,983	6	5
292	0	1	391	3	11	4,819	10	10
31,611	9	0	2,36,389	13	0	3,92,182	11	0
Balance in favour of Government						4,24,185	9	3
Amount of Sales, Calcut Agency						17,545	1	1
Grand Total. . . Rs						4,41,730	10	4

EMIGRATION.

The following Statement shows the Ships which have been despatched with Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius during the official year 1864-65:—

MEMORANDUM showing the names of Ships which have been despatched from Bombay with Emigrants to the Mauritius during the official year 1864-65.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.		SHIPS' NAMES.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.						REMARKS.
			ADULTS.		HALF ADULTS.		INFANTS.		
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1864.									
June.	16	Ship "Diamond" ..	227	46	18	3	5	..	
September.	29	Ship "Myaram Da- yaram"	236	60	17	10	3	2	
1865.									
May.	1	Ship "Regina"	195	70	23	16	5	..	
Total...			658	176	58	29	13	2	=936 souls.

There has been no emigration from Sind during the year under report.

MILLS.

The annexed Statement contains a list of all the Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Bombay Presidency

LIST of SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Towns.	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
Bombay	Albert Spinning and Weaving Company.	1	60	12,400	....	452	
Do.	Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	60 horse-power each.	20,800	....	450	
Do.	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.	3 Engines 100 horse-power nominal	1 of 230 H. P. equal to 60. and 1 of 40 horse-power.	25,000	....	About 500 hands, including men, women, & minors.	
Do.	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	40	21,000	330	At present 525	
Do.	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills.	1 pair of compound 80 horse-power each, total 160 horse-power.	80 80 160	30,654	608	800	
Do.	Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	Engines connected with spinning 240 horse-power, and engine connected with looms 75 horse-power.	Nearly 29,000 at work.	About 450 at work.	About 1,000	

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

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Bombay	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	80 each.	45,000	900	1,950
Do.	Royal Mills.....	2 pieces of compound horizontal engines	180 nominal horse-power.	30,000	550	About 600
Do.	Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company.	2 pairs of engines	30 horse-power each	9,120	80	250 when full in work. The daily average is 230
Coorla	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	60 horse-power each nominal.	27,000	400	From 900 to 1,000
Surat	The Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)	2	30 each	8,000	100	Factory never has been at work in course of construction.
Do.	Do. do...	1	8	...	...	Do.
Do.	Public Works Department.	1	15	..	..	Do
Randier	Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.	1	15	...	..	25
Do.	Pestonjee Adarjee Engineer.	1	6½	...	...	15

MILLS.

To work 24 platls Macarthy's gms.

To work 1 punching and 1 drilling machine.

Works 23 platls new double action Macarthy's gms.

Works 10 platls Macarthy's gms. Works 2 wheel lathes, 7 slide rest lathes, 2 planing machines, 3 shaping machines, 8 drilling machines, 2 screwing machines, 1 frame saw.

MILLS.

Town.	Names of Mill Owners or Company.	No of Engines used	Horse-power of each Engine	No. of Spindles	No of Looms	Average No of hands employed daily	REMARKS.
Amrolee ..	Bombay, Barola, and Central India Railway Company	1	30	.	..	50	1 hand saw, 6 circular saws, 1 boring machine, 1 chattering machine, 1 tinning machine, 1 punching machine, 1 shearing machine, 1 blow fan
Breach ..	Do	Steam crane	10				Works circular saw
Do	Do	1	10				
Do	Breach Cotton Mill Company	3	30 each	17, 40	1	500	
Do	Do	2	10 each	.	..	60	Works 52 platts new double action Macarthy's guns
Do	Vietoria Cotton Gun and Press Company	1	20			120	Works 80 platts new double action Macarthy's guns.
Do	Mofussil Press and Printing Company	2	10		..	120	Do. do.
Do	Bhambhoo Dhujee	1	20	..		No work since some time past	To work 30 old saws
Do	Premchand Roychoudhury	1	12	.		50	Works 30 platts new double action Macarthy's guns
Do	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	1	10		....	.	1 frame saw, 1 circular saw.
Do	Do	1 steam crane	10				
Do	Do	1	10		..		
Bombay ..	Do	1	6	..	..	.	1 circular saw
Do	Do	2 steam cranes	10	...	..	.	2 lathes, 1 drilling machine.

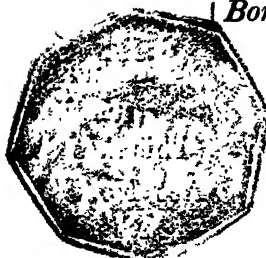
MILLS.

[Bombay]

		2	23	10,000	100	300	
Ahmedabad, Dusroce.	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Com- pany.	2	23	10,000	100	300	
Ahmedabad, Dusroce.	Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.	1	15	62	...	...	This Company has not yet commenced work.
Do.	Cotton Pressing and Ginning Company.	1	15	28	...	...	This Company has stop- ped work for the pre- sent.
Do.	Ahmedabad Saw Ma- chine Company.	1	10	....	...	...	The work has not been commenced.
Veerungaum.	Guzerat Cotton Clean- ing Company (Limited).	2	10	80 gins.	...	10	
Dhundooka..	Cotton Ginning Fac- tory.	1	1	10 gins	...	11	
Rajode in Rut- nagherry.	Rutinagherry Saw Mills Company (Li- mited).	1 engine turn- potary, 2 or- dinary sawing machines, 1 rotating machine, 1 tensioning ma- chine, 1 drill- ing machine	6	..	...	295	
Carwar.....	Carwar Company (Li- mited).	2 pairs. 1 engine.	35	..	...	} About 228	
Do.	Do.	2 darkey.	15	....	...
Mullapoor ..	Do.	1 engine.	6	....	...
			45	....	...

JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.



The following Acts applicable to the Judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency were passed during the year 1867-68, *i.e.* from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868, by the Governor-General of India in Council :—

Act No. XXXI. of 1867—An Act to render penal certain offences committed by servants of Railway Companies.

Act No. I. of 1868—An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council and for other purposes.

Act No. IV. of 1868—An Act to exempt certain Villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency.

Act No. V. of 1868—An Act to enable the Governor of Bombay in Council to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind certain of the powers of a Local Government.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year 1867-68 :—

Act No. I. of 1867—An Act to reduce the amount of the Capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the Shares therein, and to amend Act X. of 1863 and Act XV. of 1866 (Bombay.)

(This Act came into operation on the 25th April 1867.)

Act No. II. of 1867—An act to amend (Bombay) Act XIV. of 1866 (An Act to bring the Pergunnas of

Edulabad and Wurungaum under the General Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.)
 (This Act came into operation on the 12th June 1867.)
 Act No. III. of 1867—An Act to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments in the Bombay Presidency.

(This Act was published on the 24th June 1867, and comes into operation in such Military Cantonments and from such dates as the Government shall declare by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.)

Act No. IV. of 1867—An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865.

(This Act came into operation on the 21st November 1867.)

Act No. V. of 1867—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIII. of 1866 (Bombay.)

(This Act came into operation on the 21st November 1867.)

Act No. VI. of 1867—An Act for the better Sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay.

Act No. VII. of 1867—An Act for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act No. VIII. of 1867—An Act for the regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act No. IX. of 1867—An Act to amend the Law relative to the Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the City of Bombay.

(Acts Nos. VI. to IX. came into operation on the 28th December 1867.)

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The following statement shows the work disposed of at the Appellate side of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the year 1867-68 :—

STATEMENT showing the Civil and Criminal Work disposed of at the Appellate Side of the High Court from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.																							
Regular Appeals.			Special Appeals.				Applications for admission of Special Appeals.			Miscellaneous applications.		Cases received for confirmation of Capital Sentences.					Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Record and Proceedings.					Criminal Returns.					Ditto ditto received for orders of the Courts.		Petitions presented in Court and received with Registers of Petitions.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
Balance 1st April 1867.	Received from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance 1st April 1867.	Received from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance 31st March 1868.	Balance 1st April 1867.	Received from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.	Total.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Disposed of.	Granted.	Rejected.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Record and Proceedings.	Criminal Returns.	Ditto ditto received for orders of the Courts.	Petitions presented in Court and received with Registers of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.											
1867-68.	24	05	89	64	35	290	681	971	737	234	29	877	906	606	198	42	1,876	194	47	121	138	202	277	443	1,298								
1866-67.	12	39	51	27	24	322	734	1,056	766	200	17	906	923	734	180	29	1,447	199	47	130	75	42	286	460	1,090								

2. The subjoined Return of the work disposed of at the Original side of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature is for the calendar year 1867, and not, as usual, for the official year. The form of the Return has also been altered, to bring it as near as possible into conformity with the Form which has been prescribed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and which has to be annually submitted for the calendar year.

STATEMENT of the Work of the High Court Bombay Ordinary Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, for the Calendar year 1867.

1* JUD +

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

	Suits.		Disposed of on merits.	Before.			(otherwise disposed of.)	Motions in Court.	Orders in Chambers.	Days of sitting.	REMARKS.
	Remaining from 1866.	Filed in 1867.		One Barrister Judge.	Two Barristers and Judges.	One Civilian Judge.					
Original suits, including Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical.	863	1,280	634	634	..	..	667	1,034		445	
Insolvent Petitions	82	537	412	240	..	202	71	376	2,215	71(A)	A. A Civilian Judge sat 48 days.
Appeals from Division Courts ..	15	40	30	..	30	..	9	22		30(B)	B. Includes two days occupied in taking evidence under a mandamus from the Exchequer of Pleas addressed to two Judges.
Special cases from Small Cause Court.	..	8	7	..	7	..	..	..		50(C)	C. Two Judges sat for two days.
Criminal trials	6	155	150	149	1	..	..	7	....	38	
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.	2	11	8	..	..	8	..	31	....	....	D. These are disposed of by the Ecclesiastical Registrar.
Application for Probate and Administration.	..	193 D	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....

5

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

3. The Returns of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in the Regulation Districts show an increase of nearly 7,000 suits over the total number filed last year, and a similar increase over the average number of suits filed a year taken for the last five years.

4. The Judges of Canara and Sholapoor ascribe the deficiency occurring in their Courts to the operation of the new Stamp Act XXVI. of 1867, which authorises the levy of higher fees than have hitherto been exacted, and the Judge of Sattara explains the increase in his Court by a reference to the Law of Limitation of Suits, Act XIV. of 1859, which was extended to his districts in 1865, and which obliged holders of unregistered bonds to file their actions within the year or to be debarred from their legal remedies.

5. The Courts appear to have worked zealously as is evidenced by an increase of 54,011 decisions over the number of last year, and the arrear file shows a gratifying decrease of nearly 3,000 suits, thus reducing the arrears of the current year to about 14,500 against 18,500 in 1866-67, and 40,500 in the year preceding.

6. During the year the number of Civil Judicial Officers doing duty were: 10 District Judges, 1 Joint Judge, 12 Assistant Judges, 9 Principal Sudder Amcens, and 78 Mooniffs. The aggregate number of practising pleaders was 792, of whom 3 were not natives of India, 118 had received a legal education, and 80 were acquainted with English.

7. A scheme for the revision of Judicial Establishments in the Presidency has been matured and submitted to the Government of India. So much of the scheme as provides for the re-arrangement of Judicial districts, for an important amelioration of the pay and prospects of the

Subordinate Judges, and for the creation of two new District Judgeships, ~~has~~ received the sanction of the Government of India and ~~has~~ been referred to the Secretary of State. The proposals regarding establishments are still under consideration.

8. The following statement exhibits the working of the Civil Courts. It gives only such particulars as are considered to be of general interest :—

STATEMENT of Work done in District Courts of

DISTRICT.	No. of Suits instituted.	Arrears for 1866-67.	Decisions.	Undecided.
Ahmedabad.....	5,490	682	5,406	766
Kaira Division	10,792	1,723	11,738	777
Surat	7,214	1,266	7,233	1,043
Broach Division	9,159	1,852	9,074	1,937
Khandeish	24,693	4,498	25,178	4,013
Konkan	15,993	3,807	16,103	3,697
Poonā	6,888	1,046	6,569	1,365
Sholapoor Division	5,043	615	4,905	753
Kulladghee	2,699	475	2,762	412
Dharwar	7,255	897	7,284	868
Canara	1,936	1,054	2,611	444
Ahmednuggur	18,505	2,960	18,871	2,594
Sattara	14,474	7,683	16,132	6,025
	1,30,141	18,558	1,92,896	14,694
Results of 1866-67.	1,23,325	40,529	1,38,852	25,002

JUDICIAL.

9
[Bombay]

Original Civil Jurisdiction during the year 1867-68.

Average duration of Suits.	Amount involved in decided Suits.	No. of Suits for posses- sion of land	Otherwise connected with land.	For Debts, Wages, &c	Cognisable by Small Cause Court.	No. of Pleadings.	Average No. of Suits filed in each of the last five years.
Days.	Rs.						
72	6,84,061	128	308	4,970	4,113	37	4,963
92	6,06,984.	330	220	11,188	10,384	24	9,659
935	19,48,260	195	182	6,510	6,017	41	7,189
84	9,19,951	207	151	8,736	8,387	38	8,563
68	15,90,077	254	422	24,502	23,129	56	20,606
168	13,95,125	1,300	1,409	13,255	12,517	152	16,292
132	11,43,898	420	416	5,675	4,744	111	7,055
201	6,02,749	206	1,403	4,556	4,321	37	5,909
85	9,21,690	117	136	2,509	2,372	23	3,285
63	19,74,054	617	582	6,080	5,446	72	6,571
168	3,99,844	147	219	1,570	1,659	48	2,697
55	12,83,733	453	1,053	17,365	16,491	83	20,489
194	9,54,381	508	819	14,805	14,153	70	10,333
178	1,44,24,807	4,882	7,320	1,21,721	1,13,733	792	1,23,611
154	1,68,87,667	5,357	6,634	1,26,071	1,14,715	744	....

9. The principal changes during the year 1867 in connection with the administration of the Judicial Department in Sind consisted in the establishment of new subordinate Civil Courts and certain modifications of the territorial jurisdiction of some of the Courts already in existence. In the Kurrachee District a Court of Small Causes was established at Kotree; but after a short trial the experiment was pronounced to be unsatisfactory, and two subordinate Civil Courts constituted under (Bombay) Act XII. of 1866 substituted for the Small Cause Court.

10. During the year 1867 the District of Thurr and Parkur, which was originally exempted from the provisions of (Bombay) Act XII. of 1866, was brought within the jurisdiction of the Sudder Court in Sind.

11. The Returns submitted by the Commissioner show a considerable falling off both in the number and value of the suits instituted. The Commissioner attributes this falling off to the increase in the stamp duties introduced by Act XXVI. of 1867.

12. The number of suits on the file and in arrears in the Court in the province of Sind in 1867 was 8,136, and the number of decisions was 7,412, the value of the suits filed was Rs. 6,84,973, of those filed in the year previous being Rs. 8,607.

13. The number of appeals filed and in arrears in the Appellate Courts was 251, and the number of decisions was 172. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 348 and 259.

14. In the Sudder Court the number of appeals filed and in arrears was 71, the number of decisions being 68.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

15. During the year under Report the business of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay has been in excess of that in any former year. There were 26,210 cases set down for hearing and 25,890 were disposed of, showing an excess of more than 4,000 over the number of decisions in 1866-67.

16. The scale of fees charged to suitors on ordinary suits has been reduced by about 15 per cent., and the cost of the establishment has, with the sanction of Government, been increased by about Rs. 13,572 per annum, yet the financial results have been satisfactory, and show a surplus of Rs. 75,353.

17. In 189 cases suitors abandoned a portion of their claims to bring their suits within the jurisdiction of the court. The total amount abandoned amounted to Rs. 1,07,392. In the majority of cases the sums abandoned were under Rs. 200.

18. During the year 123 applications were made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under the Registration Act.

19. A statement of the working of the Court is appended:—

[Bombay]

JUDICIAL.

**STATEMENT of Work done in the ^{Bombay} Court of Small Causes
during the year 1867-68.**

	No. of days the Court sat.	No. of Suits.			Disposal of Suits.				No. of writs of execution issued.	Application for distraint.
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Judgment delivered.	Non-suited.	Struck off.	Compromised.		
1867-68	259	26,349	25,890	1,552	15,761	1,093	3,389	5,617	15,224	69
1866-67	235	22,433	21,710	..	13,433	746	2,749	4,782	12,802	66

	Average cost of Suits.			Suits instituted and classified as to value.			Amount in litigation.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 1,000.				
1867-68.	10	12	0	19,133	5,837	1,379	30,43,442	2,50,319	1,74,966	75,353
1866-67.	13	7	0	15,855	5,333	1,243	27,28,813	2,65,951	1,53,725	1,12,226

MOFUSSIL.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

20. There is but a small increase in the suits over the number instituted in the preceding year, and the Judges of the Court are of opinion that the heavier stamp fees levied under the new Stamp Act XXVI. of 1867, operate in a great measure to check litigation.

21. There is an excess of a little more than 3,000 applications for executions of decree.

22. The average duration of suits was 20 days, which is less by four days than the time occupied in 1866-67. The average costs in a suit were Rs. 9 against Rs. 8 in 1866-67.

23. The financial results are satisfactory; there being a surplus of over Rs. 46,000 against nearly Rs. 37,000 in the year preceding. Belgaum is again backward and shows a deficit of Rs. 4,186. The jurisdiction of this Court was extended in August 1867 so as to include the Cantonment of Belgaum, and it is in contemplation to transfer the Court to Dharwar and Holker.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Mofussil Small Cause Court

	Arrears.	No. of Suits.			Suits disposed of.					
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of disposal.				Classified as to value.	
					Contested	Ex parte	Admitted	Compromised.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 500.
Ahmedabad	111	2,393	2,306	120	406	860	96	924	1,963	345
Poona	413	6,409	6,478	401	847	4,230	808	585	5,471	1,007
Ahmednuggur	26	2,892	2,862	30	422	1,490	638	332	2,587	295
Belgaum	100	1,140	1,172	68	202	767	117	66	938	234
	680	12,704	12,840	634	1,870	7,390	1,650	1,007	10,959	1,881
Results in 1866-67 ..	1,388	12,508	13,300	680	1,675	7,641	1,513	2,474	11,158	2,148

JUDICIAL.

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[Bombay]

of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1867-68.

Application for execution of Decrees.		Average cost of a suit.	Average duration of a suit	Amount in Litigation	Receipts of the Courts	Expenditure of the Courts	
Written.	Verbal						
2,132	..	Rs 7	Days 5	Rs. 1,41,659	R. 18,521	Rs. 16,477	2044 Surplus.
9,136	1	9	25	4,14,262	58,375	21,558	36,817 do
3,604	..	9	12	1,55,032	24,365	12,703	11,662 do
1,084	3	11	18	86,412	11,961	16,147	4,116 Deficit.
16,156	4	9	20	7,98,264	1,13,222	66,865	46,337 Surplus
12,986	1	8	24	8,10,851	92,640	55,665	36,955 do

SIND.

24. The number of suits filed and in arrears in the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee was 2,003, and the number of decisions was 1,556. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 1,903 and 1,621.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Regulation Districts.

25. The statement of the working of the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts is not very encouraging. There seems to be a general, in some cases a considerable increase in the graver crimes. There have been tried during the year 148 cases of murder, 39 of culpable homicide, 10 of attempts to murder, near 11,000 of grievous hurt, and 120 of forgery. The sentences passed have been accordingly more severe than those of 1866-67, there being an increase of 4 of death, 50 of transportation for life, 148 of imprisonment for terms of years, and more than 18,000 of fines.

26. There were 1,628 preliminary inquiries held by Magistrates in the Districts, of which 1,026 cases involving 2,063 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, and 602 cases involving 1,369 persons were discharged.

27. There were employed in the Districts 12 District Magistrates, 72 Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, and 365 persons invested in different degrees with Magisterial powers.

28. The statements annexed give fuller information of the working of the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Districts during the year under review.

29. The following is from the Resolution of Government on the Report of the Judge of Poona regarding the working of the trial by jury system in the Poona district :
The Session Judge of Poona has submitted a Report on

“the working of the trial by jury system in his district. The result is on the whole very favourable. Mr. Lloyd states: ‘I have no hesitation in saying that the system is popular. I think also it may be held to be successful.’ It appears that in 59 out of 66 cases tried by jury in accordance with the order of Government notified under Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the verdict of the jury was concurred in by the Judge. In the other seven cases, in 3 of which the jury convicted and in 4 acquitted, the Judge did not concur in the verdict. One case has been handed up by the Commissioner of Police S. D. and one by the Agent G. I. P. Railway. In these two cases there seems reason to think that there has been a failure of justice. But on the whole there appears to have been such a fair measure of success as to justify the continuance of the experiment.”

[*Bombay*]

JUDICIAL.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Court of Sessions in Regulation Districts during the year 1867-68.

Districts.	No of Days sat.	No. of Cases disposed of.	No. of appeals from Sessions Courts to High Court	Average detention of prisoners convicted from the time they were taken into custody to the day of sentence or acquittal.	No. of witnesses summoned to Court of Sessions	No. of Convictions.
				Days.		
Ahmedabad	148	101	8	56	1,152	84
Kaira Division	17	21	.. ..	54	154	20
Surat..	148	65	3	19	466	41
Broach Division	49	28	....	35	351	31
Khandeish	151	112	9	29	807	126
Konkan	228	222	20	39	1,619	362
Poons	98	123	20	32	1,181	123
Sholapoor Division ..	53	41	....	28	248	21
Ahmednuggur.	60	69	4	33	426	83
Sattara	119	72	46	28	642	64
Dharwar	140	106	60	31	1,060	123
Kulladghce	59	34	7	21	308	37
Canara	93	57	27	31	515	46
	1,363	1,051	204	33½	8,929	1,164
Result in 1866-67 . . . .	..	822	....	....	7,822	809

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT of Trials held by the Criminal Courts in the

DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	see 102 to 200	Cip XII	Sec 312, 393, 396	Sec 304	Sec 307	Sec 312 to 316	Sec 325 to 333.	Sec 323, 34, 354 to 336, 352 to 355	Sec 303 to 373.	Sec 376	Sec 377.	Sec 379 to 403.	Sec. 379 to 381, 403, 404.
	False Evidence	Offences relating to Coins and Stamps	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Attempt to Murder	Causing Viscerage	Grievous Hurt or Hurt under aggravating circumstances	Hurt, Criminal force and Assaulting	Kidnapping	Rape.	Unnatural Offence.	Theft or misappropriation of cattle.	Other simple thefts and misappropriation.
Ahmedabad	16	15	16	0	3	4	90	422	5	3	..	104	345
Kaira Division ...	3	1	2	1	1	1	15	228	5	..	1	23	..
Surat	6	4	14	4	..	1	6	687	6	3	..	30	..
Breach Division ...	20	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	4
Khandesh	20	4	10	6	..	2	16	630	1	6	1	40	810
Konkan	50	5	20	5	1	1	19	2,026	2	3	..	23	1,631
Poona	25	20	13	1	2	..	8	1,425	2	3	..	113	665
Sholapur Division..	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulladghee	6	1	8	3	..	..	0	202	..	1	..	39	171
Dharwar	12	0	21	5	1	2	30	1,010	5	5	..	109	1,006
Canara	26	1	4	4	2	2	3	377	2	..	..	23	339
Ahmednuggur	6	4	20	..	..	..	3	1,265	3	2	1	61	727
Sattara	22	2	9	1	..	4	18	1,669	..	..	..	25	662
	249	71	148	33	10	18	230	10,867	37	27	3	645	7,963
Results in 1866-67..	10	5	78	19	4	8	166	6,696	23	15	2	906	7,366

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

Regulation Districts during the year 1867-68.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sec. 397 to 402.	Sec. 392.	Sec. 382, 386 to 395.	Sec. 411 to 414.	Sec. 449 to 462	Cap XVIII	Sec. 497.						
Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	Aggravated theft and extortion and robbery not on the highways	Receiving stolen property.	House breaking.	Forgery.	Adultery.	Other offences	Total No. of offences	Total No. of trials	Total No. of persons convicted	Total No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total No. of persons tried.
6	12	17	94	28	12	18	524	2,100	2,024	2,379	1,807	4,246
1	11	2	70	12	5	4	444	1,250	1,223	1,438	801	2,239
3	15	3	90	57	13	4	2 123	3,807	3,605	2,952	3,594	6,516
..	..	....	2	3	6	3	21	72	26	31	10	50
16	38	78	43	90	3	4	2 216	4,014	3,554	3,758	2,168	5,926
10	14	50	109	54	9	6	2,028	7,029	6,606	6,813	8,392	15,105
1	7	11	134	30	22	2	1,619	4,626	4,527	4,286	4,218	8,506
..	..	....	..	..	..	4	21	44	41	21	24	45
3	3	9	17	24	5	..	353	826	733	1,066	276	1,374
..	46	2	20	306	14	3	760	3 306	2,162	2,357	2,646	5,009
3	..	3	50	6	7	1	56	1,452	1,292	1,255	1,180	2,435
..	24	8	14	15	3	3	1,273	3,438	3,405	3,673	3,050	6,723
..	1	10	31	17	21	1	1,157	3,608	3,431	3,410	3,113	6,523
33	174	188	680	644	190	55	13,667	35 827	32,771	33,480	31,220	64,700
33	36	103	572	244	70	24	13,070	36,509	35,566	37,179	30,697	67,876

STATEMENT of Sentences passed by Criminal Courts in Regulation Districts during the year 1867-68.

	Death	Transportation for life	Transportation for terms of years	Imprisonment	Fined and imprisoned.	Whipped
Ahmedabad	1	3	..	598	1,748	29
Kaira Division . . . . .	.		..	343	1,081	14
Surat	5	18	1	507	2,392	27
Broach Division . . . . .	.		1	29	3	1
Khandeish	2	1		723	2,920	100
Konkan	1	35	153	1,292	5,276	58
Poona and Sholapoor . . .	6	9	22	931	3,320	62
Kulladghee	2	3	..	297	791	3
Dharwar	11	6	1	663	1,668	13
Canara	2	.	3	439	967	13
Ahmednuggur	5	9	14	834	2,859	30
Sattara	9	5	3	968	2,727	50
	44	89	198	7,624	25,762	400
Results in 1866-67	40	39	50	7,698	7,346	437

STATEMENT of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates in Regulation Districts during the year 1867-68.

	No. of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	No in which the sentence was reversed.	No. in which the sentence was altered.	Total No. of appeals disposed of.
Ahmedabad	187	74	16	277
Kaira Division	46	17	3	66
Surat	91	54	20	165
Baruch Division .....	..	..	..	..
Porbander	67	31	7	105
Konkan	238	59	24	321
Poona and Sholapoor	147	77	18	242
Kulladghee	59	6	3	68
Dharwar	215	59	22	296
Canara	64	51	6	121
Ahmednuggur	121	30	9	160
Sattara	73	15	10	98
	1,308	473	138	1,919
Results in 1866-67	1,152	387	179	2,018

SIND.

30. The number of offences tried by the Criminal Courts in Sind was 11,410, the number of offenders being 17,059. The Returns forwarded by the Commissioner are so far satisfactory that they show a considerable diminution in the number of offences and of persons brought to trial. The Commissioner has, however, reported that the diminution is chiefly in petty thefts and other trifling offences. The proportion of convictions to the whole number of persons tried had been only 47 per cent. against 54 per cent. in the previous year.

31. Of the cases tried 21 were of murder, 18 of culpable homicide, 4 of attempt to murder, 2 of causing miscarriage,

32 of grievous hurt, 2,748 of hurt, criminal force and assaults, 9 of kidnapping, 12 of rape, 16 of unnatural offences, 2,011 of theft or misappropriation of cattle, 2,559 of other simple thefts and misappropriations, 3 of dacoity, 33 of highway robbery, 21 of aggravated thefts, extortions, &c., 695 of receiving stolen property, 444 of house-breaking, &c., 3 of forgery, 68 of adultery, 33 of false evidence, 4 of offences relating to coin and stamps, and 2,674 of other offences.

32. Of the sentences passed 8 were of death, 11 of transportation for life, 1 of transportation for more than ten and less than 14 years, 8 of transportation from 7 to 10 years, 3,972 of imprisonment for different periods, 3,555 of fine only, and 1,154 of fine in addition to imprisonment. The punishment of whipping was more sparingly inflicted in 1867 than in 1866, as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Whipping in lieu of other punishment.				Whipping in addition to other punishment	
Juveniles.		Adults		1866	1867.
1866.	1867.	1866	1867		
82	51	607	418	89	62

83. The Commissioner attributes this in a great measure to the diminution in the number of petty thefts for which whipping is generally awarded.

POLICE.

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

34. The Returns showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay during 1867-68 are annexed (vide Appendix A).

35. These Returns contain information for the 12 months ending 31st March 1868, and a proper comparison cannot be instituted between them and those for the year preceding, the latter being for 11 months only, the alteration in the official year having taken place since 1866-67.

36. During the year under report there were tried two cases of murder, in both of which the accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. As compared with the preceding year there is a decrease in the crime of murder, there having been tried 4 cases during 1866-67.

37. For the offence of "culpable homicide" 11 prisoners were tried in six cases. There were also tried 21 cases of "voluntarily causing grievous hurt," 2 of "robbery," 29 of "abduction and adultery," 18 of "housebreaking by night" and "theft," 1,849 of "assault," 562 of "riotous conduct in the public streets," 154 of "embezzlement and criminal breach of trust," 17 of "forgery" and "possessing and using as genuine forged documents," 27 of "perjury and conspiracy," 6 of "offences against the coinage laws," and 1,143 of "breach of the Municipal Act."

38. The total number of persons brought before the Police Courts for various offences was 17,620. This compares favorably with the year 1866-67, when 18,459 persons were brought up, showing a decrease of 839, although the report for 1866-67 included only 11 months. In all 148 persons were committed to the High Court, of whom 104 were convicted and 44 acquitted. By the Police Magistrates 10,238 persons were convicted and punished, and 7,207 discharged, 5 were convicted, and 1 acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the cases against 21 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

39. The Returns show a falling off in the proportion of convictions, the proportion in cases committed to the High Court having fallen from 76 per cent. in 1866-67 to 70 per cent. in the year under review; while in the Police Courts the proportion had fallen from 65 to 58 per cent. The Chief Magistrate of Police stated that he was unable to account for the large proportion of acquittals. But he suggested that it was partly owing to want of intelligence and care on the part of some of the Native Police, and partly to complainants failing to appear to prosecute. There is, however, nothing in the Returns submitted by the Chief Magistrate to show how far this suggestion is correct. The Chief Magistrate has been directed to furnish in future a statement showing the way in which the cases have been brought before the Court, whether by the Police, by the Municipality, or by private individuals, together with the results of the inquiry as to the proportion convicted and discharged, and to add any other information tending to throw light on this important point, such as the number of cases discharged on account of the complainants not appearing to prosecute, the number of re-convictions, and the relative success of the prosecution, when the attendance of the person accused was obtained by summons, by warrant, or by arrest without warrant. The decrease in the number of persons brought before the Police Courts has been accounted for in some measure by the falling off in the number of Municipal cases, and the number of persons charged with obstructing the public streets. It may, therefore, be noticed that the decrease is mostly in petty cases or in such cases as do not materially increase the labor of the Magistrates.

40. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of persons before the

Courts in 1867-68 from the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities only :—

CASTE.

Years.	Europeans.		Indo-Britain and Native Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Parsees.		Other and unknown castes.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1867-68 ..	2,273	13	1,021	47	8,615	422	4,318	150	577	13	107	4	16,971	649
1866-67	1,975	12	983	31	9,631	494	4,424	160	572	6	103	3	17,748	711
Increase	298	1	138	16	..	..	..	..	5	7	4	1	..	..
Decrease ....	..	..	..	..	1,016	72	106	15	..	..	..	..	777	62

41. There were brought before the Court nearly 300 more European offenders during 1867-68 than in the preceding year, and the increase has been accounted for by more European seamen having been brought before the Magistrate for refusal of duty on board ships. The Chief Magistrate has submitted valuable suggestions regarding the amendment of the Law regarding Merchant seamen ; and it is expected that there will soon be Imperial legislation to amend the existing law.

42. In the Returns it is satisfactory to observe that there is a large decrease in the number of persons before the Courts for drunkenness. The Chief Magistrate attributes this decrease to the depressed state of trade and to the wages of the laboring classes being much lower than they were in previous years, and also to the diminution in the number of workmen on the Island.

Amount of property stolen.

Years	Rup es	As.	Pies.
1867-68 ..	97,915	2	0
1866-67	1,97,542	6	9
Decrease .	99,627	4	9

Amount of property recovered.

Years.	Rupees	As	Pies
1867-68 .	42,201	14	5
1866-67 ..	94,008	14	0
Decrease..	51,806	15	7

42. From the Returns given in the margin, it appears that property of the estimated value of Rs. 97,915-2-0 was stolen in Bombay during the year, showing a decrease of more than the same amount as compared with the previous year. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 42,201-14-5 or more than 43 per cent. of the property said to have been stolen.

43. From the report of the Chief Magistrate it appears that 60 fires occurred in Bombay during the year,

Fires

Years.	Number of Fires	Amount of property destroyed.	
		Rs.	a. p.
1867-68 ...	60	10,46,693	0 0
1866-67 ...	51	1,04,906	8 0
Increase..	9	9,41,786	8 0

destroying property of the value of Rs. 10,46,693. The Chief Magistrate has reported that though the amount of property lost by fires in 1867-68 is so large, it is believed that a much greater loss was prevented

by the exertions of the Police and by the superior appliances now at hand for extinguishing fires.

44. There are no arrears of work in the Police Courts in Bombay.

MOFUSSIL.

45. The Acting Commissioner of Police, S. D., has submitted the following report for the Southern Division :—

46. "The period under review has been one of general peace and quiet, nothing of an extraordinary nature having

occurred to disturb the public tranquillity anywhere in the Southern Division."

47. "There was also a diminution in the total number of ordinary crimes committed in the year under report, as compared with the year preceding, amounting in the aggregate to 13.76 per cent., which is satisfactory."

48. "In the total number of offences of a serious nature the decrease amounts to 8.15 per cent. for the Division. The largest diminution in such crimes occurred in the Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Canara Districts. In Dharwar, however, there was an increase, especially in the crimes of homicide, burglary, and assault with wounding."

49. "As regards offences of a less serious nature, the decrease for the Division amounts to 14.04 per cent., the largest decrease occurring in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, and Canara. There was a slight increase in the Rutnagherry district, but, comparatively, this is so small as scarcely to require special notice."

50. "This general diminution in crime is attributed to the somewhat favorable nature of the monsoon of last season, in consequence of which the poorer classes were comparatively better off than in the preceding year; but some credit may be fairly claimed for the greater efficiency of the Police, and for the vigilant supervision exercised over them by the several Superintendents."

51. "Connected with the Police Administration of the period under report the most important measure effected was the passing of the District and Village Police Acts by the local Legislature. These laws now supply a great desideratum, which has long been a subject of general complaint."

52. "Proposals for reorganizing the Police employed in the several Districts of the Southern Division on the system

in force in the Northern Division, were submitted to Government during the year under notice; of these the Constabulary of the Poona district alone were re-organised under Government sanction in January last, and the Superintendent of Police, Major Henderson, reports that the new arrangements have worked very satisfactorily since they have been in operation."

53. "Sanction was also received during the year for the re-organization of the Police of the Canara district, but the revised scale did not come into force until after the close of the year, up to which period it was necessary to continue to the Police of this district the special batta hitherto drawn by them, in order to maintain their efficiency."

54. "It is hoped that the Police re-organization of the remaining districts of the Southern Division will likewise soon receive the sanction of Government. A general anxiety is naturally felt by the Police of these districts on the subject, and there is little doubt that as forming the main element towards securing the efficient working of the Police as a body, the matter is one of importance."

55. "The liberality of Government in extending to the Police constabulary the benefit of a Superannuation Pension is worthy of note, as tending with increased rates of pay on the re-organization to raise the position of the Police. Employment in the force will then be more coveted, and by this means the District Superintendents of Police will have it in their power to secure the services of really good men."

56. "The long pending question relative to dispensing with the services of the Akulkote Contingent of Horse was finally brought to an issue towards the close of the period under report. The men were, however, not finally discharged until after the year had closed."

57. "This measure has enabled Government to place the mounted constabulary of the Division on a satisfactory footing, sanction* to which has been received. The new arrangements will, however, be brought into force only during the official year 1868-69."

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 1972, dated 9th January 1868.

58. "Owing to the Abyssinian Expedition, and the consequent withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Poona, the guarding of the District and Central Jails at Poona and Yerrowda devolved on the Poona Police. For this purpose a special levy was entertained with the sanction of Government, and the duty continues to be performed by these men in an efficient and satisfactory manner."

59. "A very serious *émeute* occurred among the convicts in the District Jail at Rutnagherry in January last. The prisoners (38 in all) who attempted to escape after first overpowering the Police Guard over the Jail, were chiefly Wagheers from Dwarka and men of desperate character. This attempt was attended by a serious loss of life; two policemen and a jail warder having been killed by the prisoners, and 15 others having been wounded by them. The escaped convicts were all eventually accounted for or re-captured, but not until 11 of them had been killed; most of the remainder only succumbing from the wounds they had received. The result might have proved considerably worse had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the Police Reserve at head-quarters, who with their Superintendent, Major Johnstone, at once proceeded to the spot and rendered all the aid in their power."

60. "The importance of housing the District Police has not been lost sight of, especially in the districts of Satara and Canara; the Superintendents of which have made considerable progress in this matter during the year reported on."

61. "The large number of deaths from drowning having attracted the late officiating Police Commissioner's attention, a special circular was addressed by him to all the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, enjoining great caution in accepting without full and careful inquiry the inquest reports relating to such deaths. Their attention was also drawn to the standing orders on the subject of protecting by walls, fences, and lids, all wells found to be in a dangerous state, and they were requested to use their authority and influence in having all such wells properly protected."

62. "Besides the usual Juttras held at Pundurpoor, and at Jeejooree in the Poona district, there were the annual Fairs at Gokurn, Sirce and Woolwee in the Canara district, and at Singnapoor in the Satara district, the Yellama Juttra near Tounduttee in the Belgaum district, the Bunshunkree fair in the Kulladglhee district, and the fair at Yemandor in the Dharwar district. At all of these gatherings the Police conducted themselves satisfactorily, keeping down crime by their vigilance, and assisting in the carrying out of the sanitary arrangements introduced with the object of the prevention of cholera or other epidemic disease. These arrangements have, as already made known to Government, been attended with marked success."

NORTHERN DIVISION.

63. The following is from the report that has been submitted by the officiating Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, for that Division, dated Poona 7th September 1868, No. 1280.

64. "For several months the official year just closed promised to be quite of an ordinary character. There were the usual fluctuations in the various descriptions of

crime, but beyond this there was nothing indicative of any disturbance of the peace and tranquillity of any part of the Northern Division."

65. "Early, however, in February last, symptoms of disaffection showed themselves in the Narookote district, subordinate to the Punch Mahals, and shortly afterwards there was a rising of the Bheel and Naikra population under the leadership of one Roopsing Gobur of Dandiapoora."

66. "Roopsing, as Government are aware, was one of the Naiks who gave trouble during the mutinies. He subsequently surrendered, and with a view to enlist his influence in keeping the Naikra population quiet and to induce them into habits of industry, Government granted him in Inam the village of Dandiapoora, belonging partly to the British Government and partly to Barrea Jugtsing Amursing, proprietor of Narookote."

67. "As an account of the rise and suppression of this disturbance may prove interesting, I
No 332 of 17th March 1868. No. 603 of 5th May 1868. quote the following from Mr. Rogers' reports to Government as per margin."

"He, Roopsing, had not, nor did he profess to have, as far as I have heard, any cause for complaint, and his proceedings are to be attributed to the influence acquired over him by one Joria, also a Naikra, who for some months previously had by some means or other gradually acquired a reputation for supernatural powers. This reputation was such that sick people came to him to be healed of their diseases, and barren women of their sterility; he was supposed to be personally invulnerable, to have the power of rendering others so, and as will be soon presently, even of raising the dead to life. Such was the infatuation of the people generally with regard to him, that men of all castes came to do

him honour, and made valuable offerings to him, while he himself took care to maintain his importance by not allowing his person to be approached too easily or too cheaply, and surrounded himself with Gopees, after the manner of Krishna, and other signs of Hindoo divinity, such as inferior deities in the shape of Lukhman, Hunooman, with attendant Jodhas or warriors, Rakshas, &c. Roopsing and the members of his family fell completely under the influence of this man, and believed in his divine powers, although at one time there appears to have arisen very nearly a dissension between them, in consequence of his endeavouring to corrupt Roopsing's daughter."

"The existence of this state of things appears to have been well known to the local native authorities, but no importance whatever was attached to it until the Thana of Rajghur was attacked treacherously on the 2nd ultimo; a Carcoon under the Thanadar and several others (among them an old woman) were killed and the treasury robbed. At this time there do not seem to have been many Naikras engaged in the affair, but the success of the attack, in which none of them suffered any harm, probably spread the fame of the supposed deity, and brought numbers to the ranks. The attack and plunder of Jambooghora on the 4th ultimo, which it is necessary to describe rather more in detail, raised that fame to such a pitch as to complete the belief in his divine powers."

"There were at that time stationed there, a Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naiks, and 15 rank and file of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, 1 Head Constable 1st class, and 9 Constables unarmed Police, a mounted Head Constable, and 2 Sowars, with a Thanadar and

an establishment of Revenue peons. Word appears to have been sent to the Thanna for the men to be prepared, as the Bhuggut (the holy personage) and his people were coming to attack it; accordingly, in the afternoon they were seen to be approaching, accompanied by a number of Naikras and Roopsing himself. The men of the Bheel Corps fell in probably somewhat hurriedly, but in the first instance waited coolly until a single man, not the Bhuggut himself, but one of his warriors, besmeared with red paint, and followed close at hand by two others, came forward to within ten paces. He apparently put down his sword and salaamed to it, or the men thought he did so, while his companions shot arrows. At all events, when at that distance a volley was fired at him, the men since declaring that the paint flew off his body, but the balls would not penetrate. After the volley, the three came on with their swords, the sepoy's dividing right and left. A panic ensued and it is impossible to discover what actually took place after this, but that all ran off with the exception of a Naik, who was cut down while reloading his musket, and a sowar, who was surrounded and killed. The skulls of both these were found on our arrival at Jambooghora, the carcases having been torn to pieces by dogs and wild beasts. It is evident that the reports of the supernatural powers of the Bhuggut had had their effect on the superstitious Bheels and others composing the force at the Thanna, with the lamentable result described."

"Subsequently the place itself was sacked most thoroughly; most of the grain being carried off to Wareek, and the whole of the Banians and other inhabitants deserted it.

“The Thanna of Jetpore in Chota Oodepore, about six miles from Jambooghora, where the Raja himself happened to be at the time, was next attacked, and the place itself plundered, the Raja making for Oodepore. In this attack it is said that Deepsing, Jugta Barria's son, who was reported to have been carried off by the Naikras, was prominent; this, however remains to be proved. In the fight two of the assailants, one a Colie, and one a Naikra, were killed. Their corpses were carried off to Wareck by the Bhuggut's order, to rise from the dead and fight when they were attacked, but they were burnt with the house in which they had been laid. I now hear that the Bhuggut fearing the effect of their death on his reputation, gave out that they were killed because they went against his command.”

“Hearing of the affair at Rajghur, and that Jambooghora was threatened, on the 7th ultimo I sent off a tent to the Myhee, and finding on the night of the 9th that Jambooghora had been seized, I at once proceeded to Halole, where I found on the evening of the 11th that Mr. Propert, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police with about 150 men of the 29th Native Infantry, under Captain McLeod and Lieutenant Barnes, had arrived. On the morning of the 12th the troops, leaving a party to garrison Halole, marched on Seevrajpoor, arrangements being made that 100 out of the two companies of the 6th Native Infantry from Ahmedabad, expected next day, should march to Rajghur, and subsequently to Kudwal with Major Barton, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, the remainder joining the rest of the force at Seevrajpoor, while Lieutenant Westmacott with 100 Arabs, whom

His Highness the Gaekwar was sending from Baroda, should occupy the Jhund Hill to the south of Seevrajpoor where the Naikras escaped in the last outbreak, and where it was possible the Satpoora Bheels might join them."

"On the same afternoon the Havildar of the Bheel guard at Champaneer sent in a report that Deepsing Jugta had come there, saying that he had escaped from the Naikras, and asked for orders. It was thought advisable to secure him, and Lieutenant Westmacott and I at once rode out with a few Sowars and brought him in. As it was a suspicious circumstance that he should have got away with his mare and matchlock, he was kept under surveillance. Mr. Propert had gone to Rajghur to consult with Major Barton, but returned in the evening."

"On the morning of the 13th Lieutenant Westmacott started for the Jhund hill with the Arabs, but before reaching it was recalled to Seevrajpoor by Mr. Propert, when it was ascertained the Naikras had not removed from Wareck. On the same morning the two companies of the 6th Native Infantry marched into Halole under Captain Sibthorpe and Lieutenant Reay. On the 14th Captain Sibthorpe marched to Rajghur with 100 men, and Lieutenant Reay and myself to Seevrajpoor with those left after 40 had been told off to garrison Halole, relieving those of the 26th Native Infantry, left the previous day, whom we took on with us."

"After consultation, considering the moral effect of our re-occupying Jambooghora, and hearing that Roop-sing and his band were still at Wareck and likely to make a stand there, it was determined not to wait to stop up

all the passes, as had been at first contemplated, but to push on at once to the former place. Accordingly on the morning of the 15th leaving Goolab Jemadar, of the Rowa Kanta Sebundies, with 25 Mekranees, and 50 of the 6th Native Infantry under Soobedar Shekh Sooltan, to hold the place and keep open our communications with Halole, the rest of the force marched and reached Jambooghora without opposition. I had forgotten to mention above that it was on the 14th that the three messengers from the Bhuggut sent to ask our intentions, already reported by Mr. Propert, came into camp."

"The news of this movement having reached Wack, a night attack on Seevrajpoor seems to have been at once settled. The Naikras were probably emboldened to take this step by the recollection that some irregular levies had been defeated by them at this same place in the former outbreak. It appears that they were seen on the road near Seevrajpoor, and warning was brought in by a Gaekwarree Sowar who had started with the post after we left for Jambooghora, so that preparations were made by drawing up carts as a barricade, &c. As soon as it was dark, the Naikras came on shouting "Rama, Rama," and firing arrows into the camp, with as far as can be made out, also ball from three matchlocks. They were repulsed by the fire from the troops and the Mekranees, but notwithstanding this, made two other similar attacks during the night and did not finally retire till the moon rose at about two or three o'clock A.M. We have since found that a number of the Naikras were killed and wounded in this affair, and that from that time their confidence in the supernatural powers of the Bhuggut was shattered. The troops and Mekranees engaged and

especially their commanding officer Soobedar Shekh Sooltan, and Goolab Jemadar deserve every credit for their steadiness and coolness under these trying circumstances. Fortunately only a few of the party were slightly wounded. I believe it was a grossly exaggerated report of this affair brought in by some Gackwar's horsemen, who made off to Halole as soon as it commenced, that caused the kind of panic that spread through the country at the time."

"We had not heard of this attack when we marched out of Jambooghora to Wareck on the morning of the 16th. For an account of the shirmish at that place I beg to refer His Excellency in Council to the report from Captain McLeod, which I have no doubt has been received in the Military Department. It appears that those who had been engaged at Seevrajpoor had been able to return and be present on this occasion. From all accounts, however, most of them sat and looked on from the surrounding hills, and those actually engaged were Roopsing and his two sons, with a man from Dhurola who had been made a Bhuggut and wore the original Bhuggut's clothes on the occasion, and a few of their immediate connections and followers. I have not seen Captain McLeod's report, but have no doubt that he has done full justice to the behaviour of the Naib Ressaldar of the Poona Horse, who fell on the field, and Hoossein Shah, Inspector of Police, who charged in on the rebels in his company."

"I am happy to say that the effect of these two affairs has been to nip in the bud the progress of the outbreak which, from Naikras from villages all round the hills having brought up their families there and a number of Colies also being among them, would other-

wise probably have spread, and given much more trouble. Since that time our only business has been to hunt up those engaged from different quarters. The original Bhuggut, as reported to Government, has been brought in, as well as Gooman and Ramsing, Naiks of Bapotia, near Seevrajpoor. Hopes are entertained of Roopsing delivering himself up, but, should he not, I have no doubt that sooner or later he will be betrayed and captured. There is no doubt he was slightly wounded in the stomach by a bullet at Wareck."

"Mr. Propert, Captain Segrave, and Lieutenant Westmacott deserve the highest
 No. 603 dated 5th
 May 1868. praise for the manner in which, at once setting aside all ideas of personal inconvenience or danger, they proceeded to the disturbed part of the country. I quite concur with Mr. Propert in considering that the men of the Bhool Corps who accompanied them under Soobedar Shersing, and the rest who were present in the field did their best to retrieve the honor of the corps, which had been tarnished by the conduct of a few of their number at the attack on Jambooghora. I was particularly struck during the whole of the affair with the behaviour of Hoossein Shah, the Dohud Police Inspector. He was not only conspicuously courageous in action but remarkably far-seeing and prudent in all his advice and suggestions for the conduct of affairs in general."

"The good behaviour of the detachment of the 6th Native Infantry under Soobedar Shokh Sooltan and the Mekranecs under Jemadar Goolab, during the night attack on their camp at Seevrajpoor, I have already brought prominently to notice, and cordially support Mr. Propert's proposals for rewarding those Officers.

There is little doubt that had it not been for the severe punishment the Naikras had received on the previous night at Seevrajpoor, the affair at Wareck would have been much more serious than it was."

68. "Roopsing and the whole of the persons implicated in the disturbance were subsequently caught and brought to trial. Roopsing, his son Gullalio, and his spiritual adviser (known as Purmeshwur) were all hanged, and the rest transported for various terms of penal servitude."

69. "About the same time in January and February, soon after the withdrawal of the Troops for the Abyssinian Expedition, a wild report was circulated in the Ghaut Districts of Tanna bordering upon the Poona and Ahmednugur Collectorates, to the effect that the Government were so weakened that they were unable to enforce the laws, and this led to gangs of men going about attacking villages and demanding money under threats. For a short time these depredations created a panic in the Shapoor and Moorbar Talookas of the Tanna District, the villagers in general offering no resistance though the men composing the gangs were not unfrequently unarmed. The Police by active measures soon restored tranquillity by apprehending several of these gangs, who were tried and severely punished by the ordinary Courts."

70. "Turning to the statistics of crime, there were 19,181 cases reported, of which 15,061 or 78 per cent. were detected or apprehended. In the year preceding there were 19,278 cases and of these 15,195 were detected, giving a similar percentage."

71. "Of offences against the human body there were 3,853 cases, of which 3,570 or 93 per cent. were detected. In the year preceding there were 3,925, and of these 3,721 or 95 per cent. were brought under cognizance. By far the

greater portion of the cases consisted of ordinary charges of "use of criminal force," "assault" "voluntarily causing hurt," &c.

	1867.	1866
Ahmedabad	6	15
Kaira	10	6
Punch Mahals	3	3
Surat ..	19	18
Tanna ..	15	10
Khandeish ..	10	11
	63	63

72. "The above number includes 63 cases of murder against the same number in the preceding year as shown in the margin; of these 54 were detected, giving a percentage of 86, which is satisfactory."

73. "Of offences against property, under which head is entered thefts and robberies, there were 9,581, of which 5,949 or 62 per cent. were detected. In the preceding year there were 9,639 cases, and 5,658 out of these were detected, giving about the same percentage."

74. "The value of the property stolen as given by the owners was Rupees 5,15,600, and the value of the portion recovered Rupees 1,42,650, being about 28 per. cent on the total amount. There are no means of estimating accurately the value of articles robbed, nor of ascertaining the correctness of the value given by the owners, but as usual they are in excess of the real worth of the property lost."

75. "It is gratifying to have to record the capture of a further number of "Sunoriahs" who had formed depôts in the Kaira Collectorate, and were in the habit of sending out expeditions regularly for plunder. The term "Sunoriah" is well known in many parts of India and consists of an extensive band of thieves holding their head quarters in the Native States of Oorcha and Tehree, in Bundelcund, and having ramifications in different parts of the country. Unlike Thuggees and other bands of robbers, their depreda-

tions are limited almost exclusively to shoplifting and robbery by day, and they rarely committed murder or violence."

76. "The Police in all the Districts of the Northern Division was re-organized on the 1st of January 1867, as stated in last year's report. The chief characteristics of the re-organization was to give the Police Force better pay and to reduce their number. The result of the past year's operations has shown that the Force has been much improved. It is also a satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the re-organized Police, that with the single exception of the rising of Bheels in the Punch Mahals, that it has not been necessary to call out any Military Force."

77. "In regard to the Railway Police a marked improvement has taken place since it was re-organized under orders from Government as a separate department, under an independent Superintendent for each line. No serious offence or accident now occurs on either of the lines without the Superintendent or one of his Inspectors being telegraphed for, and arriving on the spot soon after the occurrence. Another evidence of the usefulness of this Police may be shown, by pointing to the fact, that whereas in the past year the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies paid on account of Goods lost Rupees 3,81,854 and Rs. 71,585 respectively, in the year under review they paid only Rs. 1,83,800 and Rs. 27,950, being a decrease of Rs. 1,98,054 and Rs. 43,635 respectively, in the former case the amount covering the cost of the whole Police employed on the line."

78. "It may also be instanced in respect of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, that the regularly organized system of robbing the trains while in motion has been almost, if not wholly, put a stop to by the effective measures adopted by the Railway Police in concert with the District Police."

SIND.

79. The following Statement has been received from the Commissioner in Sind as showing the number of thefts and robberies committed in that Province in 1867, contrasted with the year 1866.

	Number of Thefts and Robberies	Amount of Property stolen	Amount of Property recovered	Percentage of Property re- covered.
<i>Kurrachee.</i>		Rs	Rs.	
1866.....	2,064	91,221	54,842	60.120
1867.....	1,713	69,776	45,206	64.787
Increase .....	..	..	..	4.667
Decrease	351	21,445	9,636	....
<i>Hyderabad</i>				
1866.....	2,488	81,393	49,073	60.290
1867.....	1,951	54,896	30,258	55.118
Increase .....	..	..	..	....
Decrease	537	26,497	18,815	5.172
<i>Shikar poor</i>				
1866.....	3,181	1,08,521	45,894	42.290
1867.....	2,388	75,211	39,199	52.119
Increase .....	..	..	..	9.829
Decrease	793	33,310	6,695	....
<i>Frontier.</i>				
1866.....	489	16,913	5,470	34.159
1867	538	17,145	4,815	28.0834
Increase.....	49	1,132	....	....
Decrease .....	..	....	655	6.0756
<i>Thur and Parkur.</i>				
1866.....	286	16,256	12,218	75.016
1867.....	216	14,775	11,043	74.741
Increase .....	..	..	..	....
Decrease.....	40	1,481	1,175	.275

80. Act 7 of 1867 (Bombay) was brought into operation in Sind during the year 1867, and the question of extending to the province the Village Police Act 8 of 1867 (Bombay) is under consideration.

JAILS.

81. Dr. C. G. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons in the Bombay Presidency, has submitted the following report with respect to the administration of the Jails during the year 1866-67:—

82. "The statistical information contained in the following tables is complete for the official year 1867-68, with the exceptions noted in the margin.
Tanna... 2 months
Rutnaghery. 5 months.
Dhoolia 2 months.
The Superintendents of these Jails have failed up to the present date to furnish all the returns necessary to render this information perfect."

Number and disposal of prisoners.

83. "The table given below refers to prisoners confined in criminal Jails only, all civil prisoners are excluded, and shown in a separate table."

	1866-67.			1867-68.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number remaining in confinement at the close of the year	5,113	248	5,661	6,126	277	6,403
Received during the year .	13,758	759	14,517	14,426	786	15,612
Total .	19,171	1,007	20,178	20,952	1,063	22,015
Transported beyond seas ..	188	22	210	205	11	216
Transported to other Districts	2,406	18	2,424	3,761	7	3,768
Released	10,505	704	11,209	11,164	793	11,961
Escaped	42	..	42	28	..	28
Died	192	5	197	337	2	339
Executed	36	2	38	40	2	42
Remaining on the last day of the year	5,802	256	6,058	5,413	218	5,661
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners in the year.	20,10,794	25,005	21,05,799	19,49,346	93,008	20,42,354
Daily average number of prisoners.	5,509	260	5,769	6,001	278	6,279

84. "There were during the year 20,178 prisoners in confinement in the Jails, including Sind and Aden, the number during 1866-67 was 22,015, and during 1865-66, 24,298.

85. "Satisfactory conclusions can scarcely be based upon these figures, as there were but eleven months in the official year 1866-67, and the data for that year as well as for that under report, were not quite complete, an inference may, however, be drawn that there has been a decrease in the number of criminal prisoners during the two past years."

86. "Of the 20,178 prisoners in confinement 19,171 were males, and 1,007 females. The daily average number of both sexes was 5,769, of which 260 only were females, the remaining 5,509 were males."

87. "The number of convicts transported beyond seas has fallen from 843 in 1865-65, to 216 in 1866-67, and to 210 during the past year. This marked decrease is, it is believed, due to the restrictions placed on transportation by the Government of India, and not to any considerable decrease in the number of those sentenced to transportation."

88. "The number of tried and untried prisoners remaining in the Jails as per margin at the close of the year was 7,618, and those admitted during the year amounted to 40,970, giving a total of 48,588 prisoners. Out of this number there were 14,593 transferred to different Jails."

Prisoners confined in
Lock-ups or subordinate
Jails.

89. "The data in the subjoined table are given in greater detail than for the previous Civil Prisoners. year, and show the number and disposal of prisoners confined for debt:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number remaining in Jail at the close of the previous year	178	25	203
Number received during the year ...	2, 28	304	2,562
Total....	2,436	329	2,765
<i>Disposal.</i>			
Released on payment of debt	756	167	923
Do. at the instance of the creditor.	586	58	644
Do on furnishing security for the payment of debt	3	....	3
Do. on creditors failing to give subsistence Batta.	817	79	896
Do. on the decrees being reversed.	....	....	....
Do. as Paupers.....	63	8	71
Do. on expiry of imprisonment ..	23	1	24
Transferred .....	....	....	....
Escaped.....	....	....	....
Died .....	....	....	....
Otherwise released, &c.	6	1	7
Released by order of a Civil Court....	1	....	1
Released on security pending inquiry into pauperism	3	....	3
Released under Section 280 of Civil Procedure Code	1	....	1
Remaining on the last day of the year .	177	15	192
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners	46,967	5,044	52,011
Daily average strength	129	14	143

90. "There were 2,765 civil prisoners in confinement during the year. Of these 329 were females, and 2,436 males, being an increase of 808 over the number of the previous year."

91. "The daily average strength was 143, being 14 females and 129 males."

Sind Jails.

92, "The number and disposal of prisoners in the criminal Jails in Sind are given below :—

	1867-68.			1866-67.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at at the close of the year ..	1,374	32	1,406	1,808	23	1,831
Received during the year ..	3,858	85	3,943	4,202	108	4,310
Total....	5,232	117	5,349	6,010	131	6,141
Transferred for transportation	94	7	101	68	2	70
Transferred to other Districts	849	..	849	1,687	..	1,687
Released	2,555	83	2,638	2,770	96	2,866
Escaped	5	..	5	10	..	10
Died.....	52	1	53	91	..	91
Executed	6	..	6	10	1	11
Remaining in Jail on the last day of the year	1,671	26	1,697	1,374	32	1,406
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners in the year.....	5,72,379	10,662	5,83,041	5,97,454	10,212	6,07,666
Daily average number of prisoners	1,568	29	1,597	1,783	31	1,814

93. "These data have been extracted from table No. 1, and are here exhibited in a separate form."

94. "There were 5,349 prisoners in the Jails in this Province during the year against 6,141 in 1866-67, being a decrease of 792, the daily average number was 1,597 against 1,814 during the previous year."

95. "The mortality and number of escapes also bear a very favourable comparison with those of the previous years, but especially so with those of 1865-66, as shall be shown presently."

96. "The manner in which prisoners under sentence of rigorous imprisonment were employed, is shown below :—

Employment of prisoners.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.	1867-68.	1866-67.
Employed on Manufactures	1,659	1,430
Do. as Jail servants	732	854
Hired by the Public Works Department	185	144
Do. other Departments	197	240
Employed on miscellaneous works	928	941
Working on the roads	79	130
Employed on Jail buildings	773	644
Inefficient and excused from work	956	1,540
Total...	5,509	5,923

97. "There was an increase in the number of prisoners employed in manufactures and on Jail buildings, and a decrease of those engaged on menial duties in the Jails, results which, are, in each case, satisfactory."

98. "The average number of untried prisoners was 127, and of those sentenced to simple imprisonment 133."

Financial results. 99. "The results of the Factory operations are shown in the subjoined table:—

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Value of manufactured articles sold.	2,06,696 3 9	1,44,108 14 6
Do. used for public purposes..	....	10,242 8 5
Do. in store at the close of the year..	58,526 1 5	51,402 13 3
Total...	2,65,222 5 2	2,05,754 4 2
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year	54,402 13 3	70,712 3 2
Gross receipts of the year	2,13,819 7 11	1,35,042 1 0
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	1,45,397 15 9	75,704 15 1
Net profits of the year	68,421 8 2	59,337 1 11
Average earning per prisoner	44 4 7	41 7 11

100. "The gross receipts of the year amount to Rs. 2,13,819-7-11 against Rs. 1,35,042-1-0 during 1866-67, being an increase of Rs. 78,777-6-11."

101. "The net receipts amount to Rs. 68,421-8-2 against Rs. 59,337-1-11, showing a net increase of Rs. 9,084-6-3."

102. "There has been a slight increase also in the average earning of each prisoner amounting to Rs. 2-12-8. All these results are progressive and satisfactory."

103. "The gross cost of all the Jails and the net cost per prisoner under each head of expenditure is here shown :—

Cost of maintenance.

The number of prisoners In 1867-68 .....5,769 In 1866-67 .....6,279		1867-68	1866-67.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Rations		2,40,263 7 7	2,51,301 10 9
Money allowance		1,246 5 11	1,646 12 5
Total....		2,41,509 13 6	2,52,948 7 2
Cost per prisoner.....		41 13 10	40 4 7
Fixed Establishment		1,20,448 14 4	1,08,194 3 7
Cost per prisoner		20 14 1	17 3 8
Extra Establishment		1,959 15 10	1,144 11 10
Cost per prisoner.....		0 5 5	0 2 11
Guards, Military or Police.....		1,25,187 10 11	1,17,035 5 6
Cost per prisoner.....		21 11 2	18 10 2
Total....		2,47,596 9 1	2,26,374 4 11
Cost per prisoner.....		42 14 8	36 0 9
Hospital charges. { Europe Medicines		1,666 13 10	2,993 12 3
	Cost per prisoner	0 4 8	0 7 8
	Bazar Medicine	3,097 2 8	4,354 1 11
	Cost per prisoner	0 8 7	0 11 1
	Sick diet	3,542 8 9	7,282 1 6
	Cost per prisoner	0 9 10	1 2 7
	Furniture, bedding, extra blankets, &c.	1,785 3 0	1,513 3 9
	Cost per prisoner.....	0 4 11	0 3 10
Total....		10,091 12 3	16,143 3 5
Cost per prisoner		1 12 0	2 9 2
Clothing, including blankets and bedding.....		32,788 5 10	28,684 14 2
Cost per prisoner.....		5 10 11	4 9 1
Contingencies		41,045 13 11	34,513 9 7
Cost per prisoner.....		7 1 10	5 8 0
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....		7,528 10 11	5,334 1 0
Cost per prisoner		1 4 11	0 13 7
Gross cost of maintenance		5,80,561 1 6	5,63,998 8 3
Gross cost per prisoner		100 10 2	89 13 2
Deduct value of labour		2,04,074 14 8	1,62,006 5 4
Net total cost of maintenance		3,76,486 2 10	4,01,992 2 11
Net cost per prisoner		65 4 2	64 0 4

103. "There has been an increase of expenditure of Rs. 16,562-9-3 as compared with the previous year; this amount represents the difference in the gross cost of maintenance. The net cost, however, has fallen from Rs. 4,01,992-2-11 during 1866-67 and Rs. 5,43,746-1-8 during 1865-66 to Rupees 3,76,486-2-10."

104. "The net cost per prisoner has, however, been increased to Rs. 65-4-2, being a difference of Rs. 1-3-10 as compared with that of the previous year, an increase which is satisfactorily accounted for by the increase in the number of Guards, in at least one Jail, to the charge for Guards, having, in another, been omitted in the previous year's returns, to the introduction of the revised Establishment in the Jail referred to, and to the cost, at Dhooliakote, having been included in 1866-67 for about 4 months only; whereas the whole expenditure of the year is now exhibited."

105. "The expenditure for 1866-67 was for eleven months only; this fact may, therefore, be considered as another reason for the present increase."

106. "Compared with the net cost per prisoner in 1865-66, the present results are extremely satisfactory and show a decrease of Rs. 18-9-5 per prisoner, or a total decrease in net cost of Rs. 1,67,259-14-10."

107. "The year has been remarkable for its healthiness and exemption from epidemic disease except at Yerrowda during last monsoon. While the mortality during the previous two years was respectively 651 and 339, it fell during the period under report to 197."

108. "There was but one release from Jail on account of extreme sickness, whereas in 1866-67, there were 11. As these may fairly be looked upon as deaths, the mortality

during the previous year is thus raised to 350 and during the past to 198."

109. "The percentage of deaths to average strength was remarkably low, viz. 3.31 against 5.40 in 1866-67. Including the number of releases for extreme sickness, the percentage was 3.43, whereas in 1866-67 it was 5.57."

110. "Of the 197 deaths, 86 occurred at Yerrowda, 58 of these were from a typhoid type of fever, there were 2 deaths from cholera at Carwar and Bukkur, 92 from fever, 12 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhæa, 8 accidental, 3 suicidal, and 66 from other causes."

111. "The number of deaths in the Jails in Sind was 53; out of the total casualties, viz. 197, in 1866-67, the number was 91."

112. "These results are extremely satisfactory and speak well for the improved sanitation of the Jails."

113. "The number of escapes during the year was 42, of these 20 took place from without, and 22 from within Jail walls, 5 of these occurred in Sind."

Escapes.

114. "Of the 42 escapes, 31 were re-captured, and from those of former years, there were 4 re-apprehended, being a total of 35. There are 11 escaped prisoners still at large from the past year's escapes."

115. "Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of schools in all the Jails, in some cases with very favourable results. The teachers are selected from convicts of good conduct and of sufficient education, but it is desirable on moral and disciplinary grounds that paid teachers should be engaged."

Education.

116. "Out of the 14,517 admissions to the Jails, 649 prisoners were well educated for their position in life, and 1,016 could read and write, 12,852 were totally ignorant."

117. "The permanent buildings of the Central Jail at Yerrowda are progressing as satisfactorily as the limited funds sanctioned by Government will permit. At Dhooliakote, the site of the Central Jail for Guzerat, temporary buildings have been erected, and others are in progress. These works are being carried out by convict labour."

General Remarks.

118. "Arrangements have been made in some Jails and are being carried out in others for the confinement of Europeans, for the cellular separation of juvenile offenders and for the better accommodation of female prisoners."

119. "The plans and estimates for the new Jails at Carwar and Kulladghee, and for additions to the Jail at Hyderabad are still under consideration. Those for the reconstruction of the Tanna Jail are nearly completed."

120. "Other minor alterations have been made during the year with the object of increasing the security of existing buildings and meeting disciplinary and sanitary requirements."

ADEN.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

121. The subjoined return shows the civil work disposed of at Aden during the year under report, as contrasted with that of the previous year :—

1866-67.		1867-68.		REMARKS.
Number of suits.	Awards.	Number of suits.	Awards.	
2,208	47,277	2,280	85,665	

* The Administration report of the Aden settlement was received by Government while the General Administration Report was in the Press.

122. The civil cases are under the average. The increase in the amount of awards is in some measure accounted for by an award for a considerable amount against a contractor connected with the Abyssinian Expedition for the hire of a vessel.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

123. During the year 1867-68, 833 persons were tried, of whom 822 were convicted. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 950 and 933. The following Return shows the amount of criminal work disposed of during the year :—

	1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Offences against the person.....	180	8	112	1
Do. do. property	188	..	163	2
Do. do. public justice	6	..	12	..
Do. do. weights and measures....	..	..	..	..
Do. do. coin and Govt. stamps ..	2	..	3	..
Miscellaneous	557	9	532	8
Total....	933	17	822	11
Total convicted and acquitted....	950		833	

124. The decrease in the number of offences tried is, indeed, satisfactory, considering the large number of transports that visited the Port of Aden during the Abyssinian Expedition.

125. The following statement shows the number of persons tried at Aden during the year :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Offences against the human body.....	62	94
Do. do. property	147	124
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ..	65	37
Offences against public tranquillity	55	53
Do. do. religion	3	1
Do. do. public health, decency and morals.	18	10
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants..	28	20
Defamation of character	3	....
False evidence, &c.	6	9
Offences against coin and Government stamps ..	2	2
Do. do. public servants	2	....
Breach of contract	2	2
False weights .....	....	....
Miscellaneous offences	215	163
Total....	608	515

126. The number of trials held during the year as compared with the previous year shows a decrease of 93. The Acting Assistant Resident in his report to the Resident writes as follows :—

“Crime during the past year, as compared with the year before, shows a diminution of 93 cases. This, however, is not so satisfactory as it at first sight appears. The principal decrease being in trivial offences, although at the same time it is pleasing to see that the number of offences against property and the cases of criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance are less by 23 and 28 respectively. On the other hand the only increase worthy of remark is that in offences affecting the human body; these cases are 32 more than the year before, but as 29 of these are merely cases of assault of a slight nature, the comparatively small increase is not much to be deplored.”

POLICE.

127. The following report by Lieut. Abbott, Acting Assistant Resident at Aden, regarding the Aden Police, has been submitted to Government:—

“ The property stolen during the time under review is more than the year before, and the percentage of recoveries is considerably less. This is most unsatisfactory. It was my painful duty last year to draw the attention of the Resident to the decreased amount of stolen property recovered, and to have to report again this year that the recoveries are smaller still grieves me not a little. Some three or four months after the commencement of the past official year, the old Soobedar of Police, Bhiccoo Succoo, resigned his appointment, and took his pension after years of creditable service here. Mahomed, a Somali, the then interpreter to the Court of the Resident, was appointed Soobedar in his place, and has carried on the many and difficult duties of his new position well. Police Peon Husson Ali succeeded him as interpreter. Since my last report, two out of the three constables have left, their places being supplied by others. Constable Knowles has steadily held on since he first joined, but I believe it is his intention to ask for his discharge before long. I am of opinion that this morbid desire to quit the service after a short stay is occasioned by all the three constables being on the same footing and pay. For when a man is appointed constable here he knows he has nothing further to look to, no promotion to be attained or cancelled according as he behaves well or ill, no increase of pay no matter how long he serves; consequently there is nothing to induce the man to remain on or even endeavour to work well and make himself thoroughly acquainted with his duties. They being on the same footing act perniciously in another way. It frequently happens that two and some-

times all three constables have to act in concert, generally down at Steamer Point, in disturbances connected with the merchant shipping; on these occasions petty jealousies arise amongst them, as to which is senior, and each one makes it his particular business to show to the public in general that he is in no way under the command of the others; all issue orders often counter to each other, and the whole thing ends in an appeal as to who ought to issue directions. These scenes being far from pleasant or conducive to the good of the public service, I would suggest for your consideration whether it would not be better for the 300 Rs. pay granted by Government to be divided as follows: Rs. 80 on first entering, Rs. 100 on gaining a step, and Rs. 120 for a head constable. This latter official, who, I think, should superintend the conservancy of the town, under the orders of the Assistant Resident, might further receive an allowance of Rs. 20 for the latter service from the Municipal Fund; by these means a constable when joining can look forward to promotion and the prospect of having his pay nearly doubled by behaving and working well."

The question of the proposed gradation in the pay of the constables has been referred for the opinion of the Resident at Aden.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

The season of 1867-68 was, upon the whole, a favorable one in almost all the districts of the Presidency, notwithstanding that the fall of rain was generally irregular. In the districts of the Southern Division, after the first burst of the monsoon, there was but little rain, except in Canara and Rutnagherry, for a considerable length of time; and in Guzerat, and portions of Khandeish, there was generally no rain for some time after the opening of the season. The chief characteristic of the monsoon was that, after its commencement in June, there was a long interval of drought during the greater part of July, August and September, so much so that considerable apprehensions were entertained as to the safety of the crops. The heavy showers, however, which fell in October subsequently, dissipated all fears, and proved especially beneficial to the Rubbee crops, which yielded an unusually abundant harvest during the year.

2. The total revenue for the year under the heads of Land and Sayer Revenue amounted for the whole Pre-

	1867-68.	1866 67.	
Southern Division ...Rs.	1,56,98,508	1,42,33,852	presidency, including Sind, to Rupees 3,60,15,739, showing an increase over the previous year of eleven months of Rs. 19,82,822 as per margin. The
Northern Division ... "	1,47,55,062	1,57,38,143	
Sind	49,00,442	35,11,019	
Bombay	6,61,728	2,16,573	
	3,60,15,739	3,10,32,917	
Increase.....Rs.		19,82,822	
		<u>3,60,15,739.</u>	

following table supplies the particulars of these figures:—

	1866-67.			1867-68.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.		
Southern Division	1,13,28,810	29,05,042	1,42,33,852	1,18,78,398	38,19,910	1,56,98,308	14,64,656	.....
Northern Division	1,42,91,229	14,46,914	1,57,38,143	1,33,52,357	14,02,704	1,47,55,062	.....	9,83,081
Sind	28,88,914	9,25,135	38,14,049	37,38,758	11,61,684	49,00,442	10,86,393	.....
Bombay	77,020	1,69,853	2,46,873	77,402	5,84,326	6,61,728	4,14,855	.....
	2,85,55,973	54,46,944	3,40,32,917	2,90,47,115	69,68,624*	3,60,15,739	29,65,904	9,83,081

* This includes License Tax collections Rs. 14,09,099.

3. It will be apparent from the foregoing statement

Land Revenue	Rs. 5,49,788
Sayer Do.	„ 9,14,868
	<u>Rs. 14,64,656</u>

that in the Southern Division there has been an increase in the year's revenue of Rs. 14,64,656. This is due chiefly to the cir-

cumstance that the results shown are for twelve months, while those of the preceding year were for eleven months only. But apart from this as regards the item of Land Revenue, the following may be cited as causes of the increase, viz. :—

1. Increased cultivation in some of the Collectorates.
2. The extension of the Survey settlement to parts of the Rutnagherry and Canara Collectorates.
3. The transfer from the head of Sayer to that of Land Revenue of the Forest receipts in the Dharwar Collectorate.

4. The increase in the Sayer Revenue was due principally to the introduction of the License Tax and the amendment of the Stamp Law, the increase under these two heads alone being Rs. 8,46,289, as under—

License Tax for 1867-68	5,06,119
Excess of Stamp revenue over the preceding year	3,40,170
	<u>Rs... 8,46,289</u>

5. Contrasted with the results for 1866-67, the figures for the Northern Division exhibit a decrease of Rs. 9,83,081. This falling off is, however, merely nominal, and is due to the alteration in the dates of the Revenue instalments in some of the Collectorates, whereby a part of the revenue formerly realizable in April and May was collected in

March, and was consequently credited to 1866-67, instead of to 1867-68, in which year it would otherwise have been included.

6. The total sum collected on account of License Tax in the districts of the Northern Division up to 31st March 1868 amounted to Rs. 3,21,668. The contributions of the different Collectorates are reported to have been as under—

Ahmedabad.....	Rs. 81,170
Kaira and Punch Mahals	„ 40,529
Surat and Broach	„ 91,271
Tanna and Colaba	„ 40,866
Khandeish	„ 67,822

Total.....Rs. 3,21,668

7. In the Town and Island of Bombay the net collections from the License Tax, after deducting refunds, amounted to Rs. 4,05,156, giving an average of probably five thousand Rupees for every ten thousand population. The result exceeded what might have been reasonably expected, and very small amount of ill-feeling or opposition was shown by the tax-payers.

8. In Sind the License Tax realizations amounted to Rs. 1,76,156. Adding this to the collections in other parts the total sum realized under this head amounted to Rs. 14,09,099 for the whole Presidency.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

9. Summary Settlement was offered and accepted in 36,961 cases of unadjudicated Inams up to 31st March 1868 in the Southern Division, and enquiry was demanded in thirty-six cases. Only thirteen cases remained to be settled

under this head: eleven owing to the non-expiry of the time allowed for demanding enquiry, and two to non-service of notices. Notices relating to levy of Nuzerana were also served in 2,141 adjudicated cases.

10. The following statement shows the financial results of the Summary Settlement operations:--

	Amount of annual Tax (Chowthace) payable by Inamdars to Government.	Amount of annual Succession Duty (Nuzerana) pay- able by Inamdars to Government.	Total amount of profit to Govern- ment, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of Succession Duty at the occasional rates.
Unadjudicated Inams ...	2,33,157	43,194	2,76,351
Unadjudicated Heredi- tary Inams .....	.....	23,528	23,528
Total.....	2,33,157	66,722	2,99,879

This is exclusive of the results of the settlement in Khan-deish and the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba.

11. As regards the Terminable Inam Settlement, replies were received from twelve persons during the year, and there only remained twenty cases in which the holders had not sent in their replies. The financial result of the settlement is reported as follows:—

In 1864-65	Rs. 18,986 11 9
„ 1865-66	„ 17,312 8 2
„ 1866-67	„ 3,859 0 7
„ 1867-68	„ 151 10 8
Total.....	Rs. 40,309 15 2

12. Sunnuds guaranteeing a permanent and unrestricted title have been issued to all holders of Terminable Inams who have accepted the settlement, which is stated to have given general satisfaction.

13. The number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during the year (1867-68), exclusive of those dealt with under the General Summary and Terminable Inam Settlements, are shown in the following table:—

	Number.	Value.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Umuls—		
I.—Inam	2	1,364 2 7
II.—Sunjam	19	17,631 13 11
III.—Wuttun	2	1,733 0 0
Total	23	20,729 0 6
Claims to cash, &c—		
I.—Claims disposed of under the Amended Rules of 1842 (formal adjudication)	414	13,741 6 7
II.—Claims disallowed in recently lapsed villages in default of proof of enjoyment during the ten years preceding the lapse	308	2,593 14 5
III.—Compensation for abolished duties	118	1,835 12 0
Total	840	18,171 1 0
	863	38,900 1 6

14. The holdings of the useless class of village servants, *i. e.* those who are of no use either to Government or to the village community, have been assessed at one-half and converted into transferable freehold property, and Sunuds issued to the holders, who will in future hold their lands as private property at the rate of assessment specified in their Sunuds.

REVENUE.

15. A settlement has also been effected, but on a somewhat different footing, with respect to the holdings of the useful class of village servants (*i. e.* those who, though of no direct use to Government, are still of some use to the village community). The holdings of this class of servants are liable for service to the village community, and have been assessed at one quarter (or a Chowthace) to cure defect of title; but the holders pay no Nuzerana, as their holdings are not transferable. Sunuds were issued during the year to all such holders.

16. The following table exhibits the number of claims to cash allowances remaining for adjudication in the districts of the Southern Division. The holders in these cases have either demanded formal enquiry, or have refused to compound.

Description of allowances	Of Rs. 10 and under		In excess of 10		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Temple allowances	261	1,140 11 8	293	11,694 12 1	557	15,835 8 0
Personal do. .	25	151 14 8	52	3,805 8 6	107	3,957 7 2
	286	1,292 10 4	375	18,500 4 10	661	19,792 15 2

17. Nineteen Surinjam cases, of the value of Rs. 17,631-13-11, were enquired into during the year, being three in excess of those which were subjected to enquiry during the preceding year. The Surinjam enquiry in the lapsed kingdom of Sattara has been completed.

CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

Customs.

18. The following is a statement of the revenues of this branch of the Department for the year 1867-68, contrasted with the preceding year 1866-67:—

Items.	Realizations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1866-67.	1867-68.		
<i>Import Customs.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On General Trade.....	62,41,408	73 17,431	10,76,023	.....
<i>Spirits.</i>				
Excise or Still Head Duty on Spirits ..	5,24,508	6,32,392	1,07,884	.....
Customs on Spirits imported by land ..	209	321	112	.....
Miscellaneous Items.....	51	57	6	.....
Total Import	67,66,176	79,50,201	11,84,025	.....
<i>Exports.</i>				
Sea Customs	2,64 873	3,01,776	36,894	.....
Land Frontier Duties	46 176	70,040	23,864	.....
Grand Total ..	70 17,225	83,22,008	12,44,783	.....

19. The above increase of Rs. 12,44,783, as detailed in the margin, is attributable not only to the preceding year, with which the year under report is contrasted, being one of

Increase on Import duty...	11,84,025
Do. Export duty...	60,758
	<u>12,44,783</u>

eleven months, but to the larger imports and exports of general merchandize during the year under review. It is also to be attributed to a larger quantity of spirits on which Still Head Duty was levied having been imported from the Oorun and Bhandoop Distilleries for consumption in the Island of Bombay, as also to larger quantities of spirits having been imported from Europe during the year under report.

20. The subjoined statement shews the amount of work done at the Bombay Custom House during the years 1866-67 and 1867-68:—

No.	Months.	Realizations in 1866-67.	Realizations in 1867-68.
1	2	3	4
1	April	*	3,79,788
2	May	3,64,816	5,49,109
3	June	4,66,659	4,64,779
4	July	4,26,303	5,73,648
5	August	4,50,500	6,23,042
6	September	4,74,119	6,75,953
7	October	8,83,730	7,18,081
8	November	7,10,163	6,96,051
9	December	4,63,381	6,40,042
10	January	8,21,330	9,16,063
11	February	6,12,657	6,42,423
12	March	7,76,815	6,65,883
	Total Rupees..	64,50,753	75,54,857

* The month of April 1866 was included in the year 1865 66.

REVENUE.

Salt.

21. The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty in comparison with the preceding year was—

	Indian Maunds.
1866-67	22,68,303
1867-68	31,47,206
Increase in 1867-68...	<u>8,78,903</u>

22. The following table exhibits the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on salt removed from the pans	33,71,125	46,41,685
Ditto on salt imported by sea	43,589	50,634
Ditto ditto by land	2,41,199	2,42,633
Proprietary right of the Government salt pans.....	53,938	59,485
Ground rent from salt pans	18,697	22,341
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt	5,170	6,804
Total Rupees.....	37,33,718	50,23,532
Deduct for 1866-67.....	.....	37,33,718
Increase in 1867-68.....	.....	<u>12,89,814</u>

23. The increase under this head is owing mainly to the larger removals of salt from the pans this year, as compared with the year preceding.

24. The system of delivery by weightment, instead of by Phurra measurement, was introduced, and with apparently very beneficial results.

REVENUE.

Opium.

25. The amount realized on account of Pass Fees on Opium during the year 1867-68, in comparison with the previous year, is as follows:—

1866-67.....	Rs. 1,85,21,400
1867-68.....	„ 2,35,29,600
Increase.....	<u>50,08,200</u>

26. The number of chests on which the fees were levied being—

In 1866-67	Chests 30,869
In 1867-68	„ 39,216
Increase in chests.....	<u>8,347</u>

27. The above increase in the number of chests is owing to the larger number of chests imported this year than during the preceding year. The number imported this year is more by 3488½ chests than the average of the preceding five years.

28. These number of chests which passed the Bombay Cutom House for export to China during the last ten years is as follows:—

	Number of Chests.
In 1858 59	36,111½
„ 1859-60	32,506½
„ 1860-61	45,072
„ 1861-62	38,667
„ 1862-63	51,745
„ 1863-64	21,733½
„ 1864-65	37,000
„ 1865-66	36,200
„ 1866-67	30,869
„ 1867-68	39,216

29. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,35,29,600 realized on account of the chests passed in 1867-68, the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmedabad respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty. Rs.
Indore	26,217	2,17,30,200
Ahmedabad	2,999	17,99,400
Total.....	<u>39,216</u>	<u>2,35,29,600</u>

During the previous year (1866-67) the respective amounts were as follows:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty. Rs.
Indore	29,541	1,77,24,600
Ahmedabad.....	1,328	7,96,800
Total.....	<u>30,869</u>	<u>1,85,21,400</u>

30. The aggregate realizations in the Department of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the years 1866-67 and 1867-68, including the receipts on account of miscellaneous items noted in the margin, which have not been added to the totals shown in the preceding paragraphs,

Port Funds.
Measuring Fees.
Registry Fees.
Wharfage Fees.
Warehouse Rent.
Interest on overdue Opium Hoondies.
Crane Collections.
Hard Fees.
Ganza License Fees.
Strait Light Dues.
Sundry Petty Items.

REVENUE.

are as follows :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	77,07,284	91,09,939	11,02,655	.....
Salt	37,38,663	50,53,531	13,14,868	.....
Opium	18,54,388	2,35,69,839	50,25,958	.....
Total Rupees...	2,99,69,828	3,77,33,309	77,43,461	.....

31. The returns for the year under review indicate that the trade and commerce of this Presidency is gradually reviving from the state of depression which has so seriously affected it during the last two years.

Sind.

32. The value of the whole External Trade of Sind for the year 1867-68 was Rs. 4,50,11,608, shewing a decrease of Rs. 47,79,530, as compared with the value of the trade of the preceding year 1866-67, and yielding a revenue to the Customs Department of Rs. 4,75,321, as contrasted with the preceding year of eleven months.

33. The following statement exhibits the details of

the figures given above:-

	1866-67.		1867-68		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	In value of Trade	In Duty	In Value of Trade	In Duty
<i>Imports.</i>								
Merchandise.....	2,09,63,386	2,31,727	2,24,41,105	3,02,848	14,47,61	71,116	.	.. ..
Treasure	64,03,550		23,93,040		.		38,10,470	.
<i>Exports.</i>								
Merchandise.....	2,23,63,454	1,49,483	1,99,55,163	1,72,478	.		24,08,291	.....
Treasure	60,799		15,260		.		45,539	... .
Deduct value of Trade in 1867-68	4,77,91,139	3,81,210	4,50,11,605	4,75,321	14,84,763	94,111	62,64,299	..
Decrease..	47,79,530							

34. It is worthy of notice that for the first time there has been a direct shipment of cargo of cotton to China of

REVENUE.

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5,03,104 lbs., value Rs. 2,02,000, or little over two lacs of Rupees.

35. The following statement shews the revenue derived from Customs alone during the twelve months of 1867-68, as compared with the preceding year of eleven months:—

	Realized in 1867-68.	Realized in 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	3,02,843	2,31,728	71,115	.....
Exports	1,72,478	1,40,484	22,994	.....
Gross Revenue.....	4,75,321	3,81,212	94,109	.....
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Drawbacks and Refunds	3,801	2,522	1,279	.....
Net Customs Revenue Rs...	1,71,520	3,78,690	92,830	.....

36. The above increase of Rs. 92,830 in the Customs collections is mainly attributable to the increased rate of duty levied on grain from 2 to 3 annas a maund, and to the introduction of the Customs Act XVII of 1867, rather than to any material increase in trade. It will be seen that these entries are unfavorable, but the recent depression in trade appears to be already replaced by comparative activity, and it may be fairly hoped that commercial prosperity will soon be restored, and that the Trade Returns will resume at least their former vigorous dimensions.

FINANCE.

The year opened on the 1st April 1867 with a balance of Rs. 2,32,01,987, and closed on the 31st March 1868 with one of Rs. 2,39,69,566. The following shews the distribution of the balance at the latter end of the year:—

40,03,325 in the General Treasury.

1,78,29,005 in the Revenue Treasuries of the Mofussil.

11,58,957 in the General and Political Treasuries.

6,61,259 in the Military Treasuries.

19,408 in the Public Works Treasuries.

2,95,612 in the Mint.

,39,67,566 Total.

2. Although large advances were made on account of the Abyssinian Expedition during the year 1867-68, the closing balance exhibits an increase of Rs. 7,65,579 over that of the last year. This increase is attributable to the large remittances received from the Government of India during the latter part of the year, to keep pace with the Expeditionary charges.

3. The following Statement shews the actual receipts

and disbursements for 1866-67, with the estimated and actual receipts and disbursements for 1867-68 :—

Heads.	Actuals 1866-67.	Regular Estimate 1867-68.	Actuals 1867-68.
Receipts	7,58,94,542	8,66,62,100	8,87,71,936
Charges	3,54,16,313	3,93,76,923	4,00,51,876
Surplus.....	4,04,78,229	4,72,85,177	4,87,20,560

4. The subjoined is a Contrasted Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Bombay Presidency, including the General and Political Treasuries, for 1866-67 and 1867-68 :—

STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

**STATEMENT contrasting the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay
and**

	RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1866-67.	Regular Estimate for 1867-68.	Actual for 1867-68.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Cash Balance	3,53,25,842	2,23,57,800	2,23,57,884
I.	Land Revenue	3,38,18,024	3,54,00,000	3,61,07,089
II.	Tributes and Contribution from Native States.	7,63,178	8,70,700	8,92,204
III.	Forest	8,21,269	10,00,000	8,84,245
IV.	Abkaree	36,55,423	40,00,000	41,52,654
V.	Income Tax	1,32,563	.....	.....
	License Tax .....	.....	14,00,000	14,22,886
VI.	Customs	71,67,586	74,82,700	83,10,980
VII.	Salt	37,92,245	48,00,000	51,06,735
VIII.	Opium	1,85,43,304	2,30,00,000	2,35,69,375
IX.	Stamps	38,19,919	50,00,000	45,08,907
X.	Mint	6,15,818	13,00,000	6,10,513
XI.	Law and Justice	12,73,321	12,50,000	11,75,056
XIV.	Police	1,44,564	1,23,900	1,12,741
XV.	Marine	5,22,593	5,10,300	12,22,190
XVI.	Education	1,29,993	1,40,000	1,47,752
XVII.	Interest	2,44,357	84,500	1,50,309
XVIII.	Miscellaneous... ..	4,50,385	3,00,000	3,97,970
	Total	7,58,94,542	8,66,62,100	8,87,71,936
	<i>Public Debt.</i>			
	Local Loans .....	.....	.....	.....
	Service Funds	26,98,138	27,80,000	20,44,164
	Local Do.	95,40,312	58,84,111	88,19,298
	General Deposits	6,16,181	7,60,000	16,44,350
	Revenue Do.	28,45,718	36,50,000	24,13,866
	Judicial Do.	11,14,540	8,00,000	7,76,280
	Deposits of the Government Savings Bank ...	14,34,945	16,00,000	13,21,308
	Sale proceeds of waste land and redemption of Land Revenue.....	.....	.....	57,623
	Advances recoverable	50,75,322	44,85,000	42,86,688
	Suspense Account .....	.....	.....	57,406
	Railway Revenue Advance Account .....	.....	1,67,21,200	86,21,272
	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	1,68,93,105	.....	84,50,000
	Total.....	4,02,18,261	3,66,30,311	8,79,92,255
	Carried forward.....Rs.	15,14,88,645	14,56,50,211	14,91,22,075

FINANCE.

[Bombay]

Presidency, including General Political Treasuries, for the years 1866-67 1867-68.

	EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1866-67.	Regular Estimate for 1867-68.	Actual for 1867-68.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts.	11,27,082	12,31,060	12,41,718
4	Allowances, Refund and Drawback	8,81,861	8,86,100	8,50,723
5	Land Revenue	33,45,290	38,14,249	37,30,484
6	Forest	6,17,443	7,66,500	5,47,250
7	Abkaree	3,32,986	3,27,387	4,41,411
8	Assessed Taxes	8,875	75,500	60,998
9	Customs	7,92,686	8,76,404	8,56,700
10	Salt	2,63,674	3,22,840	3,18,445
11	Opium	30,674	32,530	43,877
12	Stamps	2,06,302	1,85,316	1,83,308
13	Mint	5,88,538	4,71,090	4,28,124
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers ..	29,95,353	34,56,660	34,18,844
17	Administration and Public Department	16,49,247	15,95,506	14,69,318
18	Law and Justice	39,10,698	46,68,577	43,00,048
19	Police	35,54,682	35,93,693	37,34,379
20	Marine	30,66,729	35,95,750	44,57,818
21	Education, Science and Art	9,70,752	9,97,767	10,58,834
22	Ecclesiastical	3,02,782	2,87,919	3,15,895
23	Medical Services	5,70,569	7,93,767	8,51,277
24	Stationery and Printing	3,52,116	3,10,624	3,39,093
25	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.	8,18,731	8,59,653	9,24,156
26	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	67,13,232	82,32,693	81,53,443
27	Miscellaneous	10,21,725	4,83,416	10,83,836
28	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	12,60,986	14,81,922	12,47,902
	Total	3,54,16,313	3,93,76,923	4,00,51,376
	<i>Public Debt.</i>			
	Local Loans	1,500	.....	2,100
	Service Funds	21,03,726	24,97,000	15,22,903
	Local Do.	1,50,07,656	55,75,024	73,84,205
	General Deposits	1,69,827	4,21,000	7,19,947
	Revenue Do.	28,76,450	26,83,000	23,52,286
	Judicial Do.	11,82,420	10,00,000	8,60,851
	Deposit of the Government Savings Bank ...	5,83,425	6,50,000	8,12,739
	Sale proceeds of waste land and redemption of Land Revenue .....	.....	.....	388
	Advances recoverable	46,32,168	32,70,000	65,18,761
	Railway Revenue Advance Account .....	.....	.....	1,26,54,805
	Suspense Account .....	.....	.....	63,016
	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	1,70,42,705	1,50,00,000	91,06,400
	Total	4,38,99,877	3,10,96,024	4,19,98,401
	Carried forward.....Rs.	7,93,16,190	7,04,72,947	8,20,49,777

STATEMENT.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1866-67.	Regular Estimate for 1867-68.	Actual for 1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	15,14 38,645	14,56,50,211	14,91,22,075
<i>Remittances between District and Department.</i>			
Bills	1,41,74,312	} 9,45,20,000	2,05,68,140
Cash and other Remittances	9,95,22,078		10,50,62,883
Bullion Certificates	1,83,59,382		2,59,27,869
Military Department, Bombay	42,38,540		31,24,188
Public Works Department	1,61,13,545	47,00,000	68,47,027
Total.....	15,21,07,857	10,12,20,000	16,15,30,057
<i>Remittances from other Governments.</i>			
<i>Cash Remittances.</i>			
India	68,11,656	2,03,85,500	3,03,15,808
North-West Provinces	958	1,000	9,480
Madras	6,630	15,43,280	25,43,824
Bengal.....	2,870	5,000	1,090
Punjab.....	15,330	5,000	6,39,513
British Burmah .....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	10,00,367	8,01,000	20,25,379
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London.	2,68,062	4,000	66,78,549
Ditto Colonial Ditto Mauritius ...	2,00,004	1,00,000	320
Ditto Ditto Ditto China	293	500	.....
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ceylon	7,068	.....	1,000
Ditto Ditto Ditto Cape of Good Hope.....	88	.....	.....
Eastern Settlement .....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Account Current, London.</i>			
Railway Receipts	2,42,89,774	3,33,08,000	3,07,09,015
Miscellaneous.....	31,57,994	88,20,000	74,27,111
Abyssinian Expedition.....	.....	.....	18,882
Post Office Remittances	8,82,556	9,50,000	10,71,737
Telegraph Ditto	6,56,258	6,00,000	6,46,486
Indo-European Telegraph	12,79,605	15,00,000	11,71,845
Military Department, Bengal	785	15,000	794
Ditto Ditto Madras.....	1,250	4,000	1,358
Total carried forward.....Rs.	3,83,81,548	6,80,42,280	8,32,61,191
Carried forward.....Rs.	30,38,46,502	24,68,70,211	31,06,52,132

FINANCE.

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(Continued).

EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1866-67.	Regular Estimate for 1867-68.	Actual for 1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	7,93,16,190	7,04,72,947	8,20,40,777
<i>Remittances between District and Department.</i>			
Bills.....	1,46,11,854	.....	1,98,76,840
Cash and other Remittances	10,04,77,515	9,96,00,000	10,62,46,867
Bullion Certificate	1,58,84,065	.....	2,59,13,498
Military Department, Bombay	2,58,61,229	4,00,00,000	4,70,26,287
Public Works Department	2,12,14,234	1,93,35,000	2,36,55,152
Total.	18,05,48,897	15,89,35,000	22,27,18,589
<i>Remittances to other Governments.</i>			
<i>Cash Remittances.</i>			
India	53,50,106	33,87,000	35,20,867
North-West Provinces	9,494	7,000	1,583
Madras.....	15,01,077	1,000	197
Bengal.....	3,381	.....	93,182
Punjab.....	2,268	1,000	26,408
British Burmah	1,278	.....	150
Central Provinces	56,442	13,00,000	15,97,229
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London.	4,54,071	7,00,000	74,05,830
Ditto Colonial Ditto Mauritius ...	31,769	40,000	69,771
Ditto Ditto Ditto China	30	.....	87
Ditto Ditto Ditto Eastern Set- tlement.....	.....	1,000	3,10,000
Military Department, Bengal	1,51,622	50,000	1,96,144
Ditto Ditto Madras	39,097	5,000	4,261
<i>Account Current, London.</i>			
Railway advances	3,19,11,504	3,69,55,000	3,11,43,244
Home Bills.....	1,68,93,105	1,00,00,000	84,50,000
Abyssinian Expedition.....	.....	.....	79,09,404
Miscellaneous.....	13,05,222	1,00,000	17,24,223
Post Office Remittances	13,12,878	13,00,000	14,60,540
Telegraph Remittances.....	11,47,456	12,75,000	13,36,893
Indo-European Telegraph Department.....	17,57,633	16,50,000	10,45,248
Total carried forward.....Rs.	6,19,28,433	5,67,72,000	6,62,95,159
Carried forward.....Rs.	25,98,65,087	22,91,07,917	30,47,63,366

STATEMENT.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1866-67.	Regular Estimate for 1867-68.	Actual for 1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	30,38,46,502	24,68,70,211	31,06,52,182
<i>Remittances from other Governments continued and brought over.....Rs.</i>	3,85,81,548	6,80,42,280	8,32,61,191
<i>Bills.</i>			
India	24,15,963	2,05,000	16,10,001
Madras	53,335	50,000	1,06,012
Bengal	419	5,000	2,868
Punjab.....	1,71,492	1,60,000	2,20,035
North-West Provinces	1,60,587	1,60,000	2,71,664
Central Provinces	1,85,121	2,10,000	2,02,733
British Burmah.....	.....	.....	690
<i>Money Orders payable to other Governments.</i>			
Bengal.....	2,383	2,000	29,480
Madras.....	552	25,000	22,424
India .....	.....	.....	911
North-West Provinces .....	.....	.....	8,080
Punjab .....	.....	.....	7,105
Central Provinces .....	.....	.....	778
British Burmah .....	.....	.....	640
Total.....	4,15,71,400	6,88,59,280	8,57,44,612
Grand Total.....	34,54,17,902	31,57,29,491	39,63,96,744

(Continued).

EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1866-67.	Regular Estimate for 1867-68.	Actual for 1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	25,98,65,087	22,91,07,947	30,47,68,366
<i>Remittances to other Governments continued and brought over:.....Rs.</i>	6,19,28,433	5,67,72,000	6,62,95,159
<i>Bills.</i>			
India	5,81,415	7,00,000	7,40,634
Madras	1,29,127	1,30,000	1,30,962
Bengal.....	1,769	1,000	4,269
Punjab.....	3,83,244	5,25,000	5,65,394
North-West Provinces	81,763	1,19,000	1,18,774
Central Provinces	88,592	4,00,000	4,21,109
British Burmah	279	1,000	20,103
<i>Money Orders—other Governments.</i>			
India .....	.....	1,00,000	1,08,341
Madras .....	.....	18,000	16,469
Bengal.....	.....	5,000	4,834
Punjab.....	.....	.....	31,414
North-West Provinces .....	.....	.....	27,999
Central Provinces .....	.....	.....	64,168
British Burmah .....	.....	.....	921
Total.....	6,31,94,922	5,87,71,000	6,85,50,550
Total	32,30,60,019	28,81,78,947	37,33,18,916
Closing Balance.....	2,23,57,883	2,75,50,544	2,30,77,828
Grand Total.....	34,54,17,902	31,57,29,491	39,63,96,744

5. The following are remarks explanatory of the differences between the figures given in the foregoing Statement for the past and the present year under such of the heads of service as are more particularly under the Administration of the Financial Department:—

Receipts.

6. This increase is owing to more waste lands in some districts having been brought under cultivation and arrears collected than was anticipated.

I. Land Revenue.
Increase Rs. 7,07,089.

7. The increase is caused by contributions from Jahageerdars of the Southern Maratha Country towards Police charges credited to this head.

II. Tributes and contributions from Native States.
Increase Rs. 21,504.

8. The decrease is caused by less timber having been felled than was anticipated.

III. Forests.
Decrease Rs. 1,15,755.

9. The increase under this head is caused by greater demand for Opium and by Abkaree farms sold at higher rate than expected.

IV. Abkaree.
Increase Rs. 1,52,654.

10. This increase would have been greater by Rs. 81-11-9 had the Bombay Municipal Commissioner paid in the gross collection of the tax and the net collections in the last four months of the year, which latter were not paid into the Treasury until the beginning of the current year.

V. License Tax.
Increase Rs. 22,886.

11. The increase under this head is owing to more collections of import duty than was anticipated.

VI. Customs.
Increase Rs. 8,28,280.

12. The increase is due to more collection of excise duty on salt this year.

VII. Salt.
Increase Rs. 3,06,735.

13. The increase is due to extensive cultivation of Opium in some districts belonging to His Highness the Guicowar.

VIII. Opium.
Increase Rs. 5,69,375.

14. The decrease is caused by a less sale of impressed Stamps.

IX. Stamps.
Decrease Rs. 4,91,093.

15. The decrease is owing to less coinage than was anticipated.

X. Mint.
Decrease Rs. 6,89,157.

16. The increase is caused by the value of stores and coal expended for the Abyssinian Expedition having been credited to this head.

XV. Marine.
Increase Rs. 7,12,190.

17. The increase is chiefly attributable to the recovery of Interest paid by the Bombay Municipality on Vihar Water Works advances which were not estimated for.

XVII. Interest.
Increase Rs. 65,809.

Disbursements.

18. This decrease is chiefly owing to the refunds by the Bombay Municipal Commissioner on account of the License Tax not having been accounted for.

4. Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.
Decrease Rs. 35,377.

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FINANCE.

5. Land Revenue.
Decrease Rs. 83,765.

19. The decrease is owing to savings in salaries and establishments, &c.

6. Forest.
Decrease Rs. 2,19,350.

20. The reason assigned under Forest receipts will explain the decrease under this head.

21. This increase is caused by the purchase of larger quantities of Opium for sale than was anticipated.

7. Abkaree.
Increase Rs. 1,14,024.

22. The decrease is owing to the commission due to the Bombay Municipality on the collections of the Tax at the Presidency not having been adjusted.

8. Assessed Taxes.
Decrease Rs. 14,502.

23. The decrease is owing to less coinage, and consequently fewer contingent charges and less extra labor employed.

13. Mint.
Decrease Rs. 42,966.

17. Administration and Public Departments.
Decrease Rs. 1,26,188.

24. The decrease is owing to savings in salaries and establishments.

25. The unappropriation of Rs. 1,50,000, sanctioned for increase to the salaries of Native Judges and savings in the salaries of High Court Judges on leave to Europe, explain the decrease under this head.

18. Law and Justice.
Decrease Rs. 3,68,529.

26. The increase under this head is owing to Rs. 99,625 paid to the Bombay Municipality on account of Police charges, and to the increase of

19. Police.
Increase Rs. 1,40,686.

FINANCE.

pay to the Police Forces under the revised scale, not having been provided for in the estimate.

27. The increase is caused by the purchase of stores and coals, &c., on account of the Abyssinian Expedition primarily charged to this head pending

adjustment.

20. Marine.
Increase Rs. 8,56,068.

28. The increase is owing to certain contributions towards school buildings not estimated for, and the purchase of books for sale having exceeded

21. Education.
Increase Rs. 61,067.
the estimate.

29. The increase is caused by the promotion of Junior Chaplains to the senior grade, and the increase in contingent charges.

22. Ecclesiastical.
Increase Rs. 27,976.

30. The increase is caused by the salaries of the Surgeons attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital having been debited to this head under

23. Medical.
Increase Rs. 57,514.
the new Medical Warrant.

31. The increase is owing to more printing work having been executed chiefly for the introduction of the new system of Talook Accounts.

24. Stationery and Printing.
Increase Rs. 28,469.

32. The increase is in consequence of charges of the Barriah Survey which was not estimated for debited to this head, and more Durbar charges incurred.

25. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.
Increase Rs. 34,503.

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FINANCE.

33. The increase is owing to the value of 600 Government shares in the Old Bank of Bombay having been written off.
27. Miscellaneous.
Increase Rs. 6,00,420.

34. The decrease is partly nominal, which will disappear on the adjustment of donations to Service Funds, and partly caused by less payment of pensions.
28. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances
Decrease Rs. 2,34,020.

35. Aid was received from the following Governments and Administrations to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State and the Abyssinian Expeditionary charges:—

India.

Received from the Agent Bank of Bengal, &c...	2,53,15,520
Subscription towards Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	42,94,371
Berar Remittances	24,05,000
	3,20,14,891
Madras Remittances	25,00,000
	Rupees..... <u>3,45,14,891</u>

36. Rupees 12,25,037 were drawn during the year from the Treasuries of the Central Provinces to meet the demands of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, against a sum of Rs. 15,94,020 paid into those Treasuries as traffic earnings of that Company.

37. The amounts advanced to, and received from, the Railway Companies connected with this Presidency and

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the Indus Steam Flotilla and Valley Survey were as follows:—

Railway and other Companies.	Amount Received.		Amount Advanced.			
	Gross Earnings.	Capital subscribed and received, &c.	Total.	Advances on Revenue Account.	Advances on Capital Account.	Guaranteed Interest.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	1,54,87,426	23,05,200	1,77,92,626	76,30,088	1,44,30,937	2,11,529
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ..	50,55,801	55,409	51,11,210	24,71,000	29,62,138	11,816
Sind Railway ..	16,75,443	1,511	16,77,674	15,65,000	4,36,565	11,832
Indus Steam Flotilla ..	1,00,703	10,380	13,20,083	98,717	1,86,174	.. ..
Indus Valley Survey ..	.. ..	359	359	.....	15,626	.. ..
Total ..	2,35,23,773	23,73,159	2,59,01,932	1,26,54,805	1,80,30,540	2,35,177
						3,39,20,522

38. In consequence of the heavy drain on the Bombay General Treasury in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, the drawings of the Secretary of State ceased in the month of August 1867, and Rs. 84,50,000 was the amount of his drafts up to that period.

THE MINT.

39. The following Statement of Mint Certificates issued and new coin paid into the General Treasury shews an increase in the importation of bullion over the last year:—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the General Treasury.
1862-63	7,13,10,600	6,06,56,900
1863-64	6,38,50,000	7,60,40,000
1864-65	4,98,62,600	5,59,48,900
1865-66	7,53,04,344	7,02,09,000
1866-67	1,83,59,400	2,56,34,408
1867-68	2,59,27,868	2,68,16,430

40. The excess of new coin, amounting to Rs. 8,88,562, over the amount of Mint Certificates granted during the year is the coinage of unworked bullion in the Mint balance at the close of the year 1866-67.

41. Owing to the sudden influx of bullion in the Mint during the months noted in the margin, and its inability to keep pace with the amount of Certificates issued during those months, bullion to the extent of Rs. 1,35,00,000

April 1867	Rs. 26,00,000
May "	" 65,00,000
June "	" 34,00,000
December "	" 7,00,000
January 1868	" 3,00,000

Total.....1,35,00,000

was exchanged for coin in the Currency Department to aid the General Treasury balance. The bullion so exchanged was subsequently coined, leaving a balance there of Rs. 22,00,000 on the 31st March last.

42. The balance of the General Treasury ran below the minimum in the last month of the year as noted in the margin owing to large advances made on account of the Expedition, consequently interest amounting to Rs. 478-8-2 was charged by the New Bank of Bombay on the deficiency.

26th March 1868	.....Rs.	1,31,611
27th " "	..... "	5,77,786
28th " "	..... "	6,43,310
29th " "	..... "	6,43,310
30th " "	..... "	9,14,925

PAPER CURRENCY.

43. With varied fluctuations, the year under review closed with a circulation a trifle above 5 per cent. than that with which it commenced, as shown below :—

Circulation at the beginning of the year	...Rs.	3,99,03,530
Ditto at the close of the year	..... "	4,19,00,410

Increase at close.....Rs. 19,96,880

or Rs. 5.004 per cent.

44. The circulation stood at a maximum on the 21st and 22nd December last, and then reached the unprecedented amount of Rs. 5,67,29,840, the minimum circulation being Rs. 3,67,11,410 on the 30th April 1867. The average daily circulation of Notes, omitting fractions, during each of the twelve months of the year is noted below, while the daily average for the year was Rs. 4,75,34,470 in value,

represented by 4,25,091 pieces in circulation.

Months.		Daily average of Pieces.	Daily average of value Rupees.
April	1867.....	3,75,276	3,88,74,670
May	„	4,02,209	3,89,51,610
June	„	4,12,151	4,11,83,510
July	„	4,27,311	4,32,13,100
August	„	4,31,629	4,60,71,300
September	„	4,36,758	4,87,89,590
October	„	4,30,305	5,09,40,540
November	„	4,29,598	5,43,36,380
December	„	4,39,530	5,60,41,480
January 1	868	4,49,761	5,60,35,420
February	„	4,27,135	5,07,12,590
March	„	4,38,061	4,52,44,180

45. As in the previous year, so in the year under report the circulation began to increase at the setting in of the monsoons, throughout which trade is to a great extent dull; but when the cotton trade re-opened with vigour it fell steadily from Rs. 5,65,00,690 on 31st December to Rs. 4,19,00,410 on the 31st March. This large withdrawal of nearly one and half crores of Rupees within three months is, doubtless, mainly owing to specie being needed to be remitted into the interior for the purchase of cotton, and indicates further (coupled with the fact that all the Treasuries of the Bombay Presidency proper held at the close of the year Notes to the value of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lacs in the aggregate) that out of Bombay Notes have a very limited circulation, and are not in favour.

46. The number of Notes cancelled during the year was 4,14,835, value Rs. 4,46,23,040, showing a large increase over the number cancelled last year. This is owing to the withdrawal from circulation of all Notes of

the old pattern that were tendered at the Currency Office on the issue of the new pattern Notes.

47. During the year a few forged Notes of the old pattern were tendered to the Exchange Department and detected, the parties being made over to the Police. No attempts seem to have been made to forge the new pattern Notes, nor to tamper with them.

48. The circulation of Sind Circle Notes stood at the close of the year higher by about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacs than at its beginning, which evinces an increased confidence in the Notes, on the part at least of the general public of Kurrachee, the Head Quarters of the Office of Issue.

49. In the Nagpoor Circle the circulation at the close of the official year 1867-68 was to the extent of Rs. 7,78,220 less than that at its beginning, which amounted to Rs. 51,35,070. The maximum circulation of the year reached in November to Rs. 59,90,980, since which month a large amount of Notes have been returned for encashment, thus decreasing the circulation. This counterflow of Notes, however, is attributable to the demand for coin for making advances to agriculturists in the districts during the last quarter of the year.

50. The transactions of the Exchange Department in the Nagpoor Circle show that since its transfer to the Presidency of Bombay, during the official year under review, a great number of petty traders, and small shopkeepers and general dealers, have purchased Notes. There has thus been, as compared with the preceding year, a more healthy circulation, based upon a multiplicity of smaller exchange transactions.

POLITICAL.

KATTYWAR.

Order and tranquillity continued to be maintained throughout the year of report in the territory of the various Native Chiefs of this Presidency except the important province of Kattywar, in which the Wagheer bands, who had so long harassed the southern districts of the province, extended their raids to the villages around the British station of Rajcote. In a short time they attacked and plundered ten villages, some of which they burnt down, killed and wounded upwards of seventy persons, and carried off property of more than two lakhs of rupees in value.

The Chiefs had been repeatedly urged to exert themselves, but without avail, and the Political Agent finding that the outlaws had established a reign of terror in the country, determined to act in person against them. He accordingly moved out with a small British force, and after rapid marching came up with them at Machurda in His Highness the Jam's territory. The outlaws occupied a strong position on the Tobur Hill near Machurda, which after a sharp struggle was gallantly carried by our troops, who nearly annihilated the whole body of the enemy. But the victory was clouded by the loss of two brave officers, Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, Assistants to the Political Agent, who had given promise of distinguishing themselves in the service of Government.

Of the Wagheer band who originally went out in rebellion against His Highness the Gaekwar, only five now remained unaccounted for, the noted Chief Mooloo Manek being amongst the number. It is satisfactory to record

that since the close of the year of report this small remnant has been tracked by a party of the Federal Seebundy and destroyed. The peace of the province has thus, it is hoped, been assured for the future.

2. To assist the Chiefs in the maintenance of order in the province, the Government of India sanctioned, in March 1867, the formation of a Local Corps, composed of contingents supplied by several of the first class States, under the control of two British officers. The Corps, which is designated the "Federal Seebundy of the Kattywar States," has been organised during the course of the year of report, and a party of it has recently given proof of efficiency in the successful encounter with Mooloo Manek near the Burda hills.

3. The occurrences of the past year in Kattywar have roused some of the Chiefs to the necessity of reforming the Police in their districts—a measure which had been long and persistently urged upon them by the late able Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, V.C. His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur has taken the lead in this movement, and has raised and equipped on the model of our own Infantry a regular corps of his own, numbering 235 of all ranks, whom he has placed under the command of a respectable Indo-Portuguese officer. His Highness the Nuwab of Joona-ghur has in a similar way raised and is disciplining 200 Infantry and 100 Cavalry, whom he intends placing under the command of a Native officer from the ranks of our own army. His Highness the Chief of Bhownuggur has also raised 200 men, armed and accoutred in the European style. This desirable reform if steadily persevered in cannot fail to be of the highest benefit to the province, by rendering the Chiefs independent of the lawless Arab mercenaries whom they have hitherto employed.

4. The mal-administration of the States of Rajcote and Limree has led to their being placed under the supervision of a British officer, who will manage them during the minority of the young Chiefs. Much opposition was given to this measure by the Ladies Regent of Rajcote and Limree, but it has been gradually overcome by the tact of the Superintendent, Captain Lloyd. The reforms introduced by him have already conduced to restore order and content among the population of these two large Rajpoot States.

5. Public Works in Kattywar continue to receive the attention which their importance deserves, and the number of roads and other works projected and under construction furnishes a pleasing proof of the enlightened spirit which now actuates some of the Chiefs. The Thakoor of Bhow-nuggur has eleven works (roads and bridges, &c.) in hand, at a cost of Rs. 1,12,300, and the Nuwab of Joonaghur purposes connecting Joonaghur and the port of Verawul—a distance of 56 miles—by rail. A first class bridged road from Wudwan to Veerungaum (32 miles) has also been commenced.

6. New Schools are springing up in every direction, fresh Scholarships are being offered, and the additional subscriptions voluntarily given by the Chiefs has enabled the Educational Department to raise the Anglo-vernacular School at Rajcote into a High School, with a branch school attached to it. It is gratifying to notice that from this new High School, two out of four scholars who have competed passed the matriculation examination at the Bombay University in 1867. A suitable building is being erected at the cost of the Chiefs to accommodate their sons when resorting to Rajcote for the purpose of prosecuting their studies. Forty-nine new schools have been opened during the year, and there is besides an Engineering Class under the supervision of the Local Engineer, Mr. Booth.

7. During the year of report His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere visited the province, and touching at the port of Verawul invested Colonel Keatinge, V.C., Political Agent, with the Order of the Star of India of the Third Class. His Highness the Raj of Drangdra was presented with the Royal Grant and Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order by Colonel Keatinge at a Durbar held for the occasion at Wudwan, and subsequently His Highness the Thakoor of Bhownuggur received the same dignity at the hands of Sir Bartle Frere before his departure from Bombay.

8. At the close of the year 1867, the Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., was transferred to Rajpootana as Agent for the Governor-General. His administration of Kattywar will long be remembered by the Chiefs and people for the vigour and ability with which he carried out many much needed reforms. He has been succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson, who has for some years been connected with the province in a political capacity.

KUTCH.

A marked improvement has taken place in the administration of the province of Kutch since the office of Dewan has been assumed by Mr. Shahoudeen, lately Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

2. Several reforms have been effected by him during the year of report, the most important of which has been the separation of the Judicial from the Revenue business in the Mandaveo district, which, as in all the other districts in Kutch, has hitherto been managed by the farmer of the revenue. This is now taken out of his hands, and a Judicial Court, presided over by an officer appointed by the Durbar, has been established. The powers of this officer are limited to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 200 korees.

Mandavee is the largest town in the province, the population being twice that of the capital; and the present reform may, it is hoped, lead to similar measures being in time introduced into some of the other Durbar Mahals.

3. A Dispensary has been built at Mandavee at a cost of 23,000 korces. A Jail has also been erected in the same town.

4. The surveys for a first class road to connect the town of Anjar and its port Toona—a distance of 11 miles—has been completed, and the work will probably soon be begun.

5. His Highness has also commenced one out of several projects suggested to him by the Political Agent for storing water for seasons of drought.

6. His Highness the Rao continues to evince a warm interest in Education. He has personally examined the schools at Bhooj and Mandavee and distributed prizes. The Girls' school established by him at his capital is attended by fifty girls of different ages; the Mandavee school by about forty girls. His Highness has also employed a teacher solely for his young daughter, and has thus displayed to the Chiefs of the province his entire emancipation from the popular prejudice against female education.

REWA KANTA.

During the year under report the Political Agent was engaged chiefly in carrying out the orders of Government for the transfer of the government of Rajpcepla from the ex-Raja Veersaljee to his son Gunbheersingjee, and in initiating measures for the management of the estate of Loonawarra, which, in consequence of the death of the Raja and the minority of his adopted heir, had to be brought under the direct management of the Political Agent.

2. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in inducing the ex-Raja of Rajpcepla to hand over to his son

the executive powers of the State, but he eventually submitted, and Gumbheersingjee was formally installed as Raja. The young Raja has a difficult part to play in the position in which he is placed; but it is hoped that the Political Agent's cooperation will secure the consolidation of his legitimate authority, and the introduction of much-needed reforms.

2. The Raja of Loonawarra, Dullelsingjee, died on the 18th June 1867, leaving no male issue. His widow, however, was permitted to adopt a collateral—a boy of 6 years of age—named Wukutsingjee, who, with the exception of his older brother, is the nearest heir by right of descent. This adoption is in accordance with the wishes of the late Raja. A Nuzzerana of one year's revenue is to be levied on the succession. Wukutsingjee is described as a sharp and intelligent boy. Arrangements are being made to send him to Ahmedabad for education.

3. The progress of the State of Barreah under Government supervision has been most satisfactory. Its finances have been augmented considerably, there being a balance in the State Treasury of Rs. 1,81,072 at the close of the official year.

Several important reforms have been gradually introduced into the State. Amongst the first of these was the reorganisation of the Police, and the separation of the Judicial and Revenue establishment which had formerly been united in the persons of the Thandars. A circuit Survey is being conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Hall of the Gujarat Revenue Survey department, and his surveyors are closely followed by measures, so that by degrees the cultivated and cultivable area of each village will be known. The education of the young Chief of Barreah is progressing very favourably. He has been living in Baroda for nearly a year past, and is now on the point of

taking up his residence in Ahmedabad in order to attend the Talookdarce school there.

4. Measures for the demarcation of the frontier boundary line of the Rewa Kanta and neighbouring States were commenced during the past year, and considerable progress has been made in the work.

5. Notwithstanding the indifference of the Chiefs, education is making its way slowly through the country. There are 36 Vernacular schools in the Rewa Kanta districts, nine having been opened during the year of report, the average number of boys attending monthly being 1,748. There are also four female classes attended by 107 girls. An Anglo-vernacular class was established at Loonawarra, and arrangements have been made for opening similar classes at Nandode and Barreah. At Loonawarra a school-house on the same plan as that at Barreah is under construction. Various small grants have been made for the improvement of village schools.

6. The peace of the Rewa Kanta was threatened towards the close of the year of report by an insurrection of the Naikra inhabitants of the neighbouring British district of Jamboogora. The Naikras, under the influence of a religious impostor, styling himself the "Purmeshwur," and led by one of their principal naiks, Roopsing, attacked the Thanna of Rajghur in February last. The surprise was complete. Two Government officials were killed, and two or three sepoys of the Bheel Corps wounded; the village and the treasury were sacked, and the whole country was quickly in a state of ferment. A few days after, Roopsing and his band attacked the Oodeypoor Raja's Thanna of Jaitpoor, and obliged the Raja, who had come in person to defend his Thanna, to seek safety in flight. Consternation reigned through the whole country, and the invulnerability

of the "Purmeshwur" was confidently asserted and as firmly believed.

7. A small British force had now to take the field to aid the Government Agent, Mr. Probert, in quelling the outbreak. A few skirmishes took place with the insurgents, in one of which a son of Roopsing was killed. Roopsing himself and his son Gulalio, with the "Purmeshwur" Jooria, escaped to the hills. The Purmeshwur was soon after captured in one of the Sonepoor Thakore's villages, while Roopsing and his son surrendered to Mr. Probert.

The leaders in this outbreak have since been executed, and remedial and preventive measures are in progress for ensuring the future peace and improvement of the district.

MAHEE KANTA.

The administration of the Mahce Kanta has presented a favourable character during the year of report. Serious crime has diminished in a marked degree as compared with previous years. The work of adjusting disputed boundaries has progressed satisfactorily, twenty-four such disputes having been arranged.

2. Some progress has also been made in Education and Public Works. Nine young Chiefs attend the Sadra school. New schoolhouses have been built at the populous towns of Myheesa and Dubbora, and the schools comparatively well endowed.

3. The most important public work undertaken during the year is the Bridge to cross the Hamuttee River, an affluent of the Sabarmuttee. This work is being constructed by His Highness the Raja of Edur, and it is anticipated that it will tend to re-divert traffic from Palee, in Rajpootana, into the ancient channel through the Mahce Kanta and Purantej Ahmedabad.

During the past year the Maharaja of Edur, Jowansingjee, was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and the insignia has since been presented to His Highness in public Durbar.

KOLHAPOOR.

The introduction of a scheme for the administration of the Kolhapoor State during the minority of the present Raja formed one of the leading events of the year. The execution of the details of the arrangement was not unattended with difficulty, and the death of the faithful and experienced State Karbharee, Ram Rao Nursing Tarputry, occurring at this juncture, tended to increase the labours of the Political Agent.

2. The appointment of Nyayadesh was placed on a revised footing in the new system of administration, and Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranadé, M.A., LL.B., who had previously acquired experience as Karbharee of the State of Akolkote, was appointed to fill the post. He has since been transferred to an acting Professorship in the Elphinstone College at Bombay; but before leaving Kolhapoor he entirely cleared his file of arrears.

3. The financial condition of the Kolhapoor State continues satisfactory, the balance in the State Treasury at the close of the past year amounting to upwards of 5½ lakhs of rupees.

4. The Revenue Survey has made good progress in the Serole district. The levy of a cess of one anna in the rupee for education on local works in connection with the revised assessment has been authorised. Public works and education have made fair progress during the year. A number of schools have been opened, including a second grade High School for the training of teachers. The former has an attendance of 227 students, and the Normal School of 33.

A Girls' school under the patronage of Her Highness the Dowager Rance has been opened, with an attendance of 51 girls, including the daughter of His Highness the late Aka Sahab.

5. The education of the young Raja is being carefully supervised by Lieutenant West. His Highness is an apt scholar, and evinces an anxious desire to qualify himself properly for the duties of his high position.

6. The number of minor estates temporarily under the superintendence of the Political Agent is the same as last year. There is nothing in connection with these estates that calls for special remark. The young Chiefs of Inchulkurunjee, Kapsee, and Kargul, as also the young Sir Lushkur, are reported to have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

7. During the year the Royal Family of Kolhapoor lost one of its member, Her Highness Balla Bacc Aka Sahab, the daughter of Raja Bawa Sahab, and sister of the late Raja, having died on the 17th December, in her thirty-second year. She was more enlightened and liberal in her views than most native ladies of her rank, and exercised a beneficial influence over the late and present Rajas. Her loss is lamented by all classes at Kolhapoor.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

The condition of the Jagheer States in the Southern Maratha Country has on the whole continued satisfactory. Postal communication has been improved, and an increase is noticeable in Schools, while works of public utility have been liberally provided for, particularly in the Meeruj State.

2. Some change was made during the year in the manner of receiving complaints or appeals from Jagheer States. These are now disposed of by the Political Agent in communication with the several Chiefs. The Assistant Political Agent, who had previously disposed of them in the first

instance, now confines his proceedings to such preliminary enquiries and representations to the Political Agent as may be necessary. The change is found to be an improvement on the former system.

3. As a mark of respect for the late head of the Government, Sir H. B. Frere, the Chiefs voluntarily raised by subscription a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the purpose of founding twenty Scholarships in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, to be styled "The Frere Scholarships."

SAWUNT WAREE.

The Sur Dessace, Khem Sawunt, Chief of Waree, died on the 11th October 1867, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He had succeeded to the Chiefship of the Waree State in 1822, but soon displayed symptoms of incompetency to rule. His finances became embarrassed, and his principal Sirdars frequently rebelled against his authority. After various efforts to restore order and good government in the principality, the British Government found itself compelled, in 1837, to depose the Chief, and place the Waree State under direct British control.

2. In 1844 a rebellion broke out in the neighbouring principality of Kolhapoor and extended to Sawunt Waree. The Sur Dessace's eldest son, Ana Sahab, then a boy of sixteen, was seduced by the rebels to join their standard, in the hope of gaining increased influence in the country by acting in the name of the heir-apparent of Waree. After the insurrection had been suppressed by a British force, Ana Sahab was permitted to return to Waree and to reside there on a pension of one hundred rupees a month, but with a forfeiture of all rights he would have possessed, both present and prospective, in the Waree State.

3. During the mutinies of 1857-58, the Sur Dessace and the members of his family were conspicuous for their loyalty

and attachment to British interests, and in consideration of the laudable spirit displayed by them at this critical period, and of the good conduct of Ana Sahob generally since the insurrection of 1844, Her Majesty's Government was pleased to grant him a pardon for the past, and to recognise him as heir-apparent to the Chiefship of Waree. His recognition was, however, made conditional on the liquidation of the debt due to the British Government for the expense of suppressing the insurrection in the Waree State in 1844, and on payment of a Nuzzerana of one year's net revenue, and further on the new Chief entering into an engagement to protect his rynts, and pay for the maintenance of a British Agent.

4. It is satisfactory to record that the entire debt due by Waree to the British Government was liquidated before the death of Khem Sawunt, and that the revenues of the State have, by the careful management of successive Political Superintendents, attained a high degree of prosperity.

5. The arrangements in progress for the installation of Ana Sahob will be appropriately noticed in next year's report.

JUNJEEA.

Towards the close of the year of report the Chief of Junjeea paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Bombay. The Chief also visited the cities of Surat, Ahmedabad, and Poona. This was the first instance of a Ruler of the Junjeea State visiting Bombay, although the Island of Junjeea, the residence of the Chief, is distant only some thirty miles from Bombay harbour. It is hoped that the personal knowledge which the Chief acquired of the character of our administration during this visit will lead to improvement in the internal affairs of his principality.

SIND FRONTIER.

In October 1867 disturbances broke out in Beloochistan, caused by the return to the province of Sirdar Moola Mahomed, the Rysanee Chief, from Candahar, where he had been residing in exile since his flight from Beloochistan in 1865. His object in returning was evidently to cause a rebellion in the country, and on his presence becoming known he was joined by three of the minor Chiefs with about 200 of their immediate followers. They were, however, met by His Highness the Khan of Khelat with most energetic measures. The rebels were attacked and dispersed wherever assembled, and after a few efforts to maintain their position, in which they were not joined by the people of the country, they fled for refuge to the Murree Hills.

2. Moola Mahomed and the Chiefs who were with him soon afterwards sought a reconciliation with His Highness the Khan through the Political Superintendent. This was eventually arranged at Jacobabad, and the differences of both parties so adjusted by Sir H. Green as to remove all chance of a renewal of hostilities between them.

3. No other event of any importance has occurred upon the frontier; no attempt at a raid, or mention of one, by the mountain tribes has taken place, nor has a single head of cattle been carried off, but many that had strayed beyond the borden into the haunts of the robbers have been returned by them to the frontier outposts.

4. With regard to the Sind frontier Sir H. Green reports that the most profound tranquillity prevails, but at the same time he points out that the greatest watchfulness is necessary on the part of the frontier authorities, as well as a thorough knowledge and experience of its politics, to at once understand and appreciate the extent and cause of any sudden

outbreak that may occur amongst the tribes beyond the border, and to be able to treat it accordingly.

5. In March last the Political Superintendent visited the mountains of the Shumbance and Mussooree tribes, traversing the Shum and other places lying west of Hurrand on the Punjab frontier. He was accompanied by a portion of the Frontier Field Force, and he anticipates that the political effect of his tour will be most beneficial. On the frontier Sir H. Green was joined by the neighbouring Political and Military officers of the Punjab.

6. Shah Newaz Khan, a refugee from Candahar, was entertained by the Commissioner on passing through Sind on his way to Bombay and subsequently to Mecca. He was accompanied by a few attendants, and appeared to be entirely destitute of the means of support. Shah Newaz Khan is believed to have taken an active part in the recent political struggles in Afghanistan, and to have been a partizan of the ex-Ameer Sher Ali Khan, but to have followed different sides according to circumstances. His flight into British territory is due to Azim Khan's accession to power, who for some time administered the government of Candahar. By the death of Afzul Khan, Azim Khan had become Walee or ruler of Cabool.

7. A small monthly subsistence allowance was sanctioned for Shah Newaz Khan, on condition that he should reside away from the frontier in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, but the necessity for providing for him ceased to exist on his proceeding to Mecca.

MUSCAT.

The principal occurrence calling for notice under this head was an attempt made by Syud Toorkee to wrest the throne of the kingdom of Oman from his nephew Syud

Saulim. The attempt was so well and boldly planned that Toorkee reached Oteyah, a place quite contiguous to Muscat, without opposition. This was on the 28th August last, and on the 30th he took possession of Muttra by surprise, notwithstanding that at the time he had opened negotiations with the Sultan. He afterwards succeeded in assuming negotiations, but the terms offered were so insulting that the Sultan was spurred to resistance, and although Toorkee took possession of the passes leading to Muscat, and of a fort between that place and Muttra, he failed to make good his attack on Muscat itself. Meanwhile the Government of India, acting in the interests of the peace and commerce of the Persian Gulf, directed that Toorkee should be restrained by threat of non-recognition and bombardment in the event of his obtaining possession of any place on the seashore.

2. Matters were in this position when Colonel Pelly, the Political Resident Persian Gulf, arrived at Muscat on the 9th September, and steamed at once to Muttra, whither he was soon followed by Her Majesty's Steam Frigate *Octavia*, Commodore G. L. Heath, C.B., commanding.

3. The *Octavia* took up a position off Muttra, but a bombardment of the port was avoided by the submission of Toorkee, who agreed to proceed to British India, and reside in any place that might be appointed by the British Government, the Sultan allowing him a monthly stipend of \$ 600.

4. The Syud arrived at Bombay on the 18th September in the *Octavia*, where he has since been residing with his family.

5. Scarcely, however, had the Sultan, Syud Saulim, escaped one great danger than he was threatened with another. On the 27th September he reported that his maternal uncle, **Hamed bin Salim**, of Musnah, was collecting troops for the purpose of raising the standard of rebellion. This chief had

been long resident in Muscat, but had been publicly expelled shortly before from that town by the Sultan, who had reason to suppose him to be implicated in Syud Toorkee's designs. He retired to Musnah with the ostensible object of collecting troops, but it is believed that his aim was to supplant Toorkee in the event of the latter's success, by means of his own command of ready money.

6. On being given clearly to understand that he must no longer expect the assistance of the British Government, the Sultan Syud Salem resolved to take the field with the force at his disposal. Burkeh was selected as his base of operations.

7. The news subsequently received from Musnah rendered any movement unnecessary for the time.

8. It turned out, however, that Hamed bin Saulim had been fanning the flame of discontent throughout the province; and certain of his treasonable letters having fallen into Syud Saulim's hands, the Sultan once more decided on undertaking an expedition to coerce him.

9. Accordingly, despatching his squadron to Burkeh, Syud Saulim, on the 7th February, marched upon the place at the head of a small but compact force.

10. Here he was joined by the Wahabee Commandant of Bereymec with a considerable body of men. At this juncture Colonel Pelly arrived at His Highness' camp at Burkeh, and finding the Sultan in urgent need of funds made him an advance on the security of the Zanzibar subsidy. His Highness then marched on Musnah, and after much vacillation and delay, concluded an arrangement with his uncle, Hamed bin Saulim, since which the tranquillity of Oman has remained undisturbed.

C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As an introduction to this report it is convenient to
note generally the financial re-

Accounts.

sults of the year's operations, as compared with the original Budget grants. Detailed statements are attached, showing the excesses and savings on each head of the Imperial Budget, from an examination of which it will be observed that the expenditure on all heads has been Rs. 9,67,930 less than the allotment for the year, the total grants being Rs. 1,16,29,813, and the expenditure Rs. 1,36,61,883. This result is principally due to the want of approved plans and estimates for Barracks, the saving on the Military head alone being Rs. 10,65,872; next, to a saving of Rs. 4,11,434 under the head Agricultural; and, then, to one of Rs. 3,17,550 under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements; the last having been partly caused by the Abyssinian Expedition, which, by its demands on the Workshops and Flotilla of the Moody Bay Reclamation, has prevented the Executive Engineer from executing as much work as he might otherwise have done.

2. As a set-off, however, to the total saving of Rs. 18,23,517 on Original Works, there has been an excess of Rs. 11,62,007 on Civil Buildings, due chiefly to the purchase of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse property (Rs. 5,91,950), the Currency Building (Rs. 3,50,000), and the Kurrachee Adawlut (Rs. 85,000), at a total cost of Rs. 10,26,950; leaving an excess of Rs. 1,35,057 due to ordinary Civil Buildings.

3. This excess has been unavoidable, the grant for Civil Buildings being very insufficient for the wants of this Presidency.

4. As a matter of account it is more than covered by savings on Communications, Repairs, Establishment, and Tools and Plant.

5. It is to be noted with satisfaction that the cost of Repairs has not come up to the allotment, there being a saving of Rs. 2,46,463, of which Rs. 1,16,178 is Military, and Rs. 64,489 Agricultural.

6. The expenditure on Establishment shows a saving of Rs. 90,305, due partly to the absence of officers on field service, whose places have not been filled up.

7. The Local Fund accounts, which are also annoxed, show a saving of Rs. 8,39,103 on a grant of less than 24 lakhs. This is principally due to the accounts of the Local Fund balances not being sufficiently cleared up to admit of budgets being passed against them in proper time.

8. The total outlay, Imperial and Local, inclusive of tools and plant, but exclusive of establishment, has been Rs. 1,30,77,167; and the cost of establishment being Rs. 21,27,256, the percentage is 16.26.

9. The accounts of the year 1867-68, and for all future years, having been ordered to be kept open till the 31st July, to admit of adjustments with other departments, the above figures are liable to slight alterations, but the general results will not be materially affected.

10. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in properly supervising the amount of work which is represented by an Imperial and Local expenditure of nearly 131 lakhs, owing to the demands of the Abyssinian Expedition, which required the services of 8 Executive Engineers, 8 Assistant Engineers, and 14 Subordinates for service in the field, made heavy calls on the resources of the department in India, especially in Bombay and Kurrachee. Only the

opportune return of 4 Executive Engineers from Europe enabled the department to bear this sudden pressure.

11. In this review of the progress made in Public Works during the year 1867-68, the principal original works alone, which have been carried out by the agency of the department, are described under their appropriate Budget heads and sub-heads. Original works of minor importance, repairs, and works executed by the agency of other departments, are not referred to.

MILITARY.

I.—FORTIFICATIONS.

12. The Bombay Harbour Defences are in nearly the same state as they were on the 1st April 1867, work thereon having been suspended, pending the decision of the Secretary of State for India on the description of Batteries to be constructed.

13. The Southern Range at Aden has been scarped for a length of 3,300 feet, and, where necessary, a wall has been built up to give a clear height of 25 feet.

14. The Battery at Secra Mole has been completed, with the exception of platforms for the guns, which are deferred pending decision as to the nature of the armament for the battery.

15. A two-gun Battery has also been constructed on the Southern Range.

16. In order to prevent the outworks at the Main Gate being turned, a wall has been built across the road, loopholed for musketry; a ditch, 12 feet broad and 18 feet deep,

was blasted out of the solid rock in front of the wall ; and a moveable bridge and palisaded gate constructed, each 15 feet broad.

II.—CANTONMENTS.

17. It is proposed to canton the Bombay Garrison at Colaba, and for this purpose nearly the whole of the private property there has been purchased by Government for about 20½ lakhs. Many of the houses have been pulled down, and the materials used for filling in old tanks, hollows, &c., to prepare the ground for the construction of the new Barracks, as soon as the plans and estimates are sanctioned. This is a measure of great importance to the inhabitants of Bombay, as the location of two Native Infantry Regiments on the Esplanade interferes much with the Railways and the projected improvements of the City.

18. In the year 1866-67 one mile of the duct of the Shaikh Othman water scheme at Aden. Aden had been finished. During the past year a further length of 3½ miles has been completed, with the exception of slab-covering stones; the whole length of foundation, viz. 6 miles, has been laid; and the reservoirs within the Isthmus lines have been nearly completed. The wells, however, have only been carried down to a depth of 23 feet, instead of 32 feet, as the water is somewhat brackish, and appeared to be getting more so. The whole question of the water supply of Aden is under consideration. The best scheme appears to be that which provides water from tanks or lakes within the crater; but where the rainfall is so very uncertain, it is not safe to depend on them alone, and for this reason the project of bringing water from the Arabian village of "Shaikh Othman" has commended itself to Government, although the water

so obtained is slightly brackish and impure. To render the water in the Shaikh Othman wells more pure, a project for bringing fresh river-water from "Dhurub" to these wells is now in hand. The supply is further increased by the use of condensers obtained from England. It may be observed that the 12th Bengal Cavalry, when en route to Abyssinia, were landed at Aden, and encamped at Shaikh Othman, and that both men and horses were supplied with water from this aqueduct. The "Aden Troop," who are to be permanently stationed at Aden, have their lines in its neighbourhood, and depend on it for their supply of water.

19. At Belgaum a great sanitary improvement has been effected by the construction of a Lock Hospital. An old building, used in former years as a temporary Lock Hospital, has been altered and repaired at the moderate cost of Rs. 1,850, to adapt it to its proposed use. All outer doors have been blocked up, and iron-barred windows substituted; the front wall has been raised, and a strong entrance gate constructed; a cookroom and latrine have also been provided within the premises. The building contains 18 separate small rooms for native females, with accommodation for a native Matron and Apothecary. It is so planned that a quadrangle and veranda opening upon it from within, admit of patients taking moderate exercise without going beyond the premises.

20. A slight expenditure of Rs. 657 in building temporary bridges on the Parpoolee Ghaut Road, has enabled this line to be used by the regiments and military stores going from Belgaum to Vingorla en route to Abyssinia, by which much expense has been saved in additional draught power and in higher rates of cart hire, which would have been incurred had the troops, &c. used the old Ram Ghaut road. It is

hoped that this improved line of communication between the Southern Maratha Country and the port of Vingorla will be thrown open for general traffic during the current year.

21. At Poona the demand for a proper supply of water is as imperative as at Aden. The Jamsetjee Bund dams up the River Moota Moola, and the water is pumped up from the lake so formed, and carried to the Cantonment reservoirs by pipes. But unfortunately the bund is situated below the City, the drainage of which finds its way, in spite of all precautions, into the river, and makes the water most offensive. More than one scheme for supplying the large Cantonment of Poona with pure fresh water has been proposed, and is now under examination. The Municipality also have exerted themselves, and have lessened the evil to some extent, by the construction of cisterns to receive the overflow of their sewers, until it can be removed by hand, and are now engaged in a survey for the complete and proper drainage of the City, towards the execution of both which praiseworthy objects they have received some assistance from Government. Rs. 3,429 have been expended in the year in clearing out the Bund filters and reservoirs by taking out the mud, and renewing the filtering material—a small work, but which will doubtless be appreciated by those who are compelled to make use of the Moota Moola river water.

22. Cast iron 3-inch pipes have been laid down from the Arsenal Tank, the main receiver of the river water, to the Tank opposite St. Mary's Church, with the view of ensuring a supply of water to the Government Bakery and the residents in that vicinity; and the Arsenal Tank itself has been enlarged, and sanction accorded for the construction of a water tower in the current year, which will enable the tank to be supplied with water by gravitation.

23. To supply Kirkee with water, a reservoir has been constructed at Pashan; it has been completed, with the exception of some copings to the masonry waste weir and inlet tower; it was nearly full of water at the conclusion of the season. The iron piping for the distribution, which has just arrived from England, has now to be laid down. The cost is estimated at Rs. 2,73,238.

24. Minor restorations and repairs have been effected at Sholapore and Ahmednuggur, with the view of increasing the water supply of those stations. For the latter station a project is now being devised, which has been suggested by the Municipality, who estimate it at Rs. 42,000, and offer to pay two-thirds the cost if Government will pay the other third, to which proposal Government have agreed.

25. The site chosen for the Resthouses at Deolalee, near Nassick, for the use of troops en route between England and India, being about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the line of Railway, a special siding and platform have been constructed, and prove of great convenience.

26. The Deesa Cantonment is on a sandy plain, and for years a difficulty of intercommunication, owing to the heavy sand, has been felt. Within the last year or two, however, great improvements have been effected by making good, hard roads, but more are wanted.

27. It being considered desirable to guard against guinea-worm, which is prevalent in many of our cantonments, the paving and draining of the circuits of all wells within cantonment limits was strongly recom-

mended by the Sanitary Commission. Those at Ahmedabad and Sholapore were completed during the year under review, and sanction has now been given to this necessary sanitary improvement being carried out in the current year at the other stations. The total estimated cost for 15 stations is Rs. 1,02,161.

III.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

28. Owing to the want of sanctioned plans and estimates, the expenditure under this head has not come up to the allotment in the Budget.
- General Remarks.

A standard plan for a Barrack for European Soldiers, suited to this Presidency, has now been approved by the Government of India, and has been lithographed and circulated to the department generally for guidance. Designs and estimates for Barracks at Kirkee, Poona, and the Teethul Sanitarium have been submitted, and are merely undergoing a revision of rates. Designs have also been received for new Barracks at Colaba, and for upper stories to the existing ones at Kurrachee; the former have been forwarded to the Government of India, as, having two stories, some modifications on the standard are necessary; the latter have been returned for the purpose of estimates being framed. But Barracks on the new design are also much wanted at Belgaum, Ahmednuggur, and Ahmedabad. It is hoped that the plans and estimates for all these stations will be sanctioned in time to admit of considerable progress being made in execution of the works in the current year.

29. Noting in detail the accommodation provided for troops in each station, commencing with the Presidency, it is, as above observed, a matter of urgent importance that, now that the site has been obtained by the purchase of Colaba, there should be as little delay as possible in the

removal of the two Native Regiments which now stand in the way of public improvements on the Esplanade. It has been decided that there is no necessity to adhere to the ordinary style of Native Infantry Barrack, which, owing to the limited space available, is totally unsuited to Colaba, or indeed to any portion of the Island of Bombay. The Sepoys will be located in "chawls," i. e. blocks of upper-storied buildings. Even then the site at Colaba is so limited that it will be necessary to enlarge it by reclaiming portions of the foreshore, so that there is little prospect for this improvement being effected just at present. There is, however, an ample allotment in the current year's Budget for Barracks for Europeans, and as soon as the plan of one barrack is approved by the Government of India, there need be but little delay in commencing work.

30. In April 1867 a sudden call was made for the immediate construction of Rest-houses on Butcher's Island. Resthouses on Butcher's Island. Rest-house accommodation on Butcher's Island for the use of troops arriving and departing by the new steam transports. The accommodation consists of two new barracks (172' x 24' x 16') for 52 men and 4 non-commissioned officers each; two old barracks repaired and altered, each holding 96 men and 4 non-commissioned officers; the usual subsidiary buildings being provided for each barrack. Three double sets of Captains' quarters, with ranges of outhouses, were also built, and an old circular tower was repaired and adapted for three subalterns. Non-commissioned officers' quarters were also provided by repairing and altering an old detached building. A Hospital, with subsidiary buildings, capable of accommodating 50 men, with quarters for the Apothecary, Dispensary, and Storeroom, together with detached quarters for 2 Medical Warrant Officers, had been built some years ago as a Naval Hospital, and was made available for the troops.

PUBLIC WORKS.

These buildings were ready for occupation by the first detachment of troops that arrived, and cost Rs. 1,24,624.

31. A large shed, 376' x 40', was obtained from the Elphinstone Land Company, at Carnac Bunder, and fitted up with all necessities, in five divisions, for ladies, officers, families, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers. A special siding was also constructed. These works have been in constant use by troops coming from, or going to England, as well as those embarking for Abyssinia.

32. The last of the 4 upper-storied Barracks in Front Bay, Aden, was completed in January 1868. Each barrack accommodates 30 men and 1 non-commissioned officer on its upper floor, with one married Serjeant's quarters at the end of the ground-floor; the dormitory is 116' x 23 x 18'. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,82,396.

33. A slight expenditure has been incurred in completing the 4 upper-storied Barracks at Steamer Point; and two ranges of Family Quarters, each containing 13 quarters, have been completed at the Isthmus.

34. A Troop of Sind Horse having been raised for service at Aden, lines were commenced for them outside of Aden itself, in the neighbourhood of the Shaikh Othman works.

35. The Golundauze Lines have been completed; they accommodate 68 men.

36. A considerable expenditure has been incurred in constructing temporary buildings for the accommodation of the troops stationed at Poona. In all eighteen temporary Barracks have been erected, at a total cost of Rs. 3,88,980. These buildings, although of temporary construction, give the superficial and cubical space required by present sanitary regulations. Three of them have unfortunately been lately destroyed by fire, but are now being rebuilt. Alterations and improvements have been made to many existing buildings. The plans and estimates for permanent barracks at Wanowrie are under consideration.

37. Four permanent upper-storied Barracks for Artillery are now being constructed at Kirkee, and three others will be commenced as soon as the old buildings which now occupy the selected sites can be removed. These are on the standard plan, each accommodating 44 men and 2 non-commissioned officers, and including out-offices, will cost in round numbers one lakh and thirty thousand rupees per barrack. Three are completed to the level of the first floor. The perforated iron staircases are being made up in the School of Art, Bombay.

38. Iron Stabling has been sanctioned at Kirkee for the Artillery horses, as an experiment. One complete shed, 300 feet long, accommodating 60 horses, or a sub-division of a Battery of Royal Artillery, and one incomplete shed, 150 feet long, for 30 horses, have been erected. The iron work was obtained from England. One objection has been raised to the buildings, viz. that the protection afforded to the horses from the direct rays of the morning and evening sun, and from rain, is insufficient. There will be no difficulty in rectifying this. The completion of the work

PUBLIC WORKS.

is postponed pending the result of a discussion now going on as to the most suitable width of stall for horses in this Presidency. On the whole the design gives satisfaction.

39. The lines for His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, and quarters for the Band, were sufficiently completed to allow of their being occupied last monsoon. They are provided with all necessary subsidiary buildings.

40. At Ahmednuggur the Cookrooms of the barracks and patcherries have been greatly improved by the addition of chimneys, constructed after a plan suggested by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, which gives a continuous flue to each range of cooking-places, provided with a circular draft air-chamber, situated about a foot above the crown of the arch, and extending from end to end of the flue. The plan answers admirably, and, where adopted, no complaints of smoke are now heard. The plan has been lithographed, and circulated to the department generally for guidance.

41. The military work of greatest magnitude undertaken during the year, and the most important as showing the rapidity with which, on an emergency, troops can be accommodated, even in permanent buildings, is the Rest-house accommodation at Deolalee, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, near Nassick. Undertaken with the view of affording accommodation to troops moving to and from up-country, especially in connection with the new Transport service, orders were received early in the official year of 1867 to commence operations, and in the course of five months all the buildings below noted were either completed, or sufficiently advanced to admit of their being in use of:—

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

12 Barracks, each affording accommodation for 44 men and two non-commissioned officers.

12 Lavatories, $36' \times 21'$.

12 Latrines, $26' \times 12\frac{1}{2}'$.

12 Cookrooms, $40' \times 22\frac{1}{2}'$.

12 detached Urinaries.

4 blocks of family quarters, each to accommodate 13 families, with their detached cookrooms, latrines, and urinaries.

2 blocks of officers' quarters, each to accommodate 8 officers, with detached cookroom.

1 quarter-guard and detention-room, with solitary cells, lavatory, latrine, and urinary.

42. These works have been executed by contract; they were estimated to cost Rs. 10,75,037, and the actual expenditure during the year 1867-68 was Rs. 9,57,696, the contractor's accounts not being finally settled within the year. The troops are taken direct to the camp by means of a railway siding; a fair-weather road has also been made from camp to the Deolalee station. The reconstruction of two wells in camp was commenced. Commissariat godowns and a residence for the Commissariat Officer were also erected.

43. Deolalee is well situated in a healthy country above ghaut, on the line from Bombay to Jubbulpore, a little way beyond the Thull Ghaut. All the troops coming from, or going to Bengal and the North-West, as well as those who are en route to the nearer stations in Central India, will make use of it as a resting-place, being a convenient break in the Railway journey from Bombay, from which it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours distant. It is probable therefore that

the accommodation now provided will hereafter be found insufficient; plans and estimates for doubling it are therefore now being prepared, and arrangements are being considered for providing such other conveniences, *e.g.* hospital, water supply, &c., as are likely to be required for a camp which may hereafter be developed into something more like a permanent cantonment, than a temporary resthouse.

14. The Mount Aboo Sanitarium provides accommodation for 200 men, and consists of sixteen barracks for single men, and 24 family quarters, together with a large upper-storied hospital, and all other necessary subsidiary buildings. The works were commenced some years ago, and are therefore not constructed on the standard plan, each barrack accommodating only 9 or 10 men. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,36,607, which includes workshops, gymnasium, bowling-alley, fives' court; recreation-rooms; roads, bridges, culverts, and wells; subsidiary works which have not yet been commenced. The only work in progress during the past year was the hospital, which has now been roofed in. It is believed that the question of removing all the European troops at Deesa to Mount Aboo is under the consideration of the Government of India. If this step is taken—and in a sanitary point of view it is doubtless advisable—it will be necessary to construct a cart road on an entirely new line, to the Mount, the present track being too steep to admit of improvement.

15. The Lawrence Asylum School for soldiers' children is now accommodated in an old bungalow, which has been added to from time to time; the accommodation is insufficient, and the annual cost of repairs considerable. A project for an altogether new set of buildings is in preparation.

PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The lines of outposts on the Frontier of Upper Sind, which were not quite finished in 1866-67, have been completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 62,540.

47. Additions and alterations have been made to the outhouses of buildings occupied by troops in all the stations of this Presidency, to meet the requirements of the dry conservancy system; many buildings have been provided with improved ventilation; and numerous minor subsidiary buildings, which do not require special notice, have been constructed.

IV —ORDNANCE.

48. The Gunpowder Manufactory was removed from Bombay to Kirkee in 1864. The total number of buildings of all sizes required for the factory is 63. At the close of 1866-67 seventeen had been completed, and seven were in progress; at the close of 1867-68 thirty-three were completed, and eleven in progress. The total estimated cost, inclusive of the purchase of land and the Agent's bungalow in Bombay (Rs. 4,19,003), amounts to Rs. 16,51,958, against which must be set Rs. 40 lakhs realised by the sale of the old factory premises in Bombay. The expenditure up to 31st March 1868 was Rs. 10,82,383. The machinery is obtained from England. To supply the factory with water a masonry bund has been built across the River Moola, from whence the water will be pumped up, and conveyed in pipes to the works. A residence for the Gunpowder Agent, and lines for the lascars, have been erected in the vicinity.

V.—COMMISSARIAT.

49. An unfinished Jail at Aden has been converted into Commissariat godowns, at a cost of Rs. 28,200. The ante-room and offices have not been proceeded with, a proposal having been lately made to build warrant officers' quarters above them.

Steam Bakery. 50. A new Steam Bakery, estimated to cost Rs. 45,875, has been sanctioned.

Poona Slaughter-yards 51. For the Cantonment at Poona, and for the Poona Bazaar, two separate Slaughter-houses, with sheds for cattle and fodder, rooms for hanging meat in, and servants' quarters, have been erected. In the construction of the yards every recent improvement has been introduced; the sheds are iron-roofed, 125' x 20' for cattle, and 125' x 12' for sheep; the servants' quarters and the slaughtering places are paved with stone, the whole enclosed by a masonry wall.

VI.—NAVAL.

New Transport Vessels. 52. Various improvements have been effected during the year in Her Majesty's Dock-yard, some with special reference to the docking, &c. of the new Transport vessels.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

I.—REVENUE.

Presidency Customs Warehouse. 53. A large building contiguous to the Customhouse, and used as a Bonded Warehouse, with a lift apparatus, was purchased from the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company for Rs. 5,91,950. There is now only one building on the Harbour frontage between the Arsenal

and the Dockyard, which is private property; this was offered to Government, but the price asked being too high, it was refused. The Warehouse lately purchased has been bought for the Customs Department, their present amount of accommodation being very deficient.

54. A Bungalow has been built at Karwar, containing 4 rooms, for the accommodation of the Assistant Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and two travellers. The bungalow is provided with outhouses, and cost Rs. 7,985.

Karwar Bungalow.

55. A bungalow has been purchased for Rs. 7,000 to serve as a Customhouse.

Karwar Customhouse.

56. Mamlutdar's Cutcherries have been completed at Hoondgoond, Sindgee, Bagawudgee, Khanapoor, Sounduttee, Kurjut, and Bulsar; and nearly completed at Mangaum, Pauwell, Bassein, and Amund. Others are in progress.

Cutcherries.

II.—POST OFFICE.

57. The site for a new Post Office at Bombay has been obtained by the reclamation of the Wellington Basin, between the Dockyard and the Apollo Pier; but the question of accommodation and cost is still under discussion.

Bombay.

58. Small Post Offices have been erected at Nandgaum, Mussawud, Julgaum, and Pachora; and out-offices have been added to those at Ahmedabad and Gogo.

Minor Post Offices in Khandeish and Gujarat.

59. An upper-storied Post Office, with quarters for the Postmaster, and outhouses, has been commenced at Kurrachee, on a site close to the Railway and Telegraph Offices;

Kurrachee.

the rooms set apart for the despatch of business being placed in the upper story, that the Postmaster's servants may have no reason for entering them, access being obtained to them by external stone stairs. The estimate is Rs. 44,151, and the expenditure during the year Rs. 34,100.

Kotree. 60. A new Post Office has also been commenced at Kotree, estimated at Rs. 4,788.

III.—TELEGRAPH.

Bombay. 61. A new Telegraph Office for Bombay is under discussion.

62. A Telegraph Office has been constructed at Karwar, 46 × 42 feet, and provides accommodation for the Assistant, Deputy Assistant, and Signallers, in addition to the Signal Office and Receiving-room. Owing to want of funds the outhouses could not be constructed in the year under review, but will be completed this year.

63. The shell of a building on the same plan as the foregoing has been completed and roofed in at Coompta; but as there seemed to be reason to believe that it would not be required for this purpose, owing to the transfer of business to Karwar, the work has been suspended.

64. An Office for the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Department has been completed at Kurrachee. The building consists of a central edifice, with two wings, and is upper-storied; the wings are connected with the main building by vaulted passages; the offices are on the ground-floor of the main building, with the quarters of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent on the

upper floor; the Signallers and Mechanics are quartered in the wings. The offices of the Traffic Manager and Electrician are also in these wings (one in each); and their quarters are in detached houses, situated at the corners of each wing. In another detached building are the Store Branch Office, Store-room, and Workshop. Suitable out-offices have also been provided. The total cost has been Rs. 2,05,010. A Library and Recreation-room has also been built for Rs. 5,000.

IV.—GENERAL.

65. The premises lately occupied by the Old Bank of Bombay Currency Office. Bombay, and situated in Rampart Row, were purchased for Rs. 3½ lakhs, for the use of the Currency Department.

66. The removal and reconstruction of 9 sheds for melting-furnaces was commenced; Bombay Mint. this is a portion of item No. 83 of the Budget for 1867-68.

67. Revised plans for the new European General Hospital are under preparation. Some European General Hospital. small additions and alterations have been made to the existing Hospital in Fort George.

68. An upper story over the centre compartment of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital is in course of construction, and so far completed as to admit of being roofed-in before the monsoon of 1868.

69. Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal has given 1½ lakhs for a Native General Hospital, which is to be erected on the Esplanade. Government make a grant of 1 lakh, and provide the Surgeon; the Municipality will provide for the maintenance of the

Hospital, the salary of the Surgeon excepted. Plan and estimate are now ready, and it is hoped that this useful work will be commenced after the rains.

70. The new Secretariat, situated on the Esplanade, was commenced in May 1867.
 New Secretariat. The foundations, plinth, about 13 feet of the inner walls, and 5 feet of the outer, have been completed. It is estimated to cost Rs. 12,63,633; the expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,76,242.

71. The commencement of a building for the accommodation of the Public Works Offices in Bombay, though urgently required, is delayed owing to the difficulty of reducing its cost down to the limit fixed by the Government of India, viz. 3½ lakhs.

72. Previous to the monsoon of 1867, the foundations and a small portion of the plinth of the David Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute were completed; the walls of the building have now been raised to the level of the first floor, with the exception of the arcade, the arches of which have only been lately commenced. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1,45,279, of which Rs. 60,000 is a bequest of the late Mr. David Sassoon, and Rs. 20,000 is the balance of private subscription towards a Sassoon Memorial, after providing for the statue.

73. The Sassoon Hospital at Poona has been brought to completion during the year under review. The foundation-stone was laid in October 1863, and on the 7th October 1867 the building was opened to the public. It is in the English-Gothic style. It affords accommodation for 144 patients, allowing each 75 superficial feet and 1,400 cubic

feet of space, and on an emergency the verandas can accommodate 60 more. It is 327 feet in length, with a depth of 94 feet at the centre; upper-storied, with a westerly aspect; the western verandas are arcaded to admit the sea breeze; the eastern are enclosed. The wings terminate in projecting masses, which, as well as the centre, are gabled. At the south-west angle a clock and water tower rises to a height of 117 feet; water from this tower will be distributed throughout the building. For a height of 68 feet this tower is solid, but above opens into a tall lancet light, and is covered by a high-pitched roof. On each floor are four wards, the largest of which is 72 feet by 21 feet, each of the three smaller being 48×21 feet. The operating-room is over the carriage-porch. The whole building is of random masonry, with cut-stone quoins; the roof of metal, at a pitch of 45° , and ventilated by dormer and rose windows above the ceilings. The total cost has been Rs. 3,10,060, of which Mr. Sassoon contributed Rs. 1,88,000.

74. The Government House at Gunnessh Khind, near Kirkee, has been pushed on with vigour; and, with the exception of the towers, the external masonry of the building is completed; the interior works are progressing favourably. The terraces round the house will be handed over to the gardener by the monsoon; the roads about the estate are nearly all finished, with the exception of their macadamised surfaces, for which broken stone is ready. The estimated cost is Rs. 9,60,181, and the expenditure up to date Rs. 6,03,063.

75. A polished stone pedestal and shaft, supporting a cross 2 feet square, has been erected in the Soldiers' Garden at Poorundhur, in memory of Lord Frederick FitzClarence; the cost has been Rs. 400.

76. The new Civil Hospital at Broach, to which Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has contributed Rs. 25,000, has been commenced. Local Funds contribute Rs. 4,000; the Municipality Rs. 3,000; and grants have been made by Government from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Rs. 10,000, and from Imperial funds Rs. 25,000. The total money raised is therefore Rs. 67,000, which, however, is not sufficient to carry out the design as proposed, so that it has been found necessary to postpone the construction of the detached European ward and female ward.

V.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

77. The superstructure of the Church at Aden has been completed up to the gables; the Aden Church. chancel-arch and vestry-roof, and roadway, with a retaining-wall 551 feet long, and an average height of 14 feet, have been completed. Estimate Rs. 49,910; expenditure up to date Rs. 32,633.

78. The Belgaum Church is approaching completion, the nave-roof and the paving Belgaum Church. being the principal portions of the work remaining to be done. Estimate Rs. 1,13,587; expenditure up to date Rs. 84,596.

79. The work of the Kirkee Church has been vigorously proceeded with during the Kirkee Church. past year, and will probably be completed before the rains set in. It will accommodate 590 people, and consists of a nave 90 × 30 feet and aisle 90 × 15 feet, a transept 30 × 26 feet, and chancel 32 × 20 feet. Its estimated cost is Rs. 1,18,969; and the expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,06,376.

80. A Roman Catholic Chapel has been nearly completed at Ahmedabad, which will accommodate 130 persons. It is executed in red brick, with stone caps to buttresses, and roofed with galvanized iron, with teak planking. Estimate Rs. 9,445; expenditure up to date Rs. 8,782.

Ahmedabad Roman Catholic Chapel.

81. A Presbyterian Church has been commenced at Kurrachee; its estimated cost is Rs. 53,000, of which Rs. 28,000 are private contributions.

Kurrachee Presbyterian Church.

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

82. The Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been so far completed as to admit of being roofed by the monsoon. The estimated cost is 5,89,977, of which Mr. Cowasjee Jhanghner has contributed 2 lakhs. The expenditure up to date is Rs. 3,31,215.

Elphinstone College, Bombay.

83. An English School has been completed at Kuladghce for Rs. 8,103; it consists of seven rooms each 20 × 15 feet. The ryots have contributed Rs. 3,989, and Local Funds Rs. 2,114; the balance (Rs. 2,000) being Government grant.

English School at Kuladghce.

84. The Deccan College at Poona is in the Gothic style of architecture, and has been planned to occupy three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being left open to admit of free ventilation. The central side, facing north and south, is 242 feet in length, and 52½ feet in extreme breadth; the two sides, or wings, are each 153¾ feet long and 26 feet broad. The entrance is vaulted, and the tower above, rising to a height of 106 feet, contains the Principal's room, Record-room, and Library. On the ground-floor of

the building are the main staircase, 4 Tutors' rooms, Laboratory, and 4 Students' studies. An arcaded cloister runs round the building on both floors on the inside of the quadrangle, and two turret staircases communicate with the upper floor. On the upper floor of the central building are Tutors' class-rooms, and the College Hall, which is 70 × 25 feet. The wings contain studies for 10 students. In the centre of the Hall is an octagonal bell turret. The walls of the Hall are 22 feet in height ; it has an open, ornamental roof, and a hanging balcony runs along its length on the north side. The construction is of random masonry, with cut-stone quoins, and roof-covering of corrugated iron. The building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,45,963.

85. The Civil Engineering College near Kirkee ~~has~~ been almost completed, the expenditure up to date being Rs. 1,61,208, against an estimate of Rs. 1,81,698, of which Rs. 50,000 were contributed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney. The plan of the building, which faces the north, is a quadrangle comprising about 1,371 square yards. On the ground-floor are three Lecture-rooms, Drawing-room, Laboratory, Instrument, and Photograph rooms, on either side of the main Hall, which is 62 × 30 feet, rising uninterruptedly to a height of 42 feet. On the 1st floor are three Lecture-rooms, Office and Drawing-rooms, Instrument Depôt, and Museum and Library. On the 2nd floor, which extends over a portion only of the north and west faces, are the apartments of the Principal. Round the Hall is a cloister 8' 6" wide, above which is an arcaded gallery, giving access to the rooms on the first floor, and looking into the Hall. Between the columns which extend round the gallery runs a wrought-iron railing. In the north-west corner is the tower, which rises to a height of 85 feet measured from the ground to the apex of the

roof; it contains two rooms for the use of the Principal. The construction is random rubble, with chisel-dressed quoins, jambs, arches, cornices, &c. The roofs of the main Hall and Tower are tiled; the remainder terraced. Workshops, outhouses, compound-wall, and roads are still required. The Artists of the School of Art, Bombay, have given great assistance in supplying models for the stone-carving and metal-work, also in painting and decorating.

86. A design has been approved for a High School at Surat, towards which Mr. Sorabjee Jamsotjee Jejeebhoy has contributed Rs. 35,000. Bricks for the foundation and plinth have been collected at the site; but the work has not been commenced owing to a Government grant being wanted. The estimated cost is Rs. 79,073.

87. A Boys' School has been erected at Baroda, costing Rs. 10,222, of which Mr. Sorabjee Jamsotjee Jejeebhoy provides Rs 5,000. The compound-fencing alone remains; it has not yet arrived from England.

88. Schoolhouses have also been erected at Kutpore, Khursar, Rurroo, Nawagaum, Boriavee, Kalsur, and Dehwan. Others have been commenced at Bhetasee, Napa, Aras, Wurtal, Pansora, Ootursunda, Kurumsud, Bhatera, Bhaner, Veeva, Wadud, and Ungharee Paria. Funds for these works have been provided from local sources.

89. The Premchund Roychund Training School at Ahmedabad, to which Mr. Premchund Roychund contributed Rs. 34,000, has been completed. The building is an ornament to the city, facing, as it does, one

of the fine, broad, new Municipal roads leading to the magnificent bridge in course of erection over the Sabar-muttee River. It is a quadrangle, the front occupied by four lofty class-rooms, and two houses for the Masters; the flanks give accommodation to 120 scholars on two floors, and in the rear are dining-hall, storerooms, cookhouses, and other offices. The enclosure is completed by wrought-iron gates and railings. The cost has been Rs. 85,689.

VII.—JUDICIAL.

90. There are three Police Magistrates' Courts for the City of Bombay. Till lately one Police Magistrate has been sitting at Mazagon and two at the Fort; but as this latter arrangement is exceedingly inconvenient, it has been decided that there should be one Court in the Fort, Girgaum, and Mazagon respectively. For this purpose a Bungalow has been purchased at Girgaum for 1½ lakhs of rupees, and some necessary additions and alterations thereto, to cost Rs. 6,739, have been in progress.

91. The present Fort Police Court being located within the limits of the Dockyard, and the premises being urgently required for Dockyard purposes, it is proposed to accommodate the Police Magistrate on the Esplanade. Plans and estimates are now under preparation.

92. Revised designs and estimates are also in hand for a new High Court, for which a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

93. Police Lines at 24 places in the Northern Division have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 92,080; they are on a

standard plan, the rooms being 10 feet square. At 7 other places they are more or less advanced, the total estimated cost being Rs. 51,389.

94. Eight Police Chowkies, to six of which Fire-engine sheds are attached, have been constructed in the City of Surat, at a cost of Rs. 10,901, of which the Municipality contributed Rs. 5,514.

95. The premises at Kurrachee occupied by the Branch of the old Bank of Bombay have been purchased for an Adawlut for Rs. 85,000.

96. A Foujdaree, with guardroom and lockup, has been completed at Hyderabad, Sind, at a cost of Rs. 6,386, of which the Municipality contributed Rs. 3,335.

III.—AGRICULTURAL.

97. *Dharwar*.—The masonry waste weir of the Mudduck Tank has been completed. The right bank canal has been completed as far as the 6th mile, and the water has been passed down for a trial to the 5th mile. Irrigation as far as 3½ miles is going on vigorously, and will shortly be extended further. The works on the left bank canal are progressing. Estimate Rs. 93,245 ; expenditure Rs. 84,870.

98. *Belyaum*.—The surveys for this large work have been completed, and plans and estimates prepared, but owing to much of the canal line passing through independent States, it has been deemed advisable to prepare an alternative project, not open to that objection. The fresh plans are under preparation, and it is anticipated that work will be

commenced when the approaching monsoon floods of the Gutpurba River subside.

99. A preliminary survey for a storage reservoir and canal on the Mulpurba has been completed. The project is a very large one, and the withdrawal of the Executive Engineer for field service interrupted the preparation of the plans. Recently the strength of the Irrigation Department has been increased, and the project will be again taken in hand.

100. *Sholapore*.—Up to the end of the previous year little more than a commencement had been made at the Ekrook Tank. Tank works, close to Sholapore; during the year under review there has been great progress. The plans and estimates have undergone careful revision, which established the general sufficiency of the original ones, and a large number of workpeople have been steadily employed. The puddle trench has been completed nearly the whole way across the valley, and the dam is now assuming a formidable appearance. The material is conveyed by carts from the spots selected for excavation, and is laid down in thin layers of three inches thickness, and the lumps carefully broken up, after which iron road-rollers are repeatedly passed over the material while it is in a damp condition. The left bank principal canal has been commenced, and the ground broken for three miles. It is anticipated that this large storage tank or lake will be completed by June 1869. Estimate Rs. 7,88,377; expenditure Rs. 1,44,241.

101. An extensive survey, comprising levelling from the tributaries of the Bheema, where they issue from the western hilly country, to the vicinity of Sholapore, a distance of about 200 miles, with numerous

cross sections, has been carried out, with a view of ascertaining the best mode of irrigating the large tract of country lying between the Beema and Secna rivers.

102. *Sattara*.—The head works of the Koorsee Canal, in the Sattara Collectorate, which suffered some slight injury immediately after completion in 1865, were repaired, and bore the whole of the monsoon floods of the past year without injury. The canal, with all the masonry works—70 in number—has been completed up to the 27th mile, and the excavation, as far as the 32nd mile, is in an advanced state. The masonry works in the last 5 miles are also progressing well. Water has been admitted as far as the 20th mile. All the works are in a sound state. Estimate Rs. 5,71,441; expenditure up to date Rs. 5,27,612.

103. The weir and head works have been completed, and the right and left bank canals, with their numerous masonry works for cross drainage, are in an advanced state. The left bank canal is ready to receive water for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Estimate Rs. 1,19,859; expenditure Rs. 68,381.

104. Owing to the great distress which prevailed in a part of the Sattara Collectorate from the failure of rain during the previous monsoon, two small works—the Gondowlee and Chicklee Canals—were commenced, to give employment to the people. When the succeeding monsoon arrived the work was stopped, Rs. 5,390 having been expended. The projects have since been regularly matured, and work will be resumed in a formal manner.

105. The project for the Maynee Tank has undergone revision, and it is hoped that the estimated cost will be reduced.

Maynee Tank.

106. The Cinchona Plantation is dependant on the Yenna tank at Mahabuleshwur for its supply of water. An open aqueduct, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has been nearly completed, and a slight expenditure has been incurred on the dam of the tank, with the view of stopping the leakage which now takes place.

Yenna Tank.

107. Extensive surveys have been carried out in the eastern districts of this Collectorate, on the advice of a committee composed of the Revenue, Irrigation, and Settlement Officers.

Surveys

108. Poona.—The final surveys for a project for a reservoir and canal in the Moota Valley have been completed, and plans and estimates prepared.

Moota Canal.

109. Under the advice of a committee, composed as in the Sattara Collectorate, an extensive survey has been carried out in the Neera Valley, to ascertain the best mode of irrigating the country to the eastward. The result is favourable both for a storage reservoir and a canal. Other spots in the Poona Collectorate were also surveyed for small tanks, but the slopes proved too great.

Neera Valley Survey

110. Ahmednuggur.—The Lakh project has been pushed on vigorously. The excavation of the canal is complete, and water has been passed down for 3 miles. Two miles more will be opened immediately; the two remaining aqueducts

The Lakh Project.

under construction are complete. Estimate Rs. 2,05,382 ; expenditure Rs. 1,80,667.

111. The new project for the Bhatodee Tank has been sanctioned and commenced ;
 Bhatodee Tank but some little delay occurred, owing to the site of the dam being within the territory of His Highness the Nizam. The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,72,104.

112. The Wuddulla Dam is now all but completed, and water has been passed down
 Wuddulla Dam. the canal to within a mile of the end. Estimate Rs. 18,626 ; expenditure Rs. 15,327.

113. The Palkheir project, for which fresh plans have been prepared, has been recently
 Palkheir Project. sanctioned and commenced : it is estimated at Rs. 99,116.

114. The survey for the Wozur project, on the Puhara River, has been finished,
 Surveys. Wozur Project and complete plans and estimates prepared.

115. A survey for an extensive project on the Godavery River has been completed,
 Godavery River. and the plans and estimates are under preparation. The project is to consist of a weir and two canals, one 50 miles, and the other 110 miles in length, on either bank of the river.

116. *Khandeish*.—At the Girna the last six miles of the left bank canal have been
 Girna Irrigation. completed, and water is now flowing over the whole length of the
 Jamba Canals. canal, viz. 28 miles. The village channels for the distribution of the water have increased in number, but the area

irrigated during the year has not increased so much as was expected, owing to the rainfall having been unusually favourable in the district traversed. It is, moreover, a work of time to get the field channels formed, and the ground levelled and laid out in small plots. The large size of the survey fields, which was fixed before irrigation works were commenced, has been reported to be an obstacle to the rapid extension of irrigation, and the subject is now being considered in the Revenue Department. The right bank canal has been finished for nearly 9 miles. Estimate Rs. 6,13,331; expenditure Rs. 6,04,437.

117. Nine small irrigational works have been improved, and put in complete working order, at a cost of Rs. 26,911.

Minor Works.

118. Extensive surveys have been carried out in connection with a proposal to construct a large storage lake on the Girna. The levels have been carried from the site for the lake to the Taptee, a distance of about 80 miles; but the project is a large and difficult one, and further surveying is necessary before complete plans and estimates can be prepared.

Surveys.
Girna Storage Lake.

119. Another survey has been completed for a large reservoir on the Panjura River, near Dhoolia, and the plans are under preparation.

Panjura Reservoir.

120. Trial levels for some small works have also been undertaken.

Minor Works.

121. *Gujarat*.—A large project for irrigating from the Taptee River has been revised, and fresh plans and estimates have been submitted. The estimates amount to Rs. 31,18,761.

Taptee Irrigation.

122. The Saburmuttee River has been surveyed, and
a project is under preparation for
Saburmuttee Irrigation. utilising its waters. It is expected
that the plans will be ready for the commencement of work
after the approaching monsoon.

123. This is the first of a series of drains intended to
relieve, of surplus water, a number
Anund and Mogree Drain. of villages lying chiefly in the
Anund Talooka. It has been nearly completed. Estimate
Rs. 36,721.

124. The old supply channel to the Kankeria and
Chandola Tanks, in the neighbour-
Kankeria and Chandola Tanks. hood of Ahmedabad, has been
cleared at a cost of Rs. 14,176.

125. Means have been taken to ascertain the dis-
charge of the Rivers in Gujarat
Discharge of Rivers. generally, with a view to the pro-
paration of projects on the Mhye and other rivers.

126. *Sind.*—The excavation for the Sukkur and Sha-
dadpore Canal has been proceeded
Sukkur and Shadadpore Canal. with both in the main canal and
the new mouth. Operations have
been confined in the main canal chiefly between the 13th
and 24th miles. The regulating-bridge at the head of the
canal, on the Sukkur bank of the Indus, has been continued;
the whole of the arches are turned, and the iron gates
and guides are fixed. Estimate Rs. 7,29,820; expenditure
Rs. 5,36,559.

127. Operations were commenced for improving the
Begaree Canal, in Upper Sind,
Begaree Canal. at the 37th mile, where a large
canal (the Noorwa) takes off from the main canal, and
were continued to the 45th mile. For this distance the

bottom width has been increased from about 28 to 40 feet, with side slopes at 1 to 1. Estimate Rs. 4,01,699; expended Rs. 25,000.

128. At the close of 1866-67 the Mitrow Canal had been excavated to its full length of 87 miles; and during the year under review the portions of widening work, which were commenced, but not finished, in the previous year, have been completed. There still remains a little widening work

Mitrow—Durraila Branch. between the 30th and 35th miles, which is now in progress. The Durraila branch of the Mitrow Canal, about 5 miles long, was completed to its full size before the past khurreef season, June 1867. The expenditure has been Rs. 5,55,971.

129. At the close of 1866-67 the Thurr Canal had been completed up to the end of the 20th mile, a portion of the 21st mile having also been excavated. Water was admitted for cultivation up to the end of the 20th mile, and during the khurreef season the remainder of the canal, as far as its tail, or end of the 24th mile, was completed, and water was admitted into the extension also for rubber crops. The Chore

Chore Branch branch takes off at the end of the 3rd mile, and is 10½ miles long, of which 9 miles have been completed. Estimate Rs. 1,72,033; expenditure Rs. 1,56,212.

130. Some progress has been made on the work of making cuts in the bed of the Narra; but sufficient labour was not obtainable to do very much. Several embankments and bunds have been constructed on the Narra and its branches.

131. A revised project has been prepared and submitted for a canal, upon a very large scale, from Roree to Hyderabad.

Roree and Hyderabad Canal.

The canal is 175 miles in length, and its discharge will be 5,103 cubic feet per second. The estimated cost is Rs. 89,80,114.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

132. *Contra*.—The total length of this line is 75 miles, divided into four sections as under :—

1st.—Karwar to Ankola Junction.... Miles 19

2nd.—Ankola Junction to Soonksal .. „ 17

3rd.—Soonksal to Yellapore „ 24

4th.—Yellapore to the frontier „ 15

The first section runs near the coast all the way, either through rice fields or across the spurs that separate them. At the close of 1866-67 this had been bridged throughout, and the first 14 miles metalled. Metal has now been spread to the 15th mile; the remaining 4 miles being over hard soil, were not touched, as labour was more urgently required higher up the line. The second section winds for 4 miles in side cutting, rising and falling somewhat unnecessarily, which it is proposed to obviate. Beyond this therefore metalling was taken in hand, and 3 miles were spread and rolled, and metal for 10 more miles prepared. Several gradients have also been improved. The three large nullas which formerly hindered traffic near Agsoor have been bridged, and three smaller bridges have been constructed between Agsoor and Soonksal. The third section comprises the Ghaut, and runs through thick bamboo jungle. For the portion up to Arbyle, the foot of the Ghaut, 12 miles, metal has been prepared. Metal for the Ghaut, 5 miles in length, was not taken in hand, as an improvement of the gradient was at one time contemplated. Between the Ghaut and

Yellapore metal is being broken by petty contract. For 10 miles of the fourth section metal is ready, and the only nulla which formerly hindered traffic has been bridged. The principal obstruction to traffic over this line is the state of the wooden bridges between Soonksal and Arbyle; these are now repaired from time to time; but entirely new bridges are required, and plans and estimates for them, with iron superstructure, are in hand. Estimate Rs. 9,86,699; expenditure Rs. 7,54,69 l.

133. The Unshy Ghaut road is on the line of communication from Belgaum to Unshy Ghaut Road. Karwar, and has been widened to 15 feet nearly everywhere; there is no obstruction to cart traffic anywhere, but a moorum surface is wanted to complete the improvement.

134. *Dharwar*.—The year has been one of little progress; the only improvements made have been on the road from Madras Mail Road the Belgaum frontier to Hurryhur, on which the only remaining two nullas have been bridged, and the approaches to the newly-constructed bridge at Hurryhur completed. The communications have, however, this year been brought into a better state of repair than they have been in for years back.

135. A road from Dhumbul to Hesroor, to complete the Karwar and Bellary line, has Dhumbul to Hesroor. been surveyed, and the plans and estimates are under examination.

136. *Belgaum*.—The improvements on the section of the Madras Mail road between the rivers Warna and Mulpurba, consisting of 8 deviations, have been completed.

137. A short piece of road, about 4 miles long, in the Konkun, from Sookewal to Sassoolee, has been completed.

138. The approaches to the Parpoolee Ghaut, from Parpoolee Ghaut Road Belgaum and Vingorla. are now quite fit for traffic, and the short distance from Vingorla to Sawunt Warco is already much used. Much remains to be done on the ghaut itself, on which 8 large rivers are still unbridged, for which iron bridges are under consideration. Estimate Rs. 11,46,000; expenditure Rs. 9,16,870.

139. *Southern Konkun.*—The road from the foot of the Koombharlee Ghaut to Chiploon and Gowulkote. has been opened for traffic; but the work is still incomplete, surfacing of moorum and gravel being required, as also an iron bridge across the creek at Chiploon. A Tank at Gowulkote is also a part of the project not yet commenced, funds not being available. A bridge on this road across the Koostoree River, was washed away in 1866; but its reconstruction in the current year has been sanctioned. Estimate Rs. 4,03,927; expenditure Rs. 2,47,625.

140. The road from Poladpore to Khed is the first portion of the first section of the main north and south road of the district, and was commenced in December 1866. Eight miles out of 25 have been opened out as a fair-weather cart-road. The work has proved very difficult, owing to the steepness of the hill sides and the quantity of rock met with. The estimate for the road bridged and drained is Rs. 3,63,279; the expenditure up to date has been Rs. 21,647.

141. The second section of this main line of communication between the Northern and Southern Konkun is 49 miles in length, from Chiploon to Rutnagherry, and has been in progress as a famine-relief work. When stopped at the commencement of the rains of 1867, about 28 miles had been opened out as a fair-weather cart-road; 20 feet broad, but without drains and culverts. A project for a first-class road has been drawn up, the estimate of which amounts to Rs. 7,40,128.

142. *Sholapore*.—The road from the Barsee Road Railway Station to Barsee, 21 miles, constructed originally to serve as a tramway, has been completed, and the surface covered with a 3-inch coating of broken stone.

143. *Sattara*.—The section of the Madras Mail Road between Sheerwul and Sattara, 42 miles, has received a 4-inch coat of metal.

144. A track has been cut out of the hill-side for 15 miles, and the remaining 5 miles of the line from Mahabuleshwur to the Konkun, in the direction of Mhar has been surveyed. It will probably be deemed desirable hereafter to convert it into a road for wheeled conveyances between the Northern Konkun and the Deccan *via* Mahabuleshwur. ●

145. *Poona Districts*.—Several short pieces of road have been constructed in the Poona Districts, among which may be mentioned one connecting the Holkar's Bridge at Kirkee with the Moota Moola Bridge at Poona, and the Nuggur road; a road from the Kirkee Railway crossing to Awund; another from the Ghorepooree Bridge to the Moota Moola Bridge; and one between the Yerrowda Bridge and the Nuggur Road.

146. *Ahmednuggur*.—The Ahmednuggur and Dhond Road is a communication of much importance; its construction has been suspended for want of estimates.

147. *Northern Konkan*.—The road from Dhurumtur to Dhurumtur to Gagoda Khind. Gagoda Khind, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has been nearly completed; it is a portion of a made-road proposed to be completed from the Dhurumtur Ferry, on the Nagotna Creek, to Campoolce or Kurjut Station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; it is a line of considerable traffic, passing from the salt-pans near Dhurumtur, *via* the large village of Ponn, to the Gagoda Khind, or pass in the hills, where it terminates; one bridge

Gagoda Khind to Campoolce. over the Penn River is of considerable size, consisting of 5 arches of 40 feet span. The continuation of the line to Campoolce, 12 miles, has been surveyed, and plans and estimates are shortly expected.

148. Surveys have also been completed for roads from
 Nagotna to Poladpore. Nagotna to Poladpore, 51 miles;
 Mangaum to Kooda. from Mangaum to Kooda, 16
 Karlee Khind to Ponnar. miles; and from Karlee Khind to Ponnar, 1 miles.

149. A road between Oorun and Panwell is in progress; it is 12 miles long, of which 6 is over rice land. Estimate Rs. 1,87,338.

150. A road is also in progress between Alibagh and Rewas, 13 miles. Alibagh is a town of considerable population, on the sea-coast to the south of Bombay; there is a very considerable passenger traffic between it and Bombay, crossing the harbour by a steam ferry and landing at the Bunder of Rowas. Between Rewas and Alibagh there are extensive

rice swamps, which the new road, now nearly completed, crosses by a well-made wide embankment; there are two bridges of considerable size, one 6 arches, and the other 5 arches, of 25 feet span. The expenditure is met from Local funds. The estimate is Rs. 1,60,496.

151. There is considerable traffic between Alibagh and Dhurumtur Bunder, as well as from Alibagh to the Rewas Bunder, and on this line also extensive swamps are crossed. From Alibagh to Poinar, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the line is in progress. The portion between Poinar and the Bunder has been completed. The expenditure is met from Local funds. The estimate is Rs. 1,51,489.

152. The road from Nagotna to Dhurumtur, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a continuation of the existing line from Mhar to the Bombay Ferry at Dhurumtur, and is on the main route from Bombay to Mahabuleshwur. It is estimated at Rs. 1,90,985, and is being carried out by Local funds.

153. *Khandeish*.—The road from Dhoolia to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Chalisgaum has been completed, with the exception of a bridge over the Girna River, at a cost of Rs. 4,61,408.

154. The improvements effected to the Khandeish section of the Bombay and Agra Road have produced very beneficial results.

155. *Surat and Droach*.—The Damaum and Wappee Road, from the Damaum Road Station, close to the village of

Wappee, to the Portuguese coast settlement of Chota Damaum. Six and a half miles have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000.

cost of Rs. 59,010, of which Rs. 27,845 was paid by the Portuguese Government.

156. The road from Broach to Ahmode, 22 miles, has been cleared up to 12 miles; the cleared road from Kalliawaree to Sejwan, 21 miles, has been completed; and several other roads have been improved, at the cost of Local funds.

157. *Kaira*.—A road has been surveyed from Godra to Dohud; the plans and estimates are being revised; the worst portion of the line—the ghaut at Dohud—has been improved from Local funds; and other Local roads have met with attention.

158. *Ahmedabad*.—The Gogo, Dundooka, and Ahmedabad Road, has been under construction for many years; it passes through a most difficult line of country, crossing at right-angles all the watercourses (many of them very ill-defined), running into the Gulf of Cambay. Much of the road between Gogo and Dundooka was destroyed by the heavy floods of August 1866, which also ruined a part of the Baroda Railway. The necessary repairs are being effected.

159. The road from Ahmedabad to Sameyra, in the direction of Neemuch, has been cleared as far as Hursole, 38 miles, and three large bridges are in course of construction.

160. The present line from Ahmedabad to Deesa is only a track much encroached upon by the cultivators of the adjacent fields. Plans and estimates for a new road have been prepared.

I.—BRIDGES.

161. *Canara*.—Owing to the unhealthiness of the Gairseppa Ghaut Road, it is difficult to get any work carried out in that locality; the completion of the bridges is, however, being gradually proceeded with.

Bridges on the Gairseppa
Ghaut Road

162. *Sattara*.—The Quoina Bridge at Kurrar, on the Madras mail road, between Sattara and Belgaum, consists of four 108-foot iron girder spans, and four 54-foot masonry arches. Considerable progress has been made in raising piers and abutments, and in building the stone arches. Some of the piers are being built on wells, but the progress on this portion has not been as satisfactory as might be wished, owing to the sand-pumps obtained from Calcutta being very badly manufactured, and the large quantity of loose rubble stone which had to be removed from beneath the curbs by divers.

Quoina Bridge

163. *Poona Districts*.—The Moota Moola Bridge at the Bund at Poona, consisting of 12 arches of 60-foot span, and the Goor Bridge at Seroor, 17 arches of 40-foot span, have been satisfactorily completed.

Moota Moola Bridge.
Goor Bridge.

164. *Surat*.—An iron Bridge, 3 spans of 30 feet, plate girders, on wrought-iron screw-piles, with teak-planked roadway, on which are laid boiler-plate trams, has been completed over the Bhatta Creek, near Surat, at a cost of Rs. 18,528, of which Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jojeebhoy contributed Rs. 15,011, and Local funds provided the balance.

Bhatta Bridge

165. *Broach*.—A Bridge of 5 arches of 30-foot span has been commenced over the Nahier Creek, on the road from

Nahier Bridge.

Broach to Ahmode. The funds are provided from Local funds.

166. *Kaira*.—The Serce Bridge, on the Neriad and Kupperwunj road, 11 spans of 30 feet, on wrought-iron piles, has been completed.

167. For the iron screw-pile bridge over the Mohur River, on the same road, consisting of 5 spans of 60 feet, the iron work has not yet been received; the masonry abutments have been completed.

168. *Ahmedabad*.—The Bridge over the Saburmuttee River at Ahmedabad consists of 23 spans of 60 feet, Warren's girders, on piers of wrought-iron piles. The materials are on their way out from England. It is estimated at Rs. 4,85,750.

169. *Sind*.—The following bridges have been built from Local funds in Sind:—Over the Sind Canal, at Phoolpotra, one brick arch of 46-feet span; another over the same canal near its mouth, consisting of 3 arches, the centre of 30-feet, and the others 20-feet span; three over the Dhora on the Roree and Jeysulmeer Road—one of 3 arches of 25-feet span, the second 3 arches of 27-feet span, and the third 3 arches of 35-feet span (the last being in progress).

II.—RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

170. The improvements for the navigation of the Indus at Sukkur have been proceeded with vigorously.

A strip of rock about 50 feet wide, of the whole length of the pass, has been removed down to the zero of Bukkur gauge, and a clear, open channel has been formed, which will greatly

relieve the Roreo Pass during the next inundation. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 2,13,479.

III.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

171. Travellers' Bungalows have been in course of construction at the Gairseppa Travellers' Bungalows. Falls, Tirlcope, Dhastecope, Budrapoor, Ambolee, Kanoor, Danowlee, Akkeree, Karwee, Sheerwul, Sanund, Hamow, Moogranie, Kumber, and Rookun.

172. Dhurumsalas have been in progress at the Grant Road, Bombay, and at Hatikerry, Dhurumsalas. Konay, Karwar, Tungurjee, Hoon-goond, Kulladghco, Kortee, Kolhar, Dholkhed, Tidgondy, Oodtara, Wurrunda, Wakce, Hurdasee, Yella, Sheerwul, Keveshwur, Khcergaum, Dhond, Gareh, Matheran, Broach, Pceplode, Boola Khan's Tanda, and Truck. All these works, with the exception of the Travellers' Bungalow at Ambolee, at the top of the Parpoolee Ghaut, are being constructed from Local funds. The Dhurumsala at Broach may be specially mentioned as another instance of the liberality of the Jejeebhoy family, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy having contributed Rs. 19,942 out of the total cost of Rs. 21,230.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

I —MUNICIPAL.

173. *Bombay.*—The Eastern Boulevard, from the Elphinstone Circle to the Bazaar Eastern Boulevard. Gate, 2,600 feet long, will probably be completed early in the monsoon; the work has been delayed on account of certain public buildings which had to be vacated and pulled down.

174. *The Foras Road from the Victoria Gardens to the Central station, which opens out a direct communication from the Gardens to Mahaluximee, has been metalled for a width of 30 feet.*

175. *Sattara.*—The town of Kurrar has been supplied with water from the Koorsce Kurar Water Supply Canal by iron pipes crossing the bed of the Krishna, and leading up the opposite bank to an extensive reservoir. The cost has been Rs. 6,136, which is defrayed by the Municipality.

176. *Poona Districts.*—A terraced Garden has been commenced between the Jamsetjee Garden at the Bund. Bund and the Moota Moola Bridge. An ornamental fountain has been presented by Mr. Bholagir Maugir of Poona.

177. *Surat.*—A short road, half a mile in length, has been completed between Nowsaree Nowsaree and Kalliawaree and the Victoria Dispensary at Kalliawaree. Its cost has been considerable (Rs. 22,842) owing to its leading through ground which is frequently overflowed to the depth of from 5 to 7 feet during the rains, necessitating a high embankment throughout its length, a bridge of three 25-feet spans, a 12-feet culvert, a barrel-drain, and a dry-rubble retaining-wall, 700-feet long. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy contributed Rs. 18,376 to this work.

178. The metalled road from Surat Castle to the Delhi Gate Railway Station, which, though only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has cost the enormous sum of Rs. 5,40,184, has been completed. It is 33 feet broad, with stone-curbings and 7 feet footpaths on each side; the metal was brought 37 miles by rail. Long lengths of drains under

PUBLIC WORKS.

the road, provided with gratings and shafts, have been provided for the drainage of the surrounding streets. It was also necessary to construct a 20-foot span overbridge, with long wing-walls, to carry the road over a lower cross street, and to widen and add a long retaining-wall to the bridge over the town-wall ditch at the Delhi Gate. The construction of the road has cost Rs. 2,20,366; the remaining Rs. 3,19,818 was paid as compensation for land and houses, the greater part of which were taken up during the speculation time, when such property commanded very high prices. About Rs. 1,18,038 have, however, been recovered by the sale of land on either side for building, and it is anticipated that further sales to the extent of about Rs. 20,000 will be effected. This great improvement to the City of Surat has been paid for, in most part, by the Municipality, with a comparatively slight assistance of Rs. 84,477 from Local funds.

179. *Broach*.—The Road from the Cotton Factory at Broach to the Railway Station has been metalled; the cost, Rs. 24,761, being provided from Local and Municipal funds.

From Cotton Factory to the
Railway Station

180. A new Road through the northern suburbs of Broach, to join the metalled road to the station at the Cotton Mills, and intended to relieve the streets of the town from the cotton traffic, has been commenced.

Suburban Road.

181. *Ahmedabad*.—The City of Ahmedabad is supplied with water from the Sabarmuttee River, pumped up to a reservoir on the old town-wall, and thence led by gravity through pipes. To increase the supply an additional pumping-engine, 6 horse-power, has been purchased, and is at work.

II.—HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

182. *Bombay*.—It has been necessary to return the plans and estimates for the *Moody Bay Reclamation* for revision, as it has been decided that a deep-water basin for large ships shall form part of the project. During the past year that portion of the reclamation which adjoins the Carnac Bunder and Basin, and is intended for a Commissariat wharf, has been proceeded with. The expenditure in the year has been something under 6 lakhs of rupees. More might have been done had not the Abyssinian Expedition almost monopolised the Workshops and Flotilla.

183. The southern portion of the *Apollo Bay Reclamation*, which was completed in the previous year, was made over to the Commissariat Department for storing Commissariat provisions for the Abyssinian Expedition, and has been of the very greatest value to Government. The whole of the work will, it is hoped, be completed by Christmas next.

184. The *Gun-carriage Reclamation* has progressed, and will also, in all probability, be completed about Christmas next.

185. *Karwar*.—The result of previous years' operations had been to provide wharfage to the extent of 6 acres; this year half an acre has been added at Beitkul, and five-sixths of an acre at Aliguddy. Blasting operations have had the effect of widening the wharf road ten feet for a length of 510 feet, and six feet for a length of 390 feet.

186. *Northern Konkan*.—A Bunder or sloping Hard has been projected at Bassein; those at Mora and Karanja will soon be completed. A Jetty is being erected at Rowas, at the mouth of the Nagotna Creek, where the Steam Ferry

from Bombay touches ; and another has been projected for Dhurumtur, higher up the Creek, and has since received sanction.

187. *Surat and Broach*.—A Bunder, affording some means of getting goods across the muddy margin of the Tankaria Bunder. the Tankaria Creek, on the Surat side of the Gulf of Cambay, has long been a desideratum, which is now supplied by a substantial hard, partly of masonry, and partly of plank on piles.

188. Permanent jetties have from time to time been built in the Taptee River at Surat, but have failed from the perpetual changes in the bed of the river removing the deep-water channel from them. A floating-pier, which can be moved when necessary, is now being constructed. A similar one, erected many years ago for the Nerbudda at Broach, has thoroughly answered its purpose.

189. *Kurrachee Harbour Works*.—The orders for suspension of active operations having continued in force throughout the year, the quantity of work executed was but small.

190. The Keamaree Groyne and East Pier stood the monsoon well ; repairs to the amount of only Rs. 200 were required to the Groyne, and none to the Pier.

191. The removal of the portion of the Napier Mole opposite the Bridge was completed early in the year, so that the temporary embankment which carries the Railway line east of the bridge, now constitutes the only physical obstacle to the opening of the waterway. The question,

however, of the diversion of the Chinnee Creek waters is still in abeyance; meantime representations continue to be made as to the restriction to the trade of the Native Jetty caused by want of scour in the channel.

Native Jetty.

192. No change of importance has taken place during the year in the new Channel.

New Channel.

The flood of the Lyaree was not heavy enough to cause any marked silting.

193. The Chinnee Creek embankment stands as when last reported on. The timber staging continues to suffer from marine insects.

Chinnee Creek Embankment.

194. The experimental concrete blocks for the Manora Breakwater were during last monsoon exposed to the full force of the sea, at the shore end of the proposed line of Breakwater, and stood well, especially those in which Portland cement was used, which promise to be suitable for the entire superstructure of the Breakwater at a very great saving as compared with any other suitable mode of construction.

Manora Breakwater.

195. The line was extended southward to close the bay left open at the commencement of last monsoon. The Point has shown no tendency to re-form, but rather, on the whole, to deepen, and the effect of the work on the uniformity and direction of the tidal currents is highly satisfactory.

Deep-water Point.

196. The dredging on the Bar ordered by the Secretary of State was carried on from 1st January to 31st March. Nearly 19,000 tons of sand were removed, deepening that part of the Bar to which operations were confined (a space about 600' x 500') by an average of 1½ feet, and giving a narrow, but straight channel, not less than 55 feet wide, of not less than 14 feet in depth at low water.

197. The changes during the past year have not been very marked, but have been generally in the right direction. The most noticeable change as regards the Bar is a deepening of about 2 feet close under Manora, which is useful for vessels of light draft, and gives evidence of the benefit derived from the changes at Deep-water Point. No account is here made of the channel lately dredged, which will be of great use if it maintains itself, but as yet cannot be reckoned on with confidence. The areas of the anchorage have continued steadily to increase and deepen.

III.—LIGHTHOUSES.

198. *Bombay*.—The site for, and the description of, a Lighthouse on the South-West Prongs have been finally determined on, but the work has not yet been commenced.

199. *Ahmednagar*.—A dioptric Light of the 1st order has been fixed on the Lighthouse on Marshag, 200 feet above sea level, and visible at a distance of 35 miles.

200. *Karwar*.—Quarters for the Lighthouse-keeper on the Oyster Rock, in the Bay of Sudasheghur, have been constructed.

201. *Malwan*.—An Iron Tripod Beacon has been fixed on a rock at the entrance to the harbour of Malwan.

202. *Surat*.—A Lighthouse has been completed at Vaux's Tomb, at the mouth of the Taptee, near Surat; it is of brick, 72½ feet high, the lantern being 100 feet above highwater mark. The light is a dioptric one of the 4th order, illuminating 260°. A mast and yard are fixed at the top for signalling purposes. The cost (Rs. 7,549) has been defrayed by Local funds.

IMPERIAL AND LOCAL.

The Appropriations and Outlay for the Public Works of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1867-68 were as follows, exclusive of the grant for the purchase of land for Railways :—

1867-68.		Rs.	Rs.
The Imperial Grant, inclusive of Tools and Plant Expenditure ditto ditto ..		1,25,28,813	
		1,15,82,188	
	Saving ..	9,46,625	
Local Funds Grant, inclusive of Tool- and Plant Expenditure ditto ditto ..		23,46,544	
		14,94,979	
	Saving	8,51,565	
<i>Or,</i>			
Imperial Grant		1,25,28,813	
Local Grant		23,46,544	
			1,48,75,357
<i>Outlay.</i>			
Imperial		1,15,82,188	
Local.....		14,94,979	
			1,30,77,167
	Saving....	.....	17,98,190
<i>Cost of Establishment</i>			
Imperial		20,79,695	
Local... ..		17,561	
	Total....	. .	21,27,256

Cost of Establishment Rs. 21,27,256, gives a percentage of 16·26 on the Expenditure.

N.B.—In the Expenditure the amount expended on Establishment has been excluded.

IMPERIAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Imperial, in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1867-68.

Service Heads.	Grants as per Budget Orders	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grants.	More than Grants.
<i>Original Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	19,25,000	38,59,128	10,65,872	...
Civil Buildings	18,50,000	30,12,007	....	11,62,007
Agricultural	12,50,000	8,38,566	4,11,434	
Communications	1,00,000	12,71,339	28,661	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	15,75,000	12,57,450	3,17,550	
Total ...	1,06,60,000	1,02,38,490	18,23,517	11,62,007
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military	6,25,000	5,08,822	1,16,178	
Civil Buildings	3,28,000	2,79,561	48,439	
Agricultural	1,10,000	1,511	64,489	
Communications	3,00,000	3,22,856	27,144	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,000	26,787		9,787
Total..	11,00,000	11,83,527	2,56,250	9,787
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	18,25,318			
Travelling allowances	2,56,785	20,79,695	90,305	
Contingencies	87,897			
Total ...	21,70,000	20,79,695	90,305	
Tools and Plant .	2,00,000	1,43,432	56,568	
Profit and Loss .		16,729		16,729
Total...	1,17,00,000	1,36,61,883	22,26,640	11,88,523
Net decrease by reduction of Grants..	85,000			85,000
Decrease in Stock balance.	1,46,15,000	1,36,61,883	22,26,640	12,73,523
	14,813		14,813	
	1,46,29,813	1,36,61,883	22,41,453	12,73,523
<i>Deduct Expenditure from Grants, and</i>				
<i>More from Less.</i>	1,36,61,883		12,73,523	
Net Saving...	9,67,930		9,67,930	

IMPERIAL

*Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Imperial,
in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68.*

Service Heads.	Grants as they stood on the 31st March 1868.	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grants.	More than Grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original Works.</i>				
Military	47,01,800	38,59,128	8,45,672	....
Civil Buildings	25,26,111	30,12,007	....	4,85,863
Agricultural	12,11,000	8,38,566	3,72,434	....
Communications	12,96,169	12,71,339	25,130	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	15,25,587	12,57,450	2,68,137	....
Total....	1,12,61,000	1,02,38,490	15,11,373	4,85,863
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military	6,25,000	5,08,822	1,16,178	....
Civil Buildings	78,000	2,79,561	....	2,01,561
Agricultural	1,10,000	45,511	64,489	....
Communications	3,20,000	3,22,856	....	2,856
Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	17,000	26,787	....	9,787
Total..	11,50,000	11,83,537	1,80,667	2,14,204
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	} 21,01,000	20,79,695	21,305	....
Travelling allowances				
Contingencies				
Total ...	21,01,000	20,79,695	21,305	....
Tools and Plant	1,00,000	1,43,432	....	43,432
Profit and Loss .....	....	16,729	....	16,729
Total....	1,46,15,000	1,36,61,883	17,13,345	7,60,228
Decrease in Stock Balance	14,813	....	14,813	....
Total....	1,46,29,813	1,36,61,883	17,28,158	7,60,228
<i>Deduct Expenditure from Grants, and More from Less</i>	1,36,61,883	....	7,60,228	....
Net Saving....	9,67,930	....	9,67,930	....

LOCAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Local, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68.

Service Heads.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grants	More than Grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original Works.</i>				
Military .....	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings ..	60,236	61,697	....	1,461
Agricultural .....	....	....	....	....
Communications	1,55,907	4,82,065	....	26,158
Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	1,24,907	2,19,661	....	91,754
Total....	6,11,050	7,63,123	....	1,22,373
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military.. .....	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings ..	2,415	6,153	....	3,738
Agricultural	3,000	18,052	....	15,052
Communications ..	2,25,185	2,36,402	....	11,217
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	11,155	39,225	....	28,040
Total....	2,41,785	2,99,832	....	58,047
<i>Establishments.</i>				
Salaries	} 25,472	11,657	13,815	....
Travelling allowances				
Contingencies				
Total....	25,472	11,657	13,815	....
Tools and Plant.....	5,950	1,724	4,226	....
Grants-in-aid to Imperial Works...	3,22,842	4,65,901	....	1,43,062
Profit and Loss .....	.	....	....	....
Total....	12,37,099	15,42,540	18,011	3,23,482
Net increase by addition of grants ..	11,14,844	....	11,44,844	....
	23,81,943	15,42,540	11,62,885	3,23,482
Decrease in Stock Balance .....	....	....	....	....
	23,81,943	15,12,540	11,62,885	3,23,482
<i>Deduct</i> Expenditure from Grants, and More from Less	15,42,540	....	3,23,482	....
Net Saving ...	8,39,403	....	8,39,403	....

LOCAL.

*Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Local, in the
Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68.*

Service Heads.	Grants as they stood on the 31st March 1868.	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grants.	More than Grants.
<i>Original Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military .....	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	1,60,991	61,697	99,294	....
Agricultural .....	....	....	....	....
Communications	8,56,787	4,82,065	3,74,722	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,79,785	2,19,661	2,60,124	....
Total ...	11,97,563	7,63,123	7,34,140	....
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military .....	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	2,708	6,153	....	3,445
Agricultural	30,001	18,050	11,952	....
Communications	3,12,329	2,36,402	75,927	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	60,931	39,225	21,709	....
Total ...	4,05,975	2,99,832	1,09,588	3,445
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	} 35,399	11,657	23,742	....
Travelling allowances				
Contingencies				
Total	35,399	11,657	23,742	....
Tools and Plant	6,850	1,721	5,126	....
Grants-in-aid to Imperial Works	4,36,156	4,65,901	....	29,745
Total	4,43,006	4,67,628	5,126	29,745
Grand Total ...	23,81,943	15,42,540	8,72,596	33,193
<i>Deduct Expenditure from Grants, and More from Less</i>	15,42,540	....	33,193	....
Net Saving	8,39,403	....	8,39,403	....

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

1. The only addition made to the length of open line during the year under review was from Khandwah to Beere, a distance of 21 miles 15 chain., on the 17th February. The second or “up” line from Athgaum to Kussara was opened on the 25th April 1867, and that from Narel to Kurjut at the end of March 1868.

2. The total length of open line at the close of the official year amounted to 873½ miles. There are now 400¼ miles under construction.

OPEN LINE.

CONCAN DIVISION.

3. At Moody Bay all work has been suspended pending the final settlement of the site for the terminal station in Bombay.

4. *Waree Bunder*.—At Waree Bunder the two Goods sheds have been completed; the platforms are now in a forward state, a great many cranes have been erected, and the pipes laid to the engine-house, which is nearly completed. Four additional sidings have been put in, as well as two loop-sidings, and two weigh-bridges for the use of the Stores department.

5. *Mhowlee Viaduct*.—This work had shown signs of failure for some years, but its stability became at last so doubtful, that it was deemed advisable to fill up the ravine with an embankment provided with a tunnel, which work is still in progress.

6. From Wassind to Kussara an additional sleeper to every rail length has been provided, and the line ballasted with broken stone.

7. A portion of No. 2 Tunnel on the Thull Ghaut having proved unsound, it has been found necessary to line it for a length of 400 feet.

8. Two safety sidings have been commenced on the Thull Ghaut—the one at the head of the incline, and the other at a point just above the reversing station.

9. At Egutpoora 12 blocks of Guards' houses have been completed.

10. During the monsoon of 1867, on the 19th of July, occurred the great failure of the Mhowke Mullee, or No. 5 Viaduct, a bridge consisting of 8 arches of 50-foot span, and the largest and most important work on the Bhore Ghaut; the failure arose from defective design and construction. The original design is now being replaced by a girder bridge consisting of two 202-foot spans, and one central pier built of the best class of masonry; the work will probably be finished by the commencement of the monsoon. The passenger traffic has in the meantime been carried on by the Campolee line and the Bhore Ghaut road as far as the reversing station; the goods traffic has been most successfully worked across the gap at the viaduct by means of a tramway, and thus no serious hindrance has been caused to the traffic of the South-East line.

11. A pier of No. 4 viaduct has also shown signs of failure; but it is believed that the measures that were adopted have secured its safety.

12. The Schoolhouse at Lanowlee has been commenced, and will probably be completed after the coming monsoon.

13. The supply of water here has been much improved by the measures that were taken in the hot season of 1867; there will probably be no scarcity during the present year.

14. The doubling of the line from Callian to Kurjut, a section of which from Narel to Kurjut was opened at the end of March 1868, is nearly completed.

SOUTH-EAST LINE—LANOWLEE TO SHOLAPORE.

15. The permanent way throughout this division is in fair order; but a large number of the smaller rubble arches show signs of failure, and will have to be rebuilt sooner or later in block in course; many have been already re-turned.

16. Provision has been made for increasing the supply of water at Kurkulla by building a dam across the river; this work will be completed by the month of June.

17. A bridge of nine 10-feet arches near Poona was slightly damaged by a very heavy flood in the river at the close of the monsoon; the bridge, which is of defective design, will be replaced by four 30-feet girder openings.

NORTH-EAST LINE—EGUITPOORA TO BHOSAWUL.

18. A large amount of ballasting has been done on this section, partly to make the line agree with the double road now in course of construction.

19. Slips occurred in two of the embankments near Padlee, which have given a little trouble, and necessitated caution in passing trains; the banks have been since made up, and weighted at the base with a heavy stone footing.

20. Two or three piers of the Godavery Viaduct having shown signs of failure, owing, in all probability, to a settlement in the foundations, they were strengthened by iron braces, and the traffic run over at caution; it has been determined to replace this viaduct by a new structure with iron girders, resting on screw-piles, and the work has already been put in hand.

21. Some of the piers of the Wagoor Viaduct have also been shaken by the concussion of passing trains; the

upper portion of the masonry piers on which the girders rest will be taken down and rebuilt in solid block in course.

22. Several brick arches have been re-turned in stone; but as a rule the bridges throughout this section are sound.

23. Considerable repairs have been made to the fencing, and the stone-walling has been replaced by wire-fencing, with iron standards; the new fencing, for the most part, encloses the full width of the Railway cess.

24. At Munmar a residence for the Medical Officer of the district has been completed.

25. Crossing stations for the passing of trains have been carried out at Suhaweet, Munmar summit, Hissool, and Mohoombarra; these sidings will eventually form portions of the new double or up line.

26. Arrangements for increasing the water supply have been commenced at Kheirwadie, Niphar, Naidongree, Chalisgaun, and Mhyjee.

27. Considerable progress has been made in the doubling of the line, portions of which will probably be completed by the commencement of the monsoon.

BHOSAWUL TO KHUNDWA.

28. *Taptee Viaduct.*—During the past year this viaduct began to show considerable signs of failure, in consequence of which orders were issued by the Government to hand-shunt the passenger traffic over it; the piers are now being braced and strengthened; but there is little doubt that a new bridge will eventually have to be erected.

29. During the monsoon a portion of the embankment at the Sookee Nulka was washed away, causing a serious accident to a passenger train, and entailing great loss of life. The bank has been effectually repaired, the

slopes properly pitched, and the wing-walls are now being lengthened.

30. *Bhosawul Station*.—Six bungalows for the use of the Traffic department have been completed, and two others are in hand; the Traffic and Locomotive Superintendent's offices are nearly finished; the Travellers' bungalow is completed. The arrangements for the supply of water from the Taptee are also finished, and there will be no scarcity of water during this season. The new station has not yet been commenced.

31. At Khundwa the station works are being pushed forward, and some of the buildings have been completed and occupied.

NAGPORE BRANCH.

32. On this branch the renewals of sleepers have been very heavy, and will be so for some time to come.

33. The condition of the Bridges between Sheagaum and Budnaira being very unsatisfactory, and the contractors having evinced no disposition to take in hand the necessary repairs, the Chief Engineer was obliged to let the work to Messrs. Wells and Glover, who are carrying it out now in a satisfactory manner, the work being of good quality.

34. Several of the bridges executed on No. 14 Contract, between Budnaira and Nagpore, have shown similar signs of failure to those on the previous section; but the traffic has nevertheless been carried on over the whole of the Nagpore extension, without any accident of importance.

35. It was to have been hoped that the Mahua viaduct would have been rebuilt this season; but the piers will only be got in up to ground level, and the work will be then left and resumed after the coming monsoon.

36. New crossing stations at Parrus, Boregaum, and Koormu will shortly be completed; existing sidings have

been considerably lengthened; and various works in connection with the new stations of Khamkhaid, Biswan Bridge, Jullum, Mahna, Dhamungaum, Dhygaum, and Pownar, completed.

37. The contractor's term of maintenance on Contract 14, between Budnaira and Poolgaum, expired on the 15th July, and from Poolgaum to Sindoo on the 5th November; but the line was not taken over owing to the condition of the bridges, and the unfinished state of the earthwork, ballasting, and fencing.

LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

KHUNDWA TO HURDA (61 miles 51 chains).

38. During the monsoon of 1867, in the month of August, an unusually high flood carried away and injured the west abutment and wing-walls of the Chota Towa Viaduct at 105 miles 72 chains; the whole of the five girder openings, excepting one pier and the two abutments, at 113 miles 17 chains; as also the bridge at 119 miles 15 chains, consisting of eight 10-feet arches, besides doing considerable damage to the embankments. The further opening of the line beyond Khundwa will thus be delayed for some time. The rebuilding of the bridges, with a larger amount of water way; has been already commenced. The additional water way on the last 30 miles of this Contract amounts to 1,080 feet.

CONTRACT 16—HURDA TO SOHAGPORE (82 miles 6 chains).

39. The earthwork in embankments and cuttings

About 67 miles. may now be said to be finished.

At the close of 1867, 87½ per cent. of the ballasting was completed.

40. The permanent-way is laid up to about 67 miles, again from 71 miles 66 chains to the end of the

contract; the completion of this 5 miles depends upon the supply of sleepers. A large number of the junglewood sleepers already laid show signs of decay, and a small quantity will require renewal before the line is opened to Etarsee.

41. The whole of the viaducts and bridges, with the exception of the Towa Viaduct, are practically completed.

42. The masonry of both faces of the Bagra Tunnel has been put in, and the work is now finished.

43. The Towa Viaduct, which is the most important work on this contract, was, as last designed, commenced on the 25th February 1867. The work will consist of four 202-feet, and two 132-feet girder openings. Considerable progress has been made, and the contractors have pushed the work on vigorously; they state that they will be ready for some of the girders before the rains.

44. The culverts are nearly completed; three-fourths of the fencing is erected; the stations at Hurda, Sewnee, and Etarsee are almost finished.

CONTRACT 17—SOHAGPORE TO JUBBULPORE (119 miles
2 chains).

45. A fair amount of work has been done in re-forming and raising banks which had suffered during the previous monsoon. Deep cuttings in black soil are being taken out to double the width, and the slopes made flatter. The ballasting is in a backward state, but may be completed with engine-power in a few months.

46. The waterway has had to be largely increased over the whole line; the principal additions being on the first 50 miles; the remainder consisting chiefly of culverts. The increased length of opening in bridges amounts to

880 feet, and the culverts to above 650 feet; additional earthwork in banks amounts to 250,000 yards.

47. The difficulty of the foundations of the Sukkur Viaduct have not yet been overcome. In May 1867 the wells of No. 2 pier had been sunk an average of 6 feet, and the sinking of the wells in piers Nos. 1 and 3 had not been commenced. On the 9th March 1868 the wells in piers Nos. 1 and 2 had been sunk an average depth of 17' 9", the greatest depth reached being 26 feet; and the wells of No. 3 pier were down an average depth of 7 feet. The total depth to be reached is 31 feet; there is therefore much to be done, and it will probably take another season to finish the foundations, which will delay the completion of the viaduct till after the rains of 1870.

48. The station at Jubbulpore has not yet been commenced, nor has any design been agreed to by the two Companies.

49. There are now only 3 breaks in the rails between Bheer and Jubbulpore; one of 5 miles to the east of the Towa Viaduct; another of 4 miles to the west of the Sukkur Viaduct; and the third of 10 miles to the west of the Nerbudda Viaduct.

CONTRACT 18—SHOLAPORE TO KOOLBURGA (70 miles
20 chains).

50. The embankments and cuttings on this contract are almost completed. Considerable progress has been made on the bridges and culverts; but the rubble arching of some of these works having proved, on inspection, to be of unsound work, the arches will be pulled down, and rebuilt in block in course.

51. The Boree Viaduct is the only work of any importance on this contract; it consists of twenty 30-feet

girder openings. The foundations should all be in by the end of May, and the bridge completed towards the close of the monsoon.

52. Some of the banks having been overtopped in the monsoon of 1867, additional waterway has been provided. Four 20-foot arches will be added to the bridge at 16 miles, a pier of which was overturned, and five 20-foot arches will be added at 47 miles 60 chains, where the waterway has been proved to be insufficient.

53. About one-fourth of the stone-wall fencing has been finished; the two top courses of the fence are set in mortar. The stations have not yet been commenced.

CONTRACT 19—KOOLBURGA TO RAICHORE (88 miles 17 chains).

54. About 80 per cent. of the earthwork and 60 per cent. of the cuttings have been finished; 30,000 cubic yards of ballast have been spread and provided, and 8,728 lineal yards of fencing completed.

55. The masonry of the Caugneo Viaduct is well advanced; several of the flood-arches on the north side are turned, and the girders will soon be erected; No. 2 abutment, and the work on the south side of the river, are now being commenced. The masonry is of a very fine character, and the arches are all turned in block in course.

56. The site for the Viaduct over the Kistna river has been finally settled; the banks and cuttings leading up to the old site have been abandoned, and a diversion will be made to the new crossing.

57. *Survey.*—During the past year a Survey party has been engaged on the chord line from Dhond, on the South-East line, to Munmar on the North-East line; the plans and estimates are complete, and will shortly be submitted to Government.

58. *Capital Expenditure.*—The total amount of Capital expenditure in England and India up to the 31st March amounted approximately to—

In England	£ 7,067,265
In India	„ 10,750,000
	<hr/>
	£17,817,265

showing a total Capital expenditure of £2,284,704 during the past official year.

59. The gross Revenue receipts from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868 amounted to Rupees 1,50,75,759, thus distributed :—

Revenue.
Receipts, Expenditure, and
Profit.

Passengers	Rs. 31,21,286
Goods	„ 1,19,54,473

The total expenditure amounted approximately to Rs. 92,12,000 ; the net profits were therefore Rs. 58,63,759.

The receipts, expenditure, and profits per mile open were as follows :—

Receipts.....	Rs. 17,653
Expenditure	„ 10,786
Profits	„ 6,867

The net profits yielded a return of above 3 per cent. per annum on the total Capital expenditure.

60. *Traffic.*—During the first three months of the official year there was a brisk traffic in cotton; but the price in the home markets having gone down very low, the traffic during the remainder of the year was insignificant; in the month of February the price again begun to rise, and the traffic has increased in proportion. The rates in the latter two or three months of the official year were 18, 26, and 36 pies per ton per mile, for full pressed, half, and

unpressed cotton, which are lower than the rates during the previous year.

61. The fall of the Mhowkee Mulloo Viaduct may have affected to a slight extent the traffic on the South-East line during the monsoon; but the tramway laid down over the gap has worked so successfully that the break has since caused little or no impediment to anything but the passenger traffic; the expenditure of course has been increased considerably by this failure.

62. *Passengers.*—The receipts from passengers amounted to Rs. 31,21,286—

	Number.	Receipts.
1st Class	31,406	Rs. 2,02,243
2nd ditto	187,227½	„ 3,27,835
3rd ditto	2,115,698	„ 19,45,143
4th ditto	1,170,413	„ 6,46,064

63. The fares of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class per mile were 18, 9, 4, and 2 pies respectively; but on the 7th October 1867 the fare of the 4th class was raised from 2 to 2½ pies per mile. The passenger traffic, when viewed with reference to the length of line open, shows no improvement either as regards numbers or receipts.

64. *Government Inspection.*—During the past year a through inspection of all the works on the Railway was made by the Government officers, and on the arrival of Mr. Berkley, the Company's Consulting Engineer, in this country, a large number of the works were again inspected in his company and that of the Chief Resident Engineer, with the view of taking measures for the reconstruction of the works, and framing the estimates of the expenditure that will have to be incurred.

65. Under an arrangement made with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the surplus

profits of the first half of 1867 are to be applied towards restoring the works that have failed, and all the additional expenditure that will be necessary for this purpose is to be provided out of Capital.

66. It has been determined also that a fund should be established by transfers from the income of each half-year of such a percentage as may be agreed on between the Consulting Engineer of the Government and the Company for the ordinary renewal of permanent way; and that *2ndly*, a sum of £10 per mile opened, accumulating to not more than £250,000, should also be transferred from the half-year's revenue, to provide for *extraordinary* casualties to works on the line; the percentage for the renewal of permanent way to be subject to adjustment from time to time as the results may require.

67. *Accidents.*—There were two serious accidents during the past year, one resulting in heavy loss of life.

68. Owing to the partial washing away of the embankment at the Sookee Nulla between Bhosawul and Nimbhora, during a very heavy flood, the train was thrown off the line, and 11 persons were either killed or drowned.

69. The other accident occurred at Lanowlee, through the carelessness of a driver who jumped off his engine without shutting off steam; the engine, left to itself, ran away and came into collision with the up-passenger train; 3 persons were killed and 3 injured.

70. *Traffic Management.*—During the past year Mr. [Name] was appointed Traffic Manager of the Railway. His energy and experience have improved the working of traffic in the most marked manner.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

71. No additions were made to the open line during the year. The second line of rails was extended from Santa Cruz to Andheree, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay, and a second line was also opened between Surat and Amrolee—length $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles—to facilitate the working arrangements.

72. The works between Grant Road and the foreshore of Back Bay were completed. Works on Unopen Line. The Breach Candy Road bridge was not quite finished at the end of the year, but the public were making use of it.

73. The Reclamation work in Back Bay, which is now being carried out by Government, did not progress very rapidly, but by the close of the year the greater part of the stone work had been done, and the contractors expect to complete the earthwork as far as Church Gate Street by the monsoon of 1868. According to the design finally adopted, after much discussion, the Railway will skirt the old foreshore, space being left inside for a metalled road, and there will be a carriage drive, ride, and footpath between the Railway and the sea. The outer line of break-water erected by the Back Bay Reclamation Company will be abandoned south of Sonapore, and the reclamation restricted to the width necessary for the Railway and road between Sonapore and Colaba.

74. The position of the Passenger terminus is still undecided. An amended plan for the Grant Road Passenger station is to be submitted immediately; and a Passenger station is about to be erected at Chowpatty, to be called the Churney Road station, on the reclaimed land in Back Bay.



75. At the northern extremity of the line the extension from Ahmodabad station to the Sabarmuttee River made rapid progress; the rails had been laid to the river at the close of the year under review, and the bridge materials were being collected.

76. The junction between the Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railways at Dadur was finished during the year, and a booking-office erected; and two new stations were opened at Parell and Dadur.

77. The works at Parell had made good progress. The shops were nearly ready by the close of the official year; and the head-quarters of the Locomotive establishment will be removed from Amrolee to Parell before the rains of 1868.

78. There has been some delay in doubling the bank in the Basscin swamp owing to the land not being easily obtainable. The rest of the banks in the Swamp districts are finished, and no serious damage was done to them during last monsoon.

79. The second line of rails was nearly completed between Kakra Kharee and Surat, and the low level goods station was commenced at Delhi Gate, but will not be ready for use this working season.

80. The Baroda Passenger station was finished; and most of the works in progress at other stations on the line were completed. The station buildings at Chamargaum and Jej, built in 1860 of wattle and daub, are in a dilapidated state; and Amrolee is not a model of what a station should be.

But with these exceptions the station accommodation on the Baroda line is particularly good.

81. The double line of girders was completed over the Bassein and Veturnee Bridges; and considerable progress was made with the additions to the Mhye and Nerbudda Bridges. The cross girders began to arrive at the beginning of the year, and many will have been erected before the monsoon of 1868.

82. The embankment on the south side of the Nerbudda Bridge was partly washed away in the monsoon of 1867. It was consequently decided to add 12 spans to the bridge, and to close all the small openings in the bank. Six spans have been added to the bridge this season, and the remainder will be put in next year. The small openings have all been closed; bunds are being made across the side channels formed by the excavation for the line along both sides of the embankment; and a drainage cut formed at some distance above the bank, on the east or up-stream side, to facilitate the flow of the water from the low-lying lands on that side of the Railway, where the flood will be pent up by the bank. The cost of the temporary repairs to the embankment has been charged to Revenue, and the additions to the bridge and the drainage cut will be charged to Capital. The apportionment of the cost of filling up the gaps and other extraordinary repairs awaits the orders of Government.

83. The maintenance charges have been swelled, as last year, by the cost of renewing junglewood sleepers; but the total cost of maintenance in 1867-68 shows a small reduction as compared with 1866-67.

84. The fencing is still in very bad order, but steps were taken towards re-forming the growing fences during the year, which were attended with partial success. The wire-fence such as has been put up hitherto is useless rubbish ; but a consignment of a better description of wire-fence has lately arrived from England. Inquiries are being made with a view to decide whether it will be possible or expedient to dispense with fences in any part of the line.

85. Survey parties were engaged on the proposed lines of extension to Neemuch, Delhi, and Agra, and the line surveyed was inspected by Lieut. Colonel Trevor, R.E. The plans and estimates are now being prepared.

86. The additions made to the rolling stock of the Company during the year were, 1 covered goods waggon and 21 high-sided waggons ; and 108 flat cotton waggons were converted into covered waggons.

87. Under careful attention, and with the institution of a system of premiums for saving oil, &c., the axle-boxes are reported to be working much better than formerly. The working expenses of the Locomotive department have been reduced generally.

88. The expenditure in India on Capital account up to the end of March 1868 amounted, as far as can be ascertained, to Rs. 4,48,98,284, equal (at 1s. 10d. the rupee) to £4,115,676. The expenditure in England amounted on the same date to £2,983,659 ; and the total expenditure may be put down at £7,099,335. This includes the cost of stores in stock.

89. The latest estimate for the whole Railway and Locomotive stock, including the Colaba terminus, additional lines

of rails between Parell junction and Colaba, and the extension across the Saburmuttee, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or say £24,000 per mile on the average.

Earnings. 90. The gross earnings from
1st April 1867 to 31st March
1868 amounted to—

Coaching	Rs. 20,23,217	.
Goods, &c.	,, 24,42,304	

Total . . . Rs. 44,65,521

or Rs. 14,593 per railway mile, the length of the open line being 306 miles.

91. The expenses during the same period may be estimated at about thirty lakhs, or Rs. 9,804 per railway mile, being 67 per cent. of the gross receipts.

92. The net profits therefore, if the above estimate is correct, may be put down at Rs. 14,65,521, or Rs. 4,789 per railway mile, yielding a return of about £2-2/7ths per cent. per annum on the capital expended on the open line, which is estimated to have amounted to £5,900,000, or thereabouts.

93. It will be seen that there is no prospect of the line paying the 5 per cent. guaranteed yet awhile. The traffic shows no signs of a large or rapid increase, and supposing the working expenses to be reduced to 50 per cent. of the receipts, the Railway would have to earn £2,420 per mile per annum, or nearly four-fifths more than it earned in 1867-68, to cover the guaranteed interest on the estimated capital cost of the line given above.

94. During the year 1867-68 the passenger traffic contributed 45 per cent., and the goods and miscellaneous traffic 55 per cent., of the total receipts.

General Remarks on Traffic,
1867-68.

95. The number of passengers carried per railway mile in the twelve months was 4,997; the number of miles run by passenger and mixed trains 1,146 per open mile, and the earnings Rs. 6,611; the average distance passengers were conveyed being—

1st Class	71·23
2nd ditto	57·13
3rd ditto	54·32

the results not being so good as in the preceding year. The trains kept rather better time than formerly.

96. Further changes were made in the system of carting goods. The Company now undertake the collection of goods at Bombay only, and deliver goods at Bombay, Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad. The Carting Agents undertake the collection and delivery of goods at others stations on their own responsibility entirely.

Carting and Carrying Agencies.

97. Branch agencies have been established at Dhollera, Wudwan, Vcerungaum, and Pattun, whence goods may now be worked through to Bombay, the Carting Agents being responsible for all loss or damage to goods when off the Railway.

98. The Agent has also arranged for booking goods to and from the Carnac Bunder under agreement with the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and the Great India Peninsula

Arrangement for booking
Goods to and from Harbour
side.

Railway Company, the former undertaking the cartage in

Bombay. This arrangement has been very recently started, and it remains to be seen how it will work.

99. The amount the Company have had to pay for compensation claims is less than in former years. The improved system of Police has greatly assisted in a putting a stop to the malpractices formerly so much complained of.

100. The following accidents have been reported during the year :—

Accidents to Trains.

Collisions	9
Getting of proper line	5
Running over cattle	2
Miscellaneous ..	1

101. In one of the collisions which occurred at Amrolee station in April 1867, one passenger was killed, and four men more or less injured.

SIND RAILWAY.

102. The results of the traffic operations of the year given below contrast unfavourably with those of the previous official year :—

	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.
During 1866-67	Rs. 11,89,134	8,99,797
Do. 1867-68	12,09,388	10,63,903

103. The falling off is attributable to a diminution in the receipts during the past half-year, owing to the general dulness of trade, and the impracticability of reducing working establishments in proportion.

CONSTRUCTION.

104. The Engineer Department has been busily occupied in completing the reconstruction of the bridges, culverts, and other works destroyed by the disastrous floods of August 1866, and in providing the additional waterway that experience has shown to be necessary.

105. The following were completed during the year :—

The Mulceer Viaduct, at a cost of	Rs. 3,43,045
Khargoto Bridge ditto	„ 71,518
Jhoolajee ditto ditto	„ 1,20,215
Danao ditto ditto	„ 19,461
Joongshai ditto ditto	„ 1,24,619
Culverts at Koombara ditto	„ 1,89,312

The Mulceer Viaduct, which has been entirely reconstructed, and its piers and abutment raised an additional six feet in height, was opened for traffic on the 30th July 1867.

106. Bridges at Piprec, Khargote, and Tulley ridge were under construction and in a forward state on the 31st March.

107. The traffic across the river-beds has been worked over temporary diversions during the periods the bridges were under construction, without any accident. There were $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of diversion line open at the close of the official year.

108. The following minor works have been completed :—

A well and tank at Mulceer at a cost of ..	Rs. 5,894
Raising culverts	„ 1,586
Two pointsmen's huts at Joonhshai	„ 3,309

And the following are in course of construction :—

or at Keamaroo.

Iterations to married men's quarters, Ghizree Junction.

High service water-tank.

Telegraph and pointsmen's houses at Dorbajee.

Watering arrangement at Joongshai.

Telegraph huts at Bolaree.

High service water-tank at Kotree.

Alterations to married men's quarters at Kotree.

REVENUE.

109. A comparison of the weekly traffic returns from the 1st April 1867 to the 8th March 1868 (the latest date up to which returns have been received), with those for the corresponding period during the year preceding, shows a net increase of Rs. 25,149. But it must be borne in mind that the comparison is not so favourable as would at first sight appear, as the railway traffic was almost totally suspended for six weeks subsequent to the 5th August 1866. For eighteen weeks subsequent to the 20th October last, except during two, the returns show a decrease as compared with those for the corresponding periods of 1866-67. The revised classification of goods and rates adopted on the reopening of the line for traffic in September 1866, is still in force, viz.:—

Rate per maund (of 82-2⁷/₇ lbs.) per mile.

First Class	Second Class.	Third Class	Fourth Class	Fifth Class.
$\frac{2}{3}$ pie	$\frac{1}{2}$ pie.	$\frac{2}{3}$ pie	1 pie.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pie

110. The traffic for the year was composed of—

1st Class passengers 1,966

2nd ditto ditto 6,454

3rd ditto ditto 1,78,324

1,20,780 tons of merchandize.

65,155 „ of Railway materials for the line.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

111. The results of the traffic operations of the year given below show a marked improvement on those of the previous official year :—

	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.
During 1866-67 Rs	6,77,314	6,60,595
„ 1867-68 „	10,52,220	8,01,740

112. Owing to the Company's accounts not being made out for the official, but for the calendar year, the earnings and expenditure during the former period cannot be accurately stated ; the figures above given are, however, nearly correct.

CONSTRUCTION.

113. At the close of the year 1866-67 the Company's fleet consisted of thirteen steamers, having an aggregate burthen of 2,539 tons, and an aggregate of 1,350 horse-power (nominal), and forty barges aggregating 5,377 tons.

114. During the year 1867-68 the following were added :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		Horse-power (nominal).	Tonnage by Builder's measurement.	
* McLeod ...	...	150 ...	...	816
* John Jacob...	...	150 ...	...	816
<i>Barges.</i>			Registered Tonnage.	
Jholum ...	...	...	...	290
Beas ...	...	...	...	290
Sutledj ...	...	...	...	290
Ravee ...	...	...	...	290

* The tonnage of these vessels has not yet been registered by the Conservator of the Indus.

One steamer, the "Cranbourne," and two barges, the "Delhi" and "Meerut," were under construction in the Keamaree yard, and were successfully launched during the year under report. The steamer "Sir Charles Wood" was condemned in September 1867, and has been broken up.

115. The expenditure of Capital in India upon the erection of the new vessels, during the official year, amounted to Rs. 1,67,088.

REVENUE.

116. No accidents of a serious nature occurred. In December last the engines of the "Sir Herbert Maddock" broke down near Seeta on her up trip to Mooltan; they were shortly repaired, and she is now working on the river. In January the machinery of the "McLeod" was injured near Seeta on her first voyage to Mooltan; the nature of the injury obliged her being brought back to Kotree for repairs, which will be rather extensive, and has necessitated her being put out of commission.

117. With the above exceptions, the traffic operations, which included the transport of an unusual number of troops, were conducted with safety and punctuality. The state of the river was an average one; it rose to a moderate height during the inundation, and during the low season the channels near Mooltan were favourable.

118. Between the 1st April 1867 and the 31st March 1868 there were the following departures:—

Up river—67 steamers, with 98 barges.

Down river—60 ditto, with 88 ditto.

The improvement in the traffic is principally owing, as regards merchandize, to the absence of competition on the part of the boats of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company, which ceased running in June 1867. The

1861

[Bombay]

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

increase in passenger traffic is due to the increased number of troops conveyed, including details from the Punjab en-route to join the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

119. The number of passengers, and the gross weight of merchandize carried, is given below :—

Number of Passengers.

Cabin	10	} Total
1st class deck	...	...	...	...	...	394
2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	8,522
3rd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	12,733

Gross weight of merchandize, 20,394 tons.

120. A statement of the strength of the Company's fleet on the river on the 31st March last is annexed.

[Statement

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

Strength of the Fleet on the River on the 31st March 1868.

STEAMERS.			BARGES.		
Names.	Horse-power Nominal.	Registered Tonnage.	Description	Names.	Registered Tonnage.
Stanley	120	295	Iron...	Shikarpoor	192
Havelock	111	194		Mooltan	192
Frere	110	194		Kunichce	192
Outram	110	194		Simla	192
Indus	90	191		Umritsur	192
Lawrence	110	194		Lahore	192
Tug "C"	40	67		Hydrabad	192
Tug "D"	40	67		Tatta	182
Tug "E"	15	43		Sakkur	182
Pharah	65	243		Roree	182
Sir H. Maddock ..	280	364	Wooden. Conu- gated Iron	Bukkur	182
DeGrey	140	210		Cursetjee	89
McLeod	150	Not yet registered.		Ethiercy	134
John Jacob	150			Seven 1st size, numbered 1 to 7	84
				Four 2nd size, numbered 1 to 1	43
				Nine 3rd size, numbered 1 to 9	35
				Ferry barge	35
				Smul	441
				Bhawulpoor ..	441
				Kashmeer	254
				Kangra	254
				Chenaub	290
				Junna	290
				Jhelum	290
				Beas	290
			Sutledj	290	
			Ravce	290	

INDUS VALLEY SURVEY.

121. The plans and sections of the Surveys of 1863-64, 1864-65, and 1865-66 were finally completed at the end of February last, and the office closed on that date.

122. Mr. Collins, C.E., in charge of the office work, left the Company's service on the 30th September 1867, and the superintendence of the completion of the drawings devolved on Mr. Newnham, C.E., the Engineer in charge of the open line.

123. The expenditure during the official year, exclusive of stores, amounted to Rs. 12,518, and the total cost of the survey in India to the 31st March 1868, Rs. 4,87,651.

MILITARY.

The principal Military event of the year was the Expedition to Abyssinia.

In August orders were received from England for the organisation of the expedition. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala), the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, was appointed to the Command; and the arrangements were entrusted mainly to the Bombay Government. The force detailed for the purpose was as follows :—

	No. of all Ranks.
European Cavalry	215
Native ditto	2,008
Royal Artillery	467
Native ditto	101
Royal Engineers	89
Native Sappers and Minors	869
Pioneers	749
European Infantry	3,238
Native Infantry	5,111*
To these a Naval Rocket Brigade was added numbering	100
<hr/>	
Total...	12,947 of all ranks.

The Naval Brigade was furnished from the crews of the ships of the Royal Navy. Of the other Troops, half the Cavalry, a Regiment of Pioneers, and one Regiment

This number is exclusive of two Regiments of Native Infantry which did not arrive until the campaign was concluded.

of Native Infantry were furnished from the Army in the Bengal Presidency. Three Companies of Sappers and Miners, numbering 396 men, were furnished from the Madras Army. The remainder of the Troops were from the Bombay Army, excepting the Company of Royal Engineers, which came from England.

Beside the Troops above stated, the Regimental Followers, the Followers of the Commissariat and the Transport Department, the Army Works Corps, Cooly Corps, and Clerks and Servants numbered above 25,000 men.

No difficulty was experienced in procuring Sea Transport notwithstanding the enormous demand, amounting to 325,465 Tons, as follows :—

Tonnage of square-rigged vessels taken up at Bombay and Aden	219,302
Ditto at Suez	6,972
Native Craft taken up by Bombay Government	13,144
Tonnage of vessels of the Bombay Marine	8,155
Tonnage despatched by Her Majesty's Government in England.....	30,925
Tonnage taken up by Government of India at Calcutta	45,427
Tonnage of vessels of Bengal Marine ...	1,540
	<hr/>
	325,465

There was also no serious difficulty in procuring the necessary supplies. The difficulty was the provision of the means of Land Transport. The Home Government sent Agents to purchase Mules in different parts of Europe, in Syria, and Egypt. The Bombay Government sent Agents to purchase Mules in Persia and Mesopotamia. 200 Mules and Ponies were sent from Calcutta, and 2,600 from the

Punjaub. Bullocks, Elephants, Ponies, and such Mules (564 in number) as were available in the Bombay Presidency were sent from Bombay. Camels were sent from Aden and others were subsequently purchased by officers detached from Abyssinia for the purpose to Berbera, Suakin, and Egypt. The result was that from first to last (from October to April) there were landed in Abyssinia (including those purchased in that country)—

44 Elephants.
10,798 Camels.
17,551 Mules, Pack Horses, and Ponies.
8,542 Pack and Draft Bullocks.
1,839 Donkeys.

The mortality amongst the animals was great, but a return in the middle of May showed the following numbers surviving:—

39 Elephants.
6,137 Camels.
13,656 Mules, Pack Horses, and Ponies.
7,250 Draft and Pack Bullocks.
1,812 Donkeys.

The first Transports sailed from Bombay on 16th September and the last on the 7th April.

The re-embarkation was begun about the 10th May and was ended on the 18th June. But several thousands of baggage animals were left at Zoulla under charge of the French Consul, M. Munzinger.

Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C.B., the Senior Officer commanding a Division in the Bombay Presidency, was appointed to the temporary command of the Army during the absence of Sir Robert Napier.

MILITARY.

instructions from England received in the first instance required that General Gordon should exercise the office of Commander of the Forces without relinquishing the Command of his Division; but eventually he was appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief, and the Command of his Division devolved on the next Senior Colonel of the British Army serving in the Bombay Presidency.

The operations and success of the Abyssinian Campaign are a matter of History which does not form part of the administration of the Bombay Army, and is therefore not further noticed here.

Accommodation for Troops.

The building of new barracks for the Artillery at Kirkee has made considerable progress. At Mhow additional barracks for both Cavalry and Infantry, new married quarters for the Infantry and a new Cavalry hospital, have been begun; and at Nusseerabad and Neemuch the construction of new barracks for the Infantry (9 Companies at the former place and a Wing at the latter) is rapidly progressing. Want of funds generally, and the unsettlement of the question of the site for the new Infantry barracks at Poona or Kirkee, and the absence of sanction to the designs for the new barracks at Bombay, have prevented much progress elsewhere in improvement of barrack accommodation.

In connection with the Overland Relief Service for all India *viâ* Bombay begun this year, rest-house barracks for 580 men were built at Deolalee near Nassick, for accommodation of troops coming and going from and to the North-East. The extension of barracks to accommodate about double the number is in progress.

Overland Transport Service.

The first Troopship which left India was H. M. S. *Alabar*, which sailed from Bombay with the first batch

MILITARY.

troops for Suez on the 18th October 1867. The same vessel disembarked the last detachment of troops from England on the 22nd April 1868.

The number of troops who have thus passed through Bombay *en-route* either to England or to their respective stations in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, is as follows :—

476 Officers.
10,918 Men.
1,088 Women. ;
1,490 Children.

Some invalids considered by the medical authorities not fit to bear the fatigue of an uninterrupted journey through Egypt, and who, with a few healthy men, who accompanied them as attendants, numbered 117 men, were sent round the Cape. All others went in the Overland troopships.

Cantonments.

A Bombay Cantonment Act (No. III. of 1868) was passed this year with provisions generally similar to the Government of India's Act XXII. of 1864. It did not come into actual operation until after the close of the year.

Gymnasia.

One of the two 4th Class Gymnasia sanctioned for this Presidency has been opened at Poona.

During the year 253 men of different regiments have either completed or been through a partial course of training in the Poona Gymnasium. 15 Non-Commissioned Officers have been reported qualified as Instructors in Gymnastics; and six Non-Commissioned Officers and men are at present in the Gymnasium qualifying as Instructors. 23 Officers have attended for exercise at various times, one of whom has qualified himself as an Instructor.

So much interest has been taken by all ranks of the Native Army in the Gymnastic exercises, that most corps have their own Gymnasias, where the young practice and train for the annual games instituted under the auspices of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Workshops.

A building has been purchased in Poona and has been improved to adapt it for an Exhibition room for the products of the Soldiers' Workshops.

Gardens for Native Soldiers.

The result of the trial of gardens for soldiers of the Native Army at Belgaum having been reported as successful, the system was recommended for general adoption in this Presidency but was disallowed by the Government of India.

Sanitaria.

Aboo has again been used this year, with favourable result, for the temporary location of a standing camp for 150 men of the 49th Regiment from Deesa.

Poorundhur, which is usually abandoned during the rains, was this year occupied by an officer and 50 men of the 109th Regiment. A selection of strong healthy men was made for this experiment. The health of the men did not suffer, though they found their residence on the hill during the rains often dreary.

The temporary Sanitarium at Teethul has again been occupied this year, and in May last the Government of India sanctioned permanent barracks for 200 men there.

After a careful survey of the Hill of Jyraj near Deesa, which had been proposed for a Sanitarium in place of Aboo, it has been pronounced unfit for the purpose.

Surotra, 32 miles from Deesa, was surveyed in relation to a proposal to remove the troops from Deesa thither. It was found unsuitable for a military cantonment on account of its deficient and limited width; the jungle and soil in its vicinity; its close proximity to the River Bunnas, and the disease prevalent in its vicinity (spleen disease.)

Aden Troop.

1 Commandant.	1 Pay Duffedar.	A Troop of Silladar Horse, strength as per margin, has been raised for police purposes at Aden.
1 Russaldar.	8 Duffedars.	
2 Naib Russaldars	2 Farriers.	
1 Kote Duffedar.	83 Sowars.	
1 Quartermaster Duffedar.		

In recommending this Colonel Merewether observed, "The Troop would be used on exactly the same principles as were so successfully introduced by the late General Jacob in Sind. They would not suddenly be sent here and there harassing themselves and disordering the country, but a regular quiet system of patrolling established, and plunderers at once captured or punished. This would make plundering dangerous and it would very soon become unfashionable, besides which the moving about of an orderly body of men carrying unmistakable strength with them would instil confidence into the people and enable them to turn their thoughts to peaceable and proper pursuits."

Native Languages.

As a further stimulus to acquiring a knowledge of the Native Languages, it has been notified by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that those men who pass and are in other respects eligible shall have the preference for Petty Staff appointments.

Education.

Progress has been made in education amongst the Native ranks, and the study of the English language has received an

inducement in the permission given to Commanding Officers to entertain on increased pay competent Instructors where they were not to be found in the ranks of the several regiments. The reports from the Normal School lead to the hope that regiments will soon yield in themselves competent teachers of English.

The fact that schools for female children now exist in five regiments, showing thus an increase of two in two years, give reasonable grounds for hope that the adoption will become general throughout the Army.

Horses and Commissariat Cattle.

The health of the Artillery and Cavalry horses, as also the Commissariat cattle, has been satisfactory. The price of remounts for the several branches of the Army has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

Arms and Accoutrements.

Lord Napier of Magdala gave Enfield Rifles to the 3rd, 10th, and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry on their return from Abyssinia. These, like the rest of the Native Infantry, had been previously armed with smooth-bore muskets.

The knapsack has been abolished in the Native Army and a waterproof-bag has been substituted. The old knapsack is to be utilised by the men as a wrap to take a dry suit of clothes on guard during the monsoon. This when worn out will be replaced at the expense of the men.

Recruiting.

Government of India has partially withdrawn the imposed in 1858 against the enlistment of recruits in the ranks of the Native Army of this Presidency. recruits may be drawn from Hindustan to the 50 men for each corps.

MILITARY.

[Bombay]

Pay Offices.

The Military Pay Office, Northern Division of the Army has been abolished, and the troops and departments at Deesa, Mount Abo, Ahmedabad, Broach, Baroda, and Surat are paid from the Presidency Pay Office, Bombay; and those at Neemuch, Nusserabad, and Ajmer from the Pay Office, Poona Circle, through the Military Treasury Chests.

Strength of the Army

The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks was on the 1st of April 1868 as follows —

Artillery	{ European	2,558
	{ Native	271
Cavalry	{ European	973
	{ Native	1,684
Royal Engineers and Sappers	{ European	115
	{ Native	578
Infantry	{ European	10,514
	{ Native	20,506

of which

Artillery	{ European	267
	{ Native	101
Cavalry	{ European	215
	{ Native	1,004
Native Sappers and Miners		173
Infantry	{ European	3,238
	{ Native	5,751

were in Abyssinia.

}

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The transport arrangements of the Abyssinian Expedition fell to the Bombay Marine.

2. In the course of seven months 207 square rigged vessels and steam vessels were fitted out besides condensing vessels, steam tugs, steam barges, and cargo boats.

3. In addition to the Transports despatched hence arrangements for the despatch of troops and animals from Kurrachee, the Malabar Coast, and the Persian Gulf, to join the Expedition, had to be met by the Marine Department, as well as forwarding them to Calcutta, Kurrachoe, the Malabar Coast and Persian Gulf on their return from Abyssinia.

4. The amount of labour in fitting out the vessels for the accommodation of large bodies of troops and followers and transport cattle and enormous quantities of stores was excessive. Captain Tryon, R.N., the officer sent out by the Admiralty to superintend the Transport arrangements connected with the Abyssinian Expedition, testified the satisfactory manner in which the whole was performed.

5. During these operations the Overland Troop Service was effectually carried out; 16,920 Troops having been moved between Bombay, Suez, Kurrachee, Bexpore, Vingorla, and *vice versâ*, without a single fault or delay: and subsequently the Indian Troop ships *Malabar* and *Euphrates* were docked and put under thorough repair in addition to the other and heavy current work in the Dockyard.

6. Within the year the Government has had under further consideration the question of providing permanently

a proper Naval Force for the security of British interests in the Persian Gulf, or in other quarters formerly dependent on Bombay in such matters. In view to secure this object a proposal has been submitted to the Supreme Government to constitute a special Indian Squadron on the basis of the existing Bombay Marine.

7. Nothing further has occurred in the Marine Department demanding special record.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MEKRAK COAST AND SUBMARINE SECTION.

During the year under report the Submarine Cable between Kurrachee and Faô has worked in a highly satisfactory manner; it still remains in as good electrical condition as when laid in 1864, and with a few exceptions it is in as good mechanical condition: the exceptions are in places where it has accidentally become exposed to the sun between low and high water mark, in shallow water where the outer serving has been chafed off from the action of the sea, or where buried in mud and earth between the beach and the offices. The deep-sea cable in the Persian Gulf between Mussendom and Faô has never yet failed; during last year, however, the shore ends required examination and repair.

2. During the year 1867-68 there were two interruptions to submarine communication between Kurrachee and Guadar, but as the traffic was conducted through the alternative land line, no inconvenience to the public resulted from them. The first fault which occurred on the 21st June 1867 and was rectified on the 28th idem, was caused by the cable being chafed through by rocks 39½ miles to the eastward of Guadar. The second fault, originating from the same cause, occurred 24 miles to the eastward of Guadar on the 5th of August, and was repaired on the 12th idem.

3. The only break that occurred on the Guadar-Mussendom section declared itself on the 12th March 1868,

about 13 miles west of Guadur, and very serious inconvenience resulted from the facts that the Steamer *Amberwitch* was in dock undergoing extensive repairs, and as yet no alternative line exists by which messages can be forwarded. Steamers were, however, at once engaged to carry messages between the two stations. The interruption still existed at the end of the official year.

4. Partial faults were developed in the shore ends at Bushire, but the traffic was not interrupted on account of them.

5. Appendices A, B, and C show at a glance the number of faults, time of occurrence, duration and cause since the cable was laid in the spring of 1864.

6. From the landing-place at Munora to the office in Kurrachee the cable is laid through the swamps and across the creeks bordering the harbour. When repairing this cable last year it was found that the gutta-percha had been perforated in many places by the "teredo" a small testaceous mollusk abounding in Kurrachee harbour. Wherever the outer serving had become worn, and there was the slightest opening in the iron-guard, one of these boring insects had lodged itself. Fortunately they have never yet been found in the cable outside Kurrachee harbour, or they would become a most serious obstacle to permanent submarine communication.

7. The land line between Kurrachee and Guadur has been greatly improved by the substitution of new insulators, and has worked very well during the whole year. The interruptions which did occur were entirely beyond prevention, and must be expected occasionally where the line is carried over lofty precipices and almost perpendicular mountains. The statement (Appendix D) shows the number of interruptions, their duration, and the date and cause of them.

8. The number of messages transmitted and the gross and net revenue as compared with the previous year is shown in Appendix E. The total number of messages was,—

Of a commercial or private nature	29,688
Government despatches	996

Total 30,684

being 1,145 in excess of the number despatched during the previous twelve months. The average length of each message was 20 words. The net revenue of the line between Kurrachee and Faô was Rs. 9,88,873-12-0, or Rs. 51,902-5-0 more than in the corresponding twelve months of 1866-67, and Rs. 88,873-12-0 in excess of the estimate.

9. The net revenue may be analysed thus —

<i>Inward</i> traffic from Europe and all		
places west of Faô	4,89,750	4 0
<i>Outward</i> traffic from India and the		
East	4,65,354	8 0
<i>Local</i> traffic from stations on the		
Submarine and Mekran Coast		
lines	33,769	0 0
Rupees	9,88,873	12 0

10. During the year under report 2,150 messages were received from, and 2,050 were despatched to, places on the continent of Europe; 215 messages were received from, and 168 despatched to, places in America by the Atlantic cable.

11. A noticeable feature in this report is the increase of local traffic as shown in Appendix E. The revenue from local traffic last year was Rs. 90,632-12-0 as compared with Rs. 61,615-2-0 during the previous twelve months, thus showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the receipts under this head.

12. The average time occupied in the transmission of

messages between the United Kingdom and Kurrachee during the past year is as follows :—

	Days	Hrs.	M.
By the <i>Turkish</i> route.....	4	17	55
By the <i>Russian</i> route.....	6	17	55

The same particulars for the previous year are given in Appendix G. The comparison shows an improvement in the speed by both routes. The through traffic is, however, still very seriously impeded by the frequent interruptions in Turkey and Persia. During the year under report the Turkish line in Asia was interrupted for 74 entire days and parts of 28 other days. The Persian line, which forms the connecting link between the Russian Telegraphs and the Submarine Cable at Bushire, was interrupted during the same period for 171 entire days and parts of 36 other days. By both routes there has been a very great improvement in the more correct transmission of messages. The degree of accuracy now attained leaves no room for complaint.

13. The statement in Appendix II. shows the several routes which were availed of for transmission of messages to and from Europe, and which were distributed in the following proportions : 81 per cent. by the direct Turkish route ; 4 per cent. by the indirect Turkish route *viâ* Bushire, Teheran, Khamakain, and Bagdad ; 12 per cent. by the Russian route.

14. During the year 130 complaints of errors, delays, non-delivery of messages, &c. were made to the Traffic Manager at Kurrachee, of which 59 were referred to Administrations in Turkey and Europe, 10 to the Persian Telegraph Department, 58 to the Indian Telegraph Department, and 3 had reference to this section only.

15. Appendix I. shows the number of rates into which the messages despatched during the year were divided, and Appendix J. shows the maximum rate of signalling between the stations on the Submarine line.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing faults that have occurred in the Submarine Cable between Kurrachee and Guadar. from the time of its submersion to the 1st of April 1868.

No.	Commencement.			Termination.			Duration.		Place of fault.		Nature of fault.	REMARKS.
	Month.	Day.	Hour.	Month.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	From.	To.		
1	1864 July	3rd	....	October	13th	....	107	....	Guadar.	96		
2	Do.	25th	....	Do	24th	....	91	....	Do	5		
3	Do	Between 4th July and 11th October		Do.	10th	..	Unknown..	....	Cape Menez.	4		
4	Do.	Do.	do	Do	12th	....	Do	..	Do	1		
5	1866 July	11th	8 p.	August	4th	11 a.	23	15	Guadar	95		
6	1866 August	4th	10 p.	Do.	13th	10 p.	9	....	Manora	20 6		
7	1867 June	21st	4 a.	June	28th	7 p	7	15	Guadar	35 5		
8	Do. August	5th	Noon	August	12th	Noon	7	....	Do	24		

After the repairing of faults Nos 1-4 the end of the cable was buoyed near Cape Monve until on the 16th November 1864 it was extended to Manora. Total period of interruption consequently from the 3-4 July to the 16th November=136 days.

Complete fracture, caused by chafing of the cable on rocks

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing faults that have occurred in the Submarine Cable between Guadalupe and Mexico, from the time of its submersion to the 1st of April 1868.

No.	Commencement			Termination.			Duration		Place of fault		Remarks.
	Month	Day	Hour	Month	Day	Hour	Days	Hours	From	Miles	
1	1864 July	23rd	..	..	September, 22nd	..	02	..	Guadalupe	53	Complete fracture caused by a c. changing of the cable against rocks
2	1865 Do.	5th	..	1 p.m.	July	16th	..	1 p.m.	Do.	11 1/2	
3	1866 April	4th	..	3 p.m.	April	12th	..	6 p.m.	Manzanillo shore Gutta (Makoh's Inlet) cracked		Not repaired in consequence of the "Am-berwitch" having gone into the dock at Bombay for repairs.
4	1868 March	12th	..	11 a.m.	..	..	..	..	Guadalupe	13	

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing faults that have occurred in the Submarine Cables between Mussendown and Bushire, and Bushire and Faó, from the time of their submersion to the 1st of April 1868.

Year	Commencement			Termination.			Duration.		P acc of fault		Nature of fault.	Remarks
	Month	Day	Hour	Month	Day	Hour	Days	Hours	From	Miles		
1867	December.	23rd	2 p	December.	24th	3 p	Under end in-Bushire section		Mussendown shore end	..	Gutta-percha cracked	No interruptions in working caused by these faults.
							2	1				
1868	February..	3rd	2 p	February..	11th	7 p	8	5	Bushire shore-end	..	Do	
							Bushire-Faó Section.					
1868	Do.	3rd	2 p	Do.	11th	7 p.	8	5	Bushire shore end.	..	Do.	

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the number of Interruptions which have occurred on the Mekran Land Line, between the 1st April 1867 and the 31st March 1868.

Section of Mekran Land Line	Month in which the Interruption occurred	Commencement of Interruption	End of Interruption	Duration of Interruption	REMARKS.
Kurrachee-Soumeanee....	....	....	....	....	No interruptions occurred on this section.
Soumeanee-Ormara	May 1867..	22nd	24th	30 hours	Line broken at <i>Matan</i> by falling of rocks.
Ditto	Dec. "	31st	Jan. 1st 1868	2 days ..	Line broken by falling of rocks near <i>Khore-butt</i> 3 miles of line on ground.
Ditto	Jan 1868	26th	29th	3 "	Line broken at <i>Matan</i> by falling of rocks.
Ormara-Pusnee .....	....	....	....	....	No interruptions occurred on this section
Pusnee-Guadar .....	....	....	....	....	Ditto ditto ditto.

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of number of Messages transmitted and Gross
compared with the

Months	NUMBER OF MESSAGES				REVENUE					
	Inward from Europe	Outward from India	Total from Stations	Total	Gross			Net		
1867					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
April . . .	1,577	1,275	115	2,967	1,42,350	9	6	92,514	6	0
May . . .	1,478	1,121	89	2,688	1,31,179	9	6	86,081	8	0
June	766	998	75	1,839	91,551	3	6	56,777	8	0
July	86	89	86	1,845	90,571	10	6	57,583	0	0
August	924	1,030	131	2,085	1,13,105	6	0	71,396	0	0
September . . .	1,119	1,010	156	2,315	1,15,933	5	0	71,376	8	0
October	1,132	1,115	151	2,726	1,32,588	11	0	80,737	8	0
November	886	1,125	141	2,152	1,10,599	7	6	70,584	0	0
December	1,111	1,091	118	2,333	1,17,151	5	0	77,041	0	0
1868										
January	1,551	1,191	116	2,858	1,11,198	2	6	93,126	14	0
February	1,855	1,570	152	3,577	1,78,582	11	6	1,16,251	8	0
March	1,835	1,287	120	3,242	1,60,239	6	0	1,05,401	0	0
Total	15,165	13,769	1,450	30,684	15,25,651	13	6	9,88,873	12	0
Average per Month	1,289	1,147	121	2,557	1,27,137	10	6	82,406	2	4

DIX E.

*and Net Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1868,
previous twelve months.*

Corresponding months of preceding year			
Months.	Total No. of Messages.	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue
1866.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
April.	3,229	1,16,292 12 0	1,00,887 15 0
May	3,201	1,18,107 5 0	1,02,690 14 0
June	2,689	1,31,853 11 6	88,388 14 0
July	2,150	1,00,337 3 0	61,096 0 0
August .. .	1,811	86,003 11 0	55,178 8 0
September ..	2,045	95,866 0 6	62,306 0 0
October. . . .	2,177	1,00,847 9 0	66,206 4 0
November ...	2,127	1,01,120 5 0	66,693 8 0
December.	2,141	1,06,088 4 6	69,419 0 0
1867.			
January.	2,601	1,28,854 1 0	84,182 0 0
February	2,937	1,40,754 3 6	94,553 8 0
March	2,525	1,50,288 9 6	82,359 0 0
Total..	29,539	14,16,715 7 6	9,36,971 7 0
Average per Month ..	2,462	1,18,059 10 0	78,040 15 3

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue arising from Traffic with the Stations on the Submarine and Mekran Coast Lines during the year ending 31st March 1868

	YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1868				YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1867.			
	For Messages from the Sta- tions		For Messages to the Sta- tions		From the Sta- tions		To the Sta- tions	
			Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p
Kurrachee.	17,726	0 0	4,919	8 0	11,031	2 0	31,690	8 0
Quadr	2,919	8 0	2,476	0 0	1,155	0 0	1,072	12 0
Musseendom	2,402	0 0	1,462	8 0	825	0 0	1,505	0 0
Bushire	9,590	8 0	6,670	12 0	5,517	6 0	5,597	6 0
Fao	875	0 0	25	0 0				
Minor Stations on the Mekran Coast	65	0 0	280	0 0	276	8 0	144	8 0
Total	33,769	0 0	16,863	12 0	18,505	0 0	42,810	2 0

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the mean time occupied in the transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Kurrachee by the Turkish and Russian Rats, and the mean time occupied in the transmission of the same messages by the submarine cable from Foul Kurrachee.

For the corresponding months of the present year												REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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* Omitting the month in which the cable was broken, the average time occupied in the transmission of a message between Kurrachee and Foul was during the year 1867-68, one hour and forty-eight minutes, as compared with one hour and fifty-two minutes in 1866-67.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT showing the number of messages received from and despatched to places in Europe and other places west of the submarine line by each of the through routes respectively during the year ending 31st March 1868.

Months.	From Europe and Western countries generally.			To Europe and Western countries generally.		
	Via Turkey direct	Via Turkey and Persia.	Via Russia and Persia.	Via Turkey direct.	Via Turkey and Persia.	Via Russia and Persia.
1867.						
April	1,163	....	114	1,51	....	82
May	1,110	....	338	1,162	....	12
June	622	26	118	928	19	95
July	717	21	91	727	55	174
August	701	117	106	737	307	7
September	929	151	66	858	219	13
October	1,217	76	139	910	281	6
November	812	14	60	1,119	42	10
December	1,015	....	126	1,136	...	3
1868.						
January	1,157	..	114	936	....	310
February	1,626	2	236	1,161	...	480
March	1,602	..	233	1,074	3	249
Total	13,011	413	2,041	12,002	929	1,441

APPENDIX J.

TABLL showing the speed of Signaling between Stations on the Submarine Line, the Battery power consisting as usual of a Daniell's Pattern of 6 negative and 5 positive cells.

Station	Words per min	Remarks
Kurrachee to Guadalupe (Cable)	2	
Ditto to London	24	
Ditto to Mauritius (direct)	9	|
Guadalupe to Mussendora ..	19	|
Ditto to Bushue (direct) ..	6	
Mussendora to Bushue ..	13	
.. to London (direct)	13	|
Bushue to London ..	24	|

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1867-68 was as follows :—

On what account	From Imperial Funds			From Local Funds			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and Subsidiary charges.....	19,311	3	8	120	0	0	49,731	3	8
Inspection and do.....†	30,831	12	11	11,906	9	9	1,42,733	6	8
Instruction, including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	46,87,687	3	1	7,99,581	1	2	11,78,268	4	3
Total. . . Rs.	8,07,830	3	8	8,02,907	10	11	16,70,737	14	7

† This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 58,002-2-0) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, also the amounts spent on contingencies (Rs. 7,297-11-6) and patronage to literature (Rs. 1,011-6-2).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors, and their respective establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

† This includes salaries of Professors, Masters, &c., Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department (after deducting the proceeds of sale of books, &c. repaid into the Treasury during the year), Translation Department, Grants for building Schoolhouses, Grant-in-aid to private Institutions, Contingencies, charges on Dakshina Fund, and other Miscellaneous charges.

[Bamby]

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

2. The total expenditure, as contrasted with that of last year, is shown below:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Imperial Funds .. *	7,91,325 5 5	8,67,630 3 8	76,504 14 3	....
From Local Funds	6,01,629 14 11	8,02,907 10 11	2,01,277 12 0	....
Total....Rs	13,92,955 4 4	16,70,737 14 7	2,77,782 10 3	....

But, in order to facilitate a just comparison, the estimated expenditure for twelve months of 1866-67 should be taken as follows:—

	1866-67	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
From Imperial Funds .. *	6,63,264 0 1	6,67,630 3 8	4,566 3 7	....
From Local Funds ...	6 56,323 6 10	6,02,907 10 11	1,46,584 2 1	....
Total....Rs	15 19,547 8 11	16,70,737 14 7	1,51,150 5 8	....

* After deducting Rs 1,25, 53 3 7, sale proceeds of books—(vide paragraph 23 of Report for 1 66 67)

3. The following table explains the increase in Imperial Expenditure:—

	Actual Expenditure from Imperial Funds.									
	1866-67.					1867-68.				
	Rs.	a	p			Rs.	a	p		
Direction and Subsidiary charges	43,262	2	4			19,311	3	8		
Inspection and ditto	1,12,140	11	7			1,30,831	12	1		
Instruction, including all Educational Expenditure not coming under the above heads	6,55,922	7	6			6,87,687	3	1		
R.	7,91,325	5	5			8,67,830	3	8		
<i>Detail of Increase on Instruction Govt. Grant Colleges and Schools</i>										
General	2,75,797	12	9			4,05,532	11	10		
Special	97,242	15	11			1,01,573	9	4		
<i>Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools</i>										
General Education	57,144	14	3			52,603	9	11		
Special ditto	15,537	9	11			15,319	11	7		
Translation Department	6,184	12	6			8,949	6	11		
Carried forward .. Rs.	5,49,908	1	4			5,93,979	4	7		
						3,612	7	7		
						4,541	4	4		

* The Actuals for 1866-67 are for 11 months, and those for 1867-68 are for 12 months.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Bombay]

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Actual Expenditure from Imperial Fund.						
	1866-67		1867-68		Increase.	Decrease
	Rs	a p	Rs	a. p	R- a p	Rs. a. p
Brought forward .	, 49,908	1 4	5,83,979	4 7	38,612 7 7	4,541 4 4
Book Department	30,744	7 8	21,132	6 3	28,402 13 5	9,612 1 5
Building	36,426	4 0	64,629	1 5	..	..
Expenses from Dakshina Fund .	9,477	2 6	9,470	6 2	..	6 12 4
Grant for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts .	8,570	0 0	1,06	0 0	4,620 0 8	8,714 0 0
Special Allowance to European and Eurasian Students	.	.	4,620	0 8	3,000 0 0	496 8 0
Contribution to Art Exhibition, Bombay	496	8 0	3,000	0 0		
Miscellaneous.....						
	6,15,922	7 6	6,87,687	3 1	75,135 5 8	23,370 10 1
Deduct Decrease ..					23,370 10 1	
Net Increase					51,764 11 7	

4. The expenditure from Local Funds during the year under report, as contrasted with that of the previous 11 months, may be stated as follows :—

Local Funds, including Cess, Fics, Popular Contributions, &c.

	1866-67.	1867-68
	Rs	Rs
Central Division ..	2,97,217 3 5	3,18,053 1 4
Northern ditto ...	2,09,761 4 6	3,04,984 10 11
Southern ditto	52,911 11 10	1,00,362 10 11
Sind ditto ..	41,626 11 2	49,507 3 9
Total .	Rs 6,01,620 11 11	8,02,907 10 11

Net increase of actual expenditure from local sources Rs. a. p.
2,01,277 12 0

Net increase of expenditure compared with that for 1866-67, calculated at the same rate, for twelve months .. 1,16,581 2 1

5. This large increase of upwards of 2 lakhs of rupees is due partly to the longer period now under report, but mainly to the extension of the local cess to parts of the Poona and Rutnagherry Collectoriates in the Central Division, to the larger allotment of local cess made in Sind, and to the extended operations of local cess committees in all parts of the Presidency.

6. Objects of expenditure on Instruction during the year 1867-68:—

		From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS		Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) General	Colleges	75,520	7	0	51,101	17	0	1,20,712	6	0
	High Schools	91,956	5	11	48,335	3	9	1,40,291	9	8
	Middle Class Schools	62,589	7	11	1,08,677	11	7	1,71,267	3	6
	Lower Class Schools	1,74,061	3	3	3,68,680	7	5	5,42,741	10	8
(b) Special	.....	1,01,573	9	4	21,637	2	1	1,23,210	11	5
(c) Female Schools	.....	1,40	3	0	12,685	2	1	13,900	5	1
Total....Rs		5,07,106	5	2	5,11,127	9	11	11,18,233	15	1
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT										
A. On the System of Payment for Results										
(a) General	Colleges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	High Schools	11,496	0	0	.....	.....	.....	11,496	0	0
	Middle Class Schools	13,430	8	0	.....	.....	.....	13,430	8	0
	Lower Class Schools	1,401	4	0	.....	.....	.....	1,401	4	0
(b) Special	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Female Schools	.....	2,369	8	0	.....	.....	.....	2,369	8	0
Total....Rs		28,697	4	0	.....	.....	.....	28,697	4	0
B. Not on the System of Payment for Results										
(a) General	Colleges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	High Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middle Class Schools	23,006	5	11	.....	.....	.....	23,006	5	11
	Lower Class Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Special	.....	15,319	14	7	.....	.....	.....	15,319	14	7
(c) Female Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....Rs		39,226	4	6	.....	.....	.....	39,226	4	6
Translation Department		8,049	6	11	16	9	0	8,965	15	11
Book Department		21,132	0	3	26	2	0	21,158	8	3
Buildings		64,829	1	3	1,78,703	12	3	2,43,532	13	8
Expenses from Dakshina Fund		9,470	6	2	.....	.....	.....	9,470	6	2
Grants for purchase of San-krit Manuscripts ..		156	0	0	.....	.....	.....	156	0	0
Grants to Students of European and Eurasian		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parentage		4,620	0	8	.....	.....	.....	4,620	0	8
Contribution to Art Exhibition, Bombay		3,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3,500	0	0
Miscellaneous .....		.....	.....	.....	707	0	0	707	0	0
Total....Rs		1,12,657	5	5	1,70,433	7	3	2,92,110	12	5
Grand Total....Rs		6,87,687	3	1	7,90,561	1	2	14,78,268	4	3

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Bombay]

7. Results of expenditure on Instruction during 1867-68, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and average Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily Attendance to average monthly Numbers.
<i>Government Institutions.</i>				
At Colleges affiliated to the University (i. e. Elphinstone, Poona, Grant Medical, and Engineering Colleges and Law School)	3	310	275	89
At Colleges not affiliated (i. e. Gujarat Provincial College)	1	401	34	85
At Higher Class Schools (i. e. Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Ratnagerry, Dhoolia, Hyderabad, Rajkote, and Kurrachee) ..	10	2,074 8	1,758 9	85
At Middle Class Schools (i. e. First Grade and Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools)	105	12,101 35	9,854 5	81
At Schools of Lower Class (i. e. Vernacular or Primary)	1,670	69,849	91,074 1	91
At Female Schools	97	3,328 4	2,101	63
At Special Schools	8	293 42	252 38	85
	1 896	117,907 07	105,349 88	89
<i>Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.</i>				
At Higher Class Schools	7	2,302	1 911	83
At Middle Class Schools	18	2,250 20	1,833 9	81
At Lower Class or Primary Schools	24	1,266 1	919 2	73
At Female Schools	10	1,307	949	73
At Special Schools	3	178 2	147	82
	67	7,308 50	5,760 1	79
<i>Private Institutions not receiving aid but under Inspection only</i>				
At Higher Class Schools	2	349	314	90
At Middle Class Schools	22	1,715 4	1,426 4	79
At Lower Class or Primary Schools	77	4,365 8	3,322 8	76
At Female Schools	30	1,338 1	732 1	55
At Special Schools	1	8	8	100
Total	132	7,856 3	5,801 3	74
Grand Total	2,095	1,33,101 87	1,16,913 18	8

* This is exclusive of the Law Class, of which no Return has been received.

8. Increase of Schools and Scholars during the year under report:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1866-67.	1-67-68.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Government Institutions.</i>								
High Schools	9	10	1	..	1,839	2,083	244	....
Middle Class Schools	191	105	....	86	23,156	11,629	....	11,521
Lower ditto	1,337	1,670	313	..	79,189	104,703	25,514	....
Female Schools	61	97	36	....	1,935	3,458	1,523	....
Normal ditto	5	6	1	..	165	231	66	..
Special ditto	3	2	..	1	112	67	....	46
Total....	1,626	1,890	351	87	106,391	122,171	27,347	11,567
<i>Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.</i>								
High Schools	6	7	1	..	2,116	2,275	159	....
Middle Class Schools	13	18	5	....	1,892	2,310	418	....
Lower ditto	23	24	1	....	945	1,281	335	....

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Female Schools	12	15	3	...	1,198	200	...
Normal ditto	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Special ditto	2	3	1	...	143	54	..
Total....	56	67	11	..	6,290	1,166	...
<i>Private Institutions not receiving and but under Inspection only.</i>							
High Schools	1	2	1	.	137	241	...
Middle Class Schools	15	22	7	...	1,268	627	...
Lower ditto	33	77	44		2,156	2,110	...
Female Schools	17	30	13	.	902	511	...
Normal ditto	...	1	1	...	...	8	...
Special ditto	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Total....	66	132	66	..	4,463	3,497	...
Grand Total....	1,748	2,089	428	87	117,144	32,010	11,567

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

9. Net increase of Schools and Scholars may be stated as follows:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	264	15,730
Aided ditto ..	11	1,169
Inspected ditto	66	3,497
Total..	341	20,443

10. The following table gives the numbers matriculated from the Government High Schools, as compared with last year:—

Institution.	Matriculated in December 1866	Matriculated in December 1867.
Elphinstone High School . .	19	42
Poona ditto . .	16	23
Ratnagheery ditto . .	9	8
Surat ditto	6	10
Ahmedabad ditto	5	10
Belgaum (Sirdars') ditto	3	4
Dhoolia ditto	3	3
Hydrabad ditto	3	3
Kurjachee ditto	1	1
Raykote ditto . . . . .	..	2
Total ..	65	102

The following Government Institutions also succeeded in passing candidates, as follows:—

Sholapoor 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School . 2

Sattara ditto ditto . 1

One candidate from Grant Medical College and one from Poona Engineering College also passed.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The following is a corresponding table for aided Institutions :—

Institutions.	Numbers Matriculated in December 1866	Numbers Matriculated in December 1867.
Free General Assembly's Institution	7	6
General Assembly's Institution ..	1	2
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution	2	6
Poona Free Church Mission Institution ..	2	4
Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School .....	..	5
Total ...	12	23

12. The comparative results of Collegiate instruction, as shown by the numbers who have passed the higher University examinations, are as follows :—

First Examination in Arts.

	Numbers passed.	
	1866	1867.
Elphinstone College.....	14	13
Poona ditto ..	1	8
<i>B.A. Degree.</i>		
Elphinstone College	9	18
Poona ditto ..	6	6
<i>M A. Degree.</i>		
Elphinstone College	3	4
Poona ditto	0	2
<i>L.M. Degree.</i>		
Grant Medical College	2	3
<i>LL B Degree.</i>		
Government Law School	2	3
<i>First Examination in Civil Engineering.</i>		
Poona Civil Engineering College.....	2	0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

13. No candidates from any aided Institution succeeded in passing any of the higher University examinations.

14. The following statements show the cost to Government, and the operations, of the Book Department.

The total Imperial expenditure on the Department during the year under report is as follows :—

	Rs	a.	p.
(a) Curator's salary..	3,420	0	0
(b) Establishment.....	4,915	7	1
(c) House-rent.....	2,310	0	0
(d) Sum drawn for printing and purchasing school books ..	1,15,068	3	2
(e) Ditto encouragement of literature	15,708	4	0
(f) Contingencies	7,756	9	9
(g) Commission to Vendors.....	12,035	2	9
Total....Rs.	1,61,213	10	9

15. The sum paid into Her Majesty's Treasury on account of sale proceeds of books, including an adjustment, amounts to Rs. 1,43,526-0-11.

The following table shows the sums drawn from and paid into the Treasury during the last five years on account of the sale of School Books, exclusive of Curator's establishment :—

Years	Amount drawn	Amount paid.
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1863-64	71,242 5 7	81,557 8 1
1864-65	80,117 2 11	93,756 2 8
1865-66	79,993 13 10	98,904 9 4
1866-67	1,25,706 13 10	1,25,353 3 7
1867-68	1,30,776 13 10	1,48,526 0 11

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

16. The following table will show the Books and Maps in different languages printed and purchased by the department from the School Book Fund:—

	Number of Books.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	118,302	52,509	2	1
Latin	1,038	1,555	0	0
Marathi	119,065	19,491	4	1
Gujarati	202,000	26,712	13	0
Canarese	14,213	9,624	4	6
Hindustani	15,300	3,614	13	6
Sanskrit	3,176	1,560	14	0
Total....	503,121	1,15,068	3	2

17. The subjoined is a summary statement of Books and Maps in different languages sold by the department:—

	Number of Books sold.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	87,032	39,124	0	4
Latin	885	1,080	3	0
Marathi	172,182	48,031	4	3
Gujarati	108,496	31,280	6	6
Sanskrit	5,484	5,211	0	6
Canarese	26,712	5,497	7	6
Hindustani	3,041	935	6	10
Miscellaneous	125	885	4	0
Furniture	21	25	6	0
Total ...	104,278	1,32,070	6	11

18. The amount of the prices of the books sold during the official year under report falls short of that paid into the Treasury by Rupees (11,455-10-0) eleven thousand, four hundred and fifty-five and annas ten.. The difference

is owing to the amount of outstandings for former years recovered and paid into the Treasury during the year, along with the sale proceeds for that year, and also to the payment of cash balances with Branch Book Depot-keepers for 1866-67 paid into the Treasury during the year under report.

19. Of the sum drawn Rupees (15,708-4-0) fifteen thousand seven hundred and eight and annas four have been expended on the encouragement of literature.

20. There has been no change in the number and distribution of subordinate Book Depots during the year.

21. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report:—

Division	Commenced or completed in		Expenditure.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
<i>New Buildings.</i>					
Central Division	36	39	*65,887	10	0
Northern ditto	24	43	1,77,689	14	10
Southern ditto	30	3	26,848	10	0
Sind ditto	5	2	†5,303	1	11
Total .. .	95	87	2,75,729	4	9
<i>Alterations and Special Repairs</i>					
Central Division .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Northern ditto	13	6	6,591	0	0
Southern ditto	1	2	450	2	1
Sind ditto .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .	14	8	7,044	2	..
Grand Total ..	109	95	2,82,773	7	1

* Four other buildings in Tanjavur and three in Rattaherry were built by the people themselves—cost not known.

† A further sum of Rs 2,510 drawn from Imperial Funds in 1866-67 was expended during the year under report.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

22. In order to show from what sources funds for building have been obtained, the following table is given:—

Division	Sources of Expenditure on School building																
	Imperial Lands			Local Cts			Municipal Fund			Popular Contributions			Fees	Total			
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		
Central Division	5,883	1	0	5,594	6	10	1,327	3	2,222	2	50	10	6	65,887	10	0	
Northern ditto	6,522	0	0	7,722	5	10	..	..	61,0	6	6	6	..	1,84,283	14	10
Southern ditto	13,008	6	9	0	0	0	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	27,296	12	4
Sind ditto	1,000	0	0	18	5	1	5,94	14	2	..	..	..	..	5,303	1	11
Total	Rs. 85,713	7	9	1,19,27	5	312	71,913	14	0	50	10	6	2,82,773	7	1

In addition to these sums the following special grants in aid for School buildings have been made from Imperial Funds, under the terms of Lord Canning's Minute.—

Free Church of Scotland Mission..... Rs. 25,000
 Bishop's School, Poona..... „ 15,000

23. The following table shows the increase of Libraries in each Division :—

Libraries.

	In 1860-67	In 1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division	31	* 13	9	.. .
Northern ditto	26	52	26	.. . .
Southern ditto	13	17	4	.. .
Small ditto	7	7	.. . .	.. . .
Total ..	80	119	39	.. .

* Exclusive of the large public libraries in Bombay and Poona, which have no connection with this department.

24. The following table shows the Number of Candidates at Bombay University Examinations and the number passed in each year since 1857 :—

Years.	Matriculation Number of Candidates	First Examination in Arts Number of Candidates Passed.	Bachelor of Arts. Number of Candidates Passed.	Master of Arts. Number of Candidates Passed.	Licence in Laws Number of Candidates Passed.	Bachelor of Laws. Number of Candidates Passed.	Licence in Medicine and Surgery.			Bachelor in Medicine.			Doctor of Medicine. Number of Candidates Passed.	Licence in Civil Engineering.		
							First Examination	Second Examination	Number of Candidates Passed.	First Examination	Second Examination	Number of Candidates Passed.		First Examination.	Second Examination.	Number of Candidates Passed.
1857..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859..	127	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860..	77	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861..	86	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862..	14	30	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863..	14	36	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864..	24	103	22	16	15	6	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865..	82	111	32	10	20	12	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866..	440	93	59	21	23	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
1867..	539	163	60	21	40	24	6	3	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Total.	2,162	633	27	126	156	76	35	20	59	4	21	21	..	8	2	..

* No examination for this Degree in connection with this University.

N.B. 1.—This University holds a special examination for Honours in Law. Any candidate who is placed in the first division at the examination for the Degree of LL.B. is allowed to appear at this examination. In 1865 two candidates who had presented themselves at this examination passed the examination.

11.—This University can also hold an examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering, for which, however, no candidate has as yet applied.

UNIVERSITY.

Matriculation Examinations.

There were 539 candidates who had applied for permission to appear at this examination, which took place in November last. Of these, 163 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up to the examination by the following Schools :—

12	were sent up by Elphinstone High School.
23	„ Poona High School.
10	„ Ahmedabad High School.
10	„ Surat High School.
8	„ Rutnagherry High School.
6	„ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
6	„ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
6	„ Baba Gokhle's School, Poona.
5	„ Hyderabad High School.
5	„ Robert Money's Institution.
5	„ Bombay Proprietary School.
1	„ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1	„ Poona Free Church Mission Institution
3	„ Dhoolha High School.
2	„ Akola High School.
2	„ Rajkote High School.
2	„ Sholapoor Government English School.
2	„ General Assembly's Institution.
1	„ Grant Medical College.
1	„ Poona Civil Engineering College.
1	„ Kumbhkar High School.
1	„ Oomrawati High School.
1	„ Sattara Government English School.
1	„ Sir J. J. Zoroastri Madressa.
1	„ Private tuition.

Of these, 17 candidates passed in Sanskrit, 8 in Latin, 3 in Portuguese, 73 in Marathi, 54 in Gujarati, 1 in Canarese, 3 in Hindustani, and 4 in Sindhi; 118 being Hindus, 31 Parsis, 4 Portuguese, 4 Sindhis, 3 Europeans, and 3 Mahomedans.

First Examination in Arts.

At this examination there were 69 candidates, of whom 21 passed the examination. Of these, 13 were from Elphinstone College and 8 from Poona College, 11 being Parsis and 10 Hindus. Of the 6, 5 had selected Sanskrit as their second language, 11 Latin, 3 Marathi, and 2 Gujarati. In the special subjects of the examination 10 were examined in Butler's Sermons I. II. and III. with Preface, 10 in Analytical Geometry, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.

Of the 40 candidates who had applied for permission to attend the examination, 24 passed the examination, of whom 5 were placed in the First Class, and were considered to have taken honours in the B.A. examination, and 19 were placed in the Second Class, 18 being Hindus and 6 Parsis. 18 from Elphinstone College and 6 from Poona College, 9 having selected Sanskrit as their second language, 5 Latin, 1 Greek, 6 Marathi, and 3 Gujarati. Of the selected subjects, 15 had taken Logic and Moral Philosophy, 11 Political Economy, 13 Analytical Geometry, 10 Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 9 Optics and Astronomy, 8 History, 1 Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity, and 1 Physiology (Animal and Vegetable.)

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.

There were 3 candidates for the M.A. examination in Languages, of whom 1—a Parsi from Elphinstone College—passed the examination in English and Latin.

*Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History
and Philosophy.*

Seven candidates had presented themselves for this examination, of whom 4 passed the examination, 3 being Parsis from Elphinstone College, and 1 a Hindu from Poona College.

*Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics
and Natural Philosophy.*

There were 2 candidates for this examination, of whom 1, who was a Hindoo from Poona College, passed the examination. He was placed in the First Class, and was considered to have taken honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the M.A. examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

There were 6 candidates from Government Law Schools of whom 3 passed the examination and were placed in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

First Examination for the Degree of L.M.

There were 5 candidates for this examination from Grant Medical College. They all failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.

Of the 4 candidates, who had also come from Grant Medical College, 3 passed the examination, 2 being placed in the First Class and 1 in the Second Class, of whom 1 was a Hindu, 1 a Mahomedan, and 1 a Portuguese.

First Examination in Civil Engineering. *

There were 5 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College for this examination; they all failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

At this examination 2 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College were examined, but they also failed to pass the examination.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

On the 5th of March last Mr. Atmaram Sadasheo Jayakur, L.M., proceeded to England as the first Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow. He has since sent in his first half-yearly report of the mode in which his time has been spent in England, in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Munguldass Endowment. He has successfully passed the examinations for the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and for the Royal College of Physicians. He has also passed the competitive examination for a commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and is now attending a course of lectures on Military Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, and Hygiene, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Bhugwandass Purshotundass' Sanskrit Scholarship.

At the examination which was held in March last this scholarship of Rs. 400 a year was awarded to Mr. Kashi-nath Balkrishna Marathi, B.A., of Poona College, and an honourable mention was made of Mr. Shivram Bapuji Paranjapye, B A , also of Poona College.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.

The Syndicate have much pleasure in announcing the satisfactory result of the Homejee Cursetjee Prize this year. Eight competitive poems on the "Solar System" were received by the Syndicate, and Mr. Banjorji Edulji Modi, of

Elphinstone College, on account of the excellence of his poem, carried off the prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200.

The Jugganath Sankarsett Sanskrit Scholarships.

For the examination of these scholarships there were in all 34 candidates, against 21 of last year, from the various parts of the Presidency. Of the 34 candidates Mr. Kashi-nath Bahant Pendré, recently of Poona High School, but formerly of Elphinstone High School, won the first scholarship of Rs. 25 per month, and Mr. Narayen Balkrishna Godbolé, of Elphinstone High School, won the second scholarship of Rs. 20 per month. Both these scholarships are tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognised by the University of Bombay.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship

was awarded in January last to Mr. Kallhanrai Lakshumi-shankar Volhara, of Surat High School.

M E D I C A L.

The building at present used as a European General Hospital has undergone some additions and alterations during the past year, which have not only improved its sanitary condition, but, by increasing the accommodation, added to the comfort of the inmates

2. The occupation of the new wards alluded to in the last Report has tended much to relieve over-crowding, which was always so greatly felt in this hospital.

3. In the Jansetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital the new wards and operating theatre, forming an upper story to a portion of the building, are progressing towards completion, and will probably be finished during the monsoon. They will tend, in some measure, to give relief to the numerous applicants for admission, and aid to keep down the great over-crowding experienced in this hospital.

4. The number of capital and minor operations performed during the year was 3,085, while there were 2,751 during the previous year. To the numerous cases of disease requiring operations are now being added the accidents resulting from increasing use of machinery.

5. The Cowasjee Jehangeer Eye Hospital has evidently been productive of all the good its founder anticipated. The number of eye cases treated as in-patients was 332.

6. The number of cases treated at the Eye Dispensary amounted to 2,485, against 3,297 of the previous year.

7. The operations performed were 301 ; of these there were 53 for cataract, of which 46 were successful cases.

8. The Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, though not capable of receiving great alterations, has had some carried out during the year, which have been very beneficial. Cells have been erected in the female yard. Shower-baths have been put up for male and female patients. New and properly located latrines have been built, and the cook-room has been enlarged, and fitted with a new and useful range. Tank storage for Vehar water has been supplied, so that pure water is now easily obtainable over the premises.

9. The health of the inmates of the Asylum during the year has been excellent, mainly due to improved sanitary care.

10. In the Byculla Schools the addition of a second story to each wing has been commenced.

11. These are for dormitories for the children, and constitute a most important improvement, the benefit of which cannot be over-rated. New latrines have been put up, and cook and store-rooms have been erected for the girls' school.

12. In the County Jail the prisoners have been healthy. With a strength averaging 223, the average daily number of sick has been 60, and only 3 deaths have occurred during the year.

13. In the House of Correction the average strength has been 202, and the average daily sick 30 only. Two deaths occurred in the year.

14. At Poona on the 7th October 1867 the "David Sassoon Hospital," commenced in 1863, was opened by

MEDICAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It is now in full working order, and has under treatment within its walls 58 patients. Since its opening in three months it has afforded aid to 370. In consequence of the opening of this Hospital the old Civil and Police Hospitals have been abolished, all cases finding treatment in the "David Sassoon Hospital."

15. In the Southern Mahratta Circle (a portion of the Poona Division) at Belgaum a new Civil Hospital was completed and opened on the 17th September 1867.

16. This hospital was originated in 1860, in consequence of the smallness and general unsuitability of the old one. The sick of the adjacent country, of the Police, and of the Staff of the Belgaum Garrison, are admitted here.

17. Dispensaries have been opened at the places noted in the margin. The expenses of those at Gokak and Bagulkote are paid in part by Government and in part by the Municipalities.

Gokak.
Bagulkote.
Veerungaum
Sonporce (Kattiwar)
Borsud

18. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the official year 1867-68 was 3,55,941, or 50,771 more than in the previous year. The following statement furnishes details:—

	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Total.
Presidency Division	11,712	88,816	1,00,558
Poona do. ..	8,310	79,687	88,027
Northern do.	5,480	78,708	84,388
Sind do.	15,087	65,652	80,739
Aden do.	2,229	.....	2,229
Total.....	48,048	3,12,893	3,55,941

19. The proportion of deaths to treated in the Civil and Police Hospitals was as under:—

	1867-68.
European General Hospital,.....	5·09
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital	18·90
Civil Hospitals	3·57
Police Hospitals	1·13

20. The cases treated in Jail Hospitals amounted to 9,663 against 11,970 in 1866-67, and the total deaths to 233 against 429. The rate of treated to strength was diminished from 161·52 to 130·25, the deaths to strength from 5·79 to 3·14, and the deaths to treated 3·59 to 2·41.

21. Of persons vaccinated during the year—

0·53 were Christians.
73·75 were Hindoos.
20·25 were Mussulmans.
0·11 were Parsees.
5·06 were other castes.

22. The number of operations was 101,186, being an increase of 28,792 over the preceding official year. The number vaccinated under one year was 167,310 and above 233,876. The percentage of successful cases was 93·54.

SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY.

The Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, consisting of nine parties or establishments, headed by Major Waddington, measured an area of 5,48,925 acres, and classified 5,32,862 acres during the year, showing an increase in measurement of 21,180 acres, as compared with the results of the previous year.

2. In addition to this work of measurement and classification, two parties laid down the boundary line of the Akulkote State involving the settlement of numerous boundary disputes, and an Assistant Superintendent, acting in concert with the Political Agent of Kolapoor and the Political Superintendent of the Sawunt Warce State, demarcated nearly 50 miles of boundary separating the territories of those States from the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

3. The Survey Settlement was introduced into two

Khed Petta	139	villages.
Saitowda Petta	48	Do.
Total	<u>187</u>	

Settlement Jumma	Rs. 1,38,857
Past Collections	1,22,671
	<u>16,183</u>

Pettas of the Rutnagherry Collectorate, comprising 187 villages as per margin. The Jumma fixed under the settlement in these villages amounted to Rs. 1,38,857, showing an

increase of Rs. 16,183 over the past collections.

4. In Khandeish, the Survey of which, consisting of

Malegaum Talooka	161
Jamnair Do.	1
	<u>162</u>

5 parties or establishments, remained under the superintendence of Mr. Pedder, 162 villages were brought

under the settlement during the year, 9,67,018 acres were measured, and 4,24,768 acres classified. The Jumma fixed by the settlement in the 162 villages amounted to Rs. 1,43,126, or Rs. 39,287 over the past collections.

Settlement Jumma	Rs. 1,43,126
Past collections	„ 1,03,839
	<u>39,287</u>

5. In addition to this work, the Northern Frontier of the Province, as determined by the Boundary Settlement Commissioners, was surveyed and mapped from Ravere on the East to Sooltanpoor on the West, a distance of over 100 miles, the area thus surveyed comprising 1,103 square miles, or acres 7,05,877.

6. The following table shows the result of the operations of the Sind Survey Departments, under Major Taverner and Major Haig, in measurement and classification:—

Department.	Area measured.	Area classified.
Indus Left Bank Survey	9,47,856	1,91,217
Do. Right Do.	1,58,539	7,49,774
Total.....	<u>11,06,395</u>	<u>9,40,991</u>

7. Besides this, the Settlement was introduced into 121

	Villages Settled.	Settlement Jumma.	Past Collections.
<i>Left Bank Survey.</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Sukurrund Talooka... 71		93,000	77,500
Syndpoor Do. ... 36		71,000	56,800
Ghotokee (3 Tuppas). 14		65,000	52,000
<i>Right Bank Survey.</i>			
Mahajunda Talooka.. 28		16,517	12,197
	<u>119</u>	<u>2,45,517</u>	<u>1,98,497</u>
Increase			<u>47,050</u>
			<u>2,45,547</u>

villages under the Left Bank Survey, and into 28 villages under the Right Bank Survey, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 47,050 to the revenues of the

State, as compared with past collections. The marginal figures give the details.

8. A revision Survey for the Ahmednuggur Collectorate was organized during the year, consisting of two Establishments drafted from the Khandeish Survey. It commenced operations in November. The total area

Area measured.....	80,897 Acres.
Do. classified	5,063 Do.

measured and classified by it is shown in the margin.

9. The Bombay Survey, under the superintendence of Major Laughton, was engaged in completing the survey of that part of the Island lying East of the Kalbadevee and Parell Roads, and extending to the Railway on the West. This is, probably, the most difficult portion of the town, the streets being very narrow and tortuous, and the traffic on them so incessant, owing to their proximity to the Railway and the Bunders, as to cause great hinderance to the Survey operations. 59 traverses, containing an area of 2,945 acres, were completed during the year.

10. The survey of the Salt Works on the eastern side of the Island was also undertaken by this Department, and it was likewise employed in numbering the cocoanut and brab trees in the Malim Division, preparatory to the introduction of a revised system of management for the Abkarree revenue derived from the tax levied for the right of tapping these trees.

11. In the Southern Muratha Country it having been decided that the benefits of the Revenue Survey should be extended to the Principality of Kolapoor, two new Establishments were added to the strength of the Southern Muratha Country Survey.

12. The area measured by this Survey during the year amounted to 5,42,040 acres, and that classified to

3,49,864 acres, while the settlement was introduced in

73 villages of Moondagode Mahal in North Canara.

21 Do. of Hullial Talooka in Do.

50 Do. of the Meeruj State.

69 Do. of Moodhole State, and

38 Do. of Shapoor Talooka of the Sanglee State,
or in all in 251 villages.

13. In the 73 villages of the Moondagode Mahal the average collections in the ten years preceding the Survey amounted to Rs. 18,381, and in the year before the introduction of the Survey to Rs. 22,811. The assessment fixed

* On cultivated land	Rs. 38,467
On waste land	„ 3,197
	<u>41 662</u>

by the Survey amounts to Rs. 41,662,* which gives an increase of Rs. 23,281 over the average of the

past ten years, and of Rs. 18,851 over the Kumal of the preceding year.

14. The assessment fixed for the 21 villages of the

† Amount fixed on cultivated land	Rs. 1,740
Do. waste do. „	561
	<u>Rs. 2,301</u>
Collections of the past year	„ 1,177
Excess.....Rs.	<u>1,124</u>

Hullial Talooka under the Survey Settlement is Rs. 2301,† or Rs. 1,124 more than the collections of the preceding year.

15. In the 50 villages of the Meeruj Jageer the collections of the year preceding the introduction of the Survey rates were Rs. 1,55,785,

† Amount fixed on cultivated land	Rs. 1,41,139
Amount fixed on waste land ... „	4,216
	<u>1,45 657</u>

while the assessment fixed by the Survey Department is Rs. 1,48,687,† or Rs. 7,098 less than the

collections of the previous year.

16. In the 69 villages of the Moodhole Estate the average collections for the preceding eleven years amount-

ed to Rs. 77,633, and for the year before the Survey to Rs. 79,583; the highest sum ever realized being Rs. 88,991. Under the Survey Settlement the assessment of occupied land is stated to amount to Rs. 82,011, and of waste land to Rs. 1,789, giving a total assessment of Rs. 83,800.

17. In the Shapoor Talooka of the Sanglee Jageer the average of collections of the preceding ten years amounted to Rs. 25,665, while the last year's collections were Rs. 28,250, the highest sum ever realized. Under the Survey Settlement the assessment on the arable land alone amounted to Rs. 28,808, independent of that on waste land, which amounted to Rs. 2,035, giving a total of Rs. 30,843.

18. In addition to the settlement of the villages above enumerated, the Survey rates were introduced in several Doomalla villages in the Talookas of Khuttow, Jowlee, Malserus, Korchgaum and Sangola.

19. In Guzerat the Survey Department measured 2,79,311 acres, and classified 2,13,008 acres. The area measured was less than that of the preceding year by 23,817 acres, but there was an increase of 47,996 acres in the area classified. Besides this, the final settlement of the five Talookas noted in the margin was effected.

Surat Collectorate.
Chiklee, Bardolee and Chowlassee.

Kaira Collectorate.
Borsad and Neriad.

20. The Survey has also to be credited with the measurement of an area of 48,400 acres in the Barrea State by a portion of the Establishment under Mr. Hall, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, for conducting the survey of that State.

21. The survey of the cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, and of the towns of Broach and Bulsar, also made satis-

factory progress. The survey of Ahmedabad is stated to have been entirely completed, and what remains to be done is merely to test the accuracy of details, and to reconstruct the fair map. In the same manner the work in Surat is being pushed towards completion, and will, probably, be brought to conclusion in the course of another year. In Broach all the field work has been completed, and the work of testing and mapping, as in Ahmedabad, is all that remains. In Balsar an extension of the Municipal limits has created some additional work, but great progress has been made in the survey.

22. Under recent arrangements the cost of these Surveys is borne partly by the Municipalities of the several cities and partly by the State; the former paying the cost of all the Native Establishments employed, while the pay of the superior Officers is defrayed from the Imperial Revenues. The Municipalities are further credited with the cost of one full Establishment.

23. It is expected that the income which will accrue both to Government and the Municipalities from enquiry into titles to lands held in these cities will fully reimburse the expenditure. The following abstract statement shows the income derivable both by Government and the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat from these enquiries up to end of October 1867:—

	Ahmedabad.			Surat.		
Recoverable by Government.	6,082	12	9	640	11	0...In lump sum.
				7	6	6...Annually.
Do. by Municipality.	29,572	4	10	14,158	12	7...In lump sum.
Total recoverable.....	35,655	1	7	14,806	11	1
Amount realized	12,580	0	5	10,525	14	2
„ Balance outstanding...	23,075	1	2	4,280	15	11

SURVEYS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

SIND.

24. The portions of Talookas Baga-ka-Tanda and Buddeena in the district of Mahomed Khan's Tanda were surveyed during the year on the usual scale of four inches to a mile, thus completing the survey of the Mahomed Khan's Tanda District and the Hyderabad Collectorate. Portions of Talookas Meerpoor Buttora and Beyla, in the Shahbunder District of the Kurrachee Collectorate, were also surveyed on the same scale.

25. The area surveyed stands as follows:—

	Square Miles.
The remaining portion of the Hyderabad Collectorate.....	1,261 5
Portion of Shahbunder District.....	350 0
Grand Total.....	1,611 5

The cost, inclusive of all contingencies,
amounted toRs. 43,942-6-7

26. There now remain for survey in Sind the plains of Oomerkote and Deepda, and the remaining portion of the Shahbunder District, on the village scale of four miles to an inch; and the desert of Islamkote and Nuggur on the topographical scale of one mile to an inch.

27. The area of what remains for survey is roughly estimated as follows:—

Square miles 1,000	in the plains of Oomerkote.
Do.	3,500 in Shahbunder District.
Do.	4,000 in the Desert.

Grand Total . 8,500 square miles.

The whole of this area will, it is hoped, be completed in two more field seasons, or, in other words, the survey of the Province will have been completed, together with the maps, in October or November 1870.

FORESTS.

The annexed Comparative Statement of Forest Receipts and Expenditure exhibits an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,13,052-15-8 for 1867-68 over that of 1866-67.

2. The expenditure during the year was also less by Rupees 82,261-6-4 than that incurred in 1866-67.

3. A decided improvement in the Forest revenue is therefore to be noted. as the receipts are not only considerably greater than in 1866-67, but the expenditure has been reduced in an equally satisfactory degree, the percentage of expenditure compared with receipts being 61 instead of 85 and 88 per cent. as in the two preceding years.

4. The number of convictions of Forest offences during the year under report is 910. The fines amounted to Rs. 9,431-10-0, and the value of the property confiscated to Rupees 3,568-1-2

FORESTS.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of

COLLECTORATE.	RECEIPTS.		EXPEN			
			ESTABLISHMENT.		CONSERVANCY ING.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Surat	52,719 9 2	36,125 13 6	14,342 0 3	15,898 4 9	46,176 13 11	
Khandeish	53,659 1 2	47,459 7 5	13,091 10 3	14,019 13 11	7,854 2 1	
Ahmednuggur	12,530 9 6	20,918 6 4	7,251 3 4	*10,947 2 7	1,230 9 8	
Rutnagherry	6,516 4 7	7,072 13 0	2,893 15 2	2,666 6 7	4,152 1 6	
Belgaum	11,251 11 5	25,269 13 10	10,865 10 8	9,420 13 1	1,074 13 0	
Dharwar	30,282 3 7	32,769 14 6	4,747 7 4	4,641 13 3	7,977 5 7	
Canara	2,83,678 3 11	2,99,595 12 3	37,996 14 11	39,634 15 4	1,41,859 14 9	
Tanna (Principal Division)	54,988 3 10	36,928 13 11	29,292 1 8	24,805 14 4	81,765 6 7	
Tanna (Sub-Division Colaba) ..	29,258 9 0	68,318 2 8	13,079 5 8	15,534 8 3	11,826 1 5	
Poona	23,012 13 11	78,050 7 0	21,058 13 2	24,685 10 9	17,009 4 7	
Sattara	8,051 7 0	13,487 8 4	10,927 9 4	4,895 11 6	2,882 13 0	
Kaira (Punch Mahals)	2,967 7 4	15,962 3 4	369 10 2	1,463 11 2	11,475 14 6	
Total Rs. ...	5,68,946 4	5,68,199 4 1	1,63,916 5 11	1,68,614 13 6	3,34,785 4 7	

* There are Rs 3,442-15-6 on account of pay and allowances of the Conservator and his Establishment for two months.

FORESTS.

the Forest Department for the years 1866-67 and 1867-68.

DITURE.						PROFIT.			LOSS.			PERCENTAGE.								
AND WORK-			TOTAL.																	
1867-68.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1867-68.			1867-68.			1866 67.			1867-68.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
84,013	13	7	60,514	14	2	49,912	2	4	.....			13,786	4	10	115		138		
15,553	9	2	20,445	12	4	29,573	7	1	17 886	0	4	.....			38		62		
6,223	2	8	8,481	13	0	17,170	5	3	3,718	1	1	.			68		82			
6,193	12	6	7,046	0	8	8,860	3	1				1,787	6	1	108		125			
2,219	11	1	11,940	7	8	11,640	8	2	13,649	5	8	...			106		46			
15,142	6	6	12,724	12	11	19,784	3	9	13,005	10	9	..			42		60			
1,01,009	12	7	1,09,556	13	8	1,40,694	11	11	1,09,901	0	4	..			63		47			
22,888	14	4	11,057	8	3	17,691	12	8	..			10 765	14	9	202		129			
6,350	2	9	24,905	7	1	21,884	11	0	16,433	7	8	...			85		32			
17,511	10	7	38,068	1	9	42,197	5	4	35 553	1	8	.....			165		54		
6,124	11	10	13,810	6	4	11,020	7	4	2,167	1	0	.			171		81			
16,548	11	1	11,845	8	8	18,007	6	8	.			2,045	2	11	400		118			
2,49,825	6	8	5,00,701	10	6	4,16,410	4	2	2,91,913	12	6	28,381	12	7	.....		.....
Deduct loss ..									25 384 12 7											
Balance in favor of Government . . .									2,63,558 15 11											
Amount of sale Calicut Agency... ..									564 9 5											
Grand Total ..									Rs 2,64,123 9 4											

SIND.

5. The subjoined figures show the receipts and expenditure on account of the Forests in Sind for 1867-68 as compared with the year preceding:—

	1866-67. (11 months)				1867-68.		
Receipts.....	2,17,036	6	11	.....	2,57,193	6	3
Expenditure ...	1,18,053	2	3	.....	1,58,381	0	9
Net profit Rs.	98,983	4	8		98,812		

6. The entire revenue amounts to Rs. 2,57,193-6-3. Compared with the receipts of the preceding twelve months, there is a deficiency of Rs. 14,907-3-7. This is mainly attributable to the operations of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company having been closed during a portion of the year, which caused a sensible diminution in the consumption of fuel for steamers.

MILLS.

The annexed Statement contains a list of the Spinning and Weaving Mills and Miscellaneous Factorics in the Bombay Presidency.

**LIST of SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, and other Companies using Steam-power, in the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**

Town.	Names of Mills, Owners, or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Albert Mills Company.	1	60	10,000	None	350	
	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	40	21,000	335	650	
	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	60	27,000	None	550	
	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	1 pair of Compound 80 Horse each, total 160	80 80 160	30,664	608	800	
	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.	1 Pair	160	59,000	700	1,450	
	Alliance Spinning Company.	2	60 each	20,000	None	450	
	Victoria Spinning Company, Limited.	1 Pair	80	9,000	"	210	
	Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2	80	32,000	680	875	
	Manickjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	2 Separate Engines.	1 has 200 H. P., and the other has 70 H. P.	60,000	900	1,500	

Bombay.....

MILLS.

		2	6	.....	.....	560	For driving Steam Saws.
Bombay Gas Company		1	40	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Reclamation Company.		2	25	.....	.....	.....	Workshops.
Do.		1	14	.....	.....	5 to 600	Do.
Do.		1	10	.....	.....	30	
Fort Press Company ...		2 Pairs	80 nominal	.....	.....	45	This does not include Contractor's men for
Do		2 Do.	80 do	.....	.....	30	lashings. &c
Do		3 Do.	40 do.	.....	.....	.....	2 Engines, and 1 Drilling Machine.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.		1	6	.....	.....	.....
Do.		2 Steam Cranes	10	.....	.....	.....
Apollo Press Company		2	30	..	..	80	Do do
Bombay Hydraulic Press Company		2	30	..	..	40	Do do
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company		1	40	..	..	35	Do do
Scott Press Company...		2	30	..	..	35	
Akabar Cotton Press Company		4	20	..	..	34	
Imperial Cotton Press Company		4	25	..	..	25	
Colaba Press Company Limited.		6	1 of 25 H P. 2 of 20 " 1 of 12 " 1 of 10 " 1 of 5 "	.....	.....	206	
Bomanjee Hormusjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.		2	60	27,000	470	900	

Bombay.....

Coorla

Town.	Names of Mills, Owners, or Company.	No. of Engines used	Horse-power of each Engine.	N ^o . of Spindles.	No. of Looms	Average No. of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	<i>Northern Division</i>						
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.	1	10	.....	.....	.....	1 Frame Saw, and 1 Circular Saw.
Ahmedabad Chotee Duskrohie	Runchorebhai Chotalal	1	40	10,000	128	500	
	Municipal Water Pump	1	6	.....	.....	4	
	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	20	10,000	100	300	
Duskrohie	Mofussil Press and Ginning Company	1	15	62	.....	.....	This Company has not yet commenced work.
	Cotton Press and Ginning Company.	1	15	28	.....	.....	This Company has stopped work for the present.
	Ahmedabad Saw Machine Company.	1	10	.....	.....	.....	This work has not yet been commenced.
Vserungaum	Guzerat Cotton Cleaning Company (Limited).	2	10	80 Gins	.....	10	
Dhundooka	Cotton Ginning Company.	1	4	10	.....	.....
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	Do. do.	1	10	.....	.....	.....	Work Circular Saw.
	Broach Cotton Mills Company.	3	30 each	17,540	1	500	

Do. do.		2	15	.....	65	Works 32 Platt's new double-action Macarthy's Gins. do.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company.		1	25	.....	120	Do.
Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.		2	15	.....	120	Do.
Byramshaw Dhunjee-shaw Cotton Cleaning Factory.		1	15	.....	70	Works for three months in the year.
Broach ...						
Camber Jhool's Ginning Factory.		1 Pair.	36	.....	150	Do. for two or do. do.
Anglo Indian Cotton Cleaning Factory.		2 do	25 each	.....	150	Do. do. do.
Cotton Ginning Factory.		1 do	30 nominal	.....	About 140	Do. three do.
Mahomed Pooa Ginning Factory.		1 do	10 do	17.500	300	Working all the year round.
The Jaffer Allee Ginning and Washing Company, Limited		2	30	£ 000	200	To work 24 Platt's Macarthy's Gins.
Do. do.		1	8	.....	.....	To work Punching and Drilling
Public Works Department.		1	15	.....	.....
Cora Mill of Goolabdas Jugkeewandas		1	11	.....	2	
Saw Mill of Pestonjee Beyzonjee and Company.		1	15	.....	4	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Company.		1	15	.....	25	Works 22 Platt's new double-action Macarthy's Gins. do.
Pestonjee Adujee, Engineer.		1	6½	.....	15	Do. 10 do. do.

MILLS.

Town.	Names of Mills, Owners, or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No. of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Amrolee	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.	1	30	.....	.....	50	Works 2 wheel lathes, 7 slide-rest lathes, 2 planing machines, 3 shaping machines, 8 drilling machines, 2 screwing machines, 1 frame saw, 1 band saw, 6 circular saws, 1 boring machine, 1 transferring machine, 1 unloading machine, 1 punching and shearing machine, 1 blowing fan.
Wudwan	Wudwan Gin and Press Company. <i>Southern Division.</i>	1	18	60 Gips	...	125	
Rutnagerry	Rutnagerry Saw Mill Company, Limited.	1	25	.....	.....	.....
Carwar	Carwar Company, Limited.	2 Pairs. 1 Engine. 2 Donkeys.	25 15 6	.....	.....	100	
Mulapoor	Do. do.	1 Engine.	45	.....	.....	...	Not in use.

MUNICIPAL.

BOMBAY.

The following Acts affecting Municipal matters came into existence during the year 1867 :—

Act (No. IV) to amend the Municipal Act.

Act (No. VI) for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay.

Act (No. IX) for the regulation of the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

2. No new survey was made for assessment purposes : 22,829 properties were in all assessed, yielding a sum of Rs. 8,74,754-10-9, of which Rs. 7,30,200-8-8 were collected within the year.

Revenue of the Municipality.

3. The amount actually recovered by the Municipality under the several heads enumerated below was Rs. 17,62,873-13-3, leaving Rs. 4,49,338-3-10 outstanding for the year :—

	Assessment.	Remissions	Collections.	Balance Outstanding.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. as. p	Rs. a. p
Municipal Rates ...	8,74,754 10 9	22,458 2 6	7,30,200 8 8	1,22,095 15 7
Police Rates... ..	4,35,980 10 8	8,724 9 9	2,71,405 15 2	1,52,850 1 9
Lighting Rates	2,17,992 5 4	4,359 1 0	1,37,250 6 6	76,382 13 10
Municipal Taxes ...	1,91,565 2 0	403 4 0	1,60,523 8 6	10,638 5 6
License Tax	2,01,248 8 0	.....	2,01,248 8 0	.....
Water Rates	3,30,060 13 10	3,445 0 3	2,39,244 11 5	87,370 15 2
Rupees..	22,51,602 2 7	39,390 1 6	17,62,873 13 3	4,49,338 3 10

Veihar Water.

4. No new extensions were made during the year. The use of meters is being steadily enforced wherever a waste of water has been observed, and the number has been increased from 317 in 1865 and 501 in 1866 to 527 in 1867.

Lighting the Streets.

5. Want of funds prevented the extension of lighting in the town; the number of lights remained the same as at the close of 1866, viz, 1888. Many lights have been removed from the suburbs and given to other parts of the town.

The Public Health.

6. There was remarkable improvement in the public health. Offensive and dangerous trades have been constantly and rigidly inspected, and removed to a considerable distance from the inhabited parts of the town. Two new public latrines were opened, making the present number 14. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population of late years, the number of deaths in 1867 was less than the mean of the last decade by 2,531, the rate of mortality having fallen from 35·04 in 1865 and 20·50 in 1866 to 18·95 in 1867. The year was marked by an almost total absence of Cholera and other epidemic disease. Small-pox, however, maintained its hold, causing one-fifteenth of the total number of deaths; as also fever, which claimed one-third of the death-roll, or 5,674 victims, against 9,877 in 1866 and 18,739 in 1865.

License Tax.

7. The number of Licenses issued under the Municipal Act was 6,913, yielding Rs. 2,00,019. The following

MUNICIPAL.

[Bamby]

shows the number of licenses issued under each of the classes:—

	Number of Licenses.	Amount.
Class I.....	97	27,950
Class II.....	1603	80,150
Class III.	2231	55,775
Class IV.	3012	36,144
	<u>6943</u>	2,00,019

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The following is the report on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency for the year ending the 31st March 1868 submitted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay :—

“There are now fourteen senior and fourteen junior Chaplains on the list. Two vacancies have to be filled, only one Chaplain is in Europe on sick leave, none absent on furlough, so that we have twenty-six on duty in the Presidency, besides the one with the Abyssinian Expedition, for which only one Chaplain could be spared from Bombay. Thus all our recognised stations are occupied ; but I cannot consider that the establishment is sufficient to supply the spiritual wants of our community, while we are unprovided for emergencies which may too probably occur by the failure of health of Chaplains in important stations, and we cannot, without detriment to the public service, allow any of our number the enjoyment of furlough to Europe on private affairs. It is understood that several Chaplains are awaiting the notification of the new furlough regulations in the hope of obtaining leave of absence on more favourable terms. With the present rates of pay and passage charges it is an act of imprudence for a married Chaplain without independent means to take furlough leave. Under existing rules the senior Chaplains are at a disadvantage in respect of furlough pay compared with the members of other services ; for example, a Chaplain of fifteen years’ standing, who ranks with a Major, draws no more than the furlough pay of a Captain. It is anticipated that this inequality will not be continued, but so long as the establishment remains on its

present footing, furlough to Europe on private affairs must be rather a nominal than a real privilege.

“ I have the pleasure to state that the Chaplains of the Presidency have accepted with all thankfulness the boon of increased pay equal to that of their brethren in Bengal, which was granted to them last year, on the application of the Lord Bishop of Bombay when acting Metropolitan.

“ The Chaplains of Bombay have lately joined with those of the other Presidencies in a memorial that the minimum of service and residence for pension may be reduced from seventeen to fifteen years as it was previously to 1854, I trust that the application may be favoured with support and that the reasonableness of the request, which, as shown in the petition, can be granted without any pecuniary loss to Government, may commend itself to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

“ The increased pension has already been acknowledged. It should, however, not be forgotten that it was given partly by way of compensation for the abolition of the higher allowances of the first and second Chaplains, and for the limitation of the period of service to twenty-five years.

“ The rule limiting the period of service to twenty-five years was to have taken effect from the 8th instant (April 1868). The Chaplains immediately affected hope that the permission they have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to continue in their stations until the arrival of the Clergymen appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the retirements, may enable them to remain over the monsoon, as otherwise they will have to undertake the home voyage at an unfavourable season, their residence in India on pension pay being out of the question. I should have been thankful if my proposal could have been acceded to, but as

the matter has been arranged, I trust that the efficiency of our small establishment will not be impaired by too many simultaneous retirements.

“It was hoped that a permanent increase by the addition of three Chaplains to the establishment might be obtained on the application which was favoured with the support of your Excellency in Council. The proposal has not, however, been recommended by the Supreme Government, to whom it was referred by Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for India. While I readily submit to the decision that no alteration should be made in the Ecclesiastical establishments until the contemplated readjustment of the Indian Dioceses has been carried into effect, I take the liberty to add that I fail to perceive the faultiness of the present disposition of our establishment in allotting one Chaplain for the Concan and other stations and retaining a third Chaplain in Poona, and that I still feel the claims of Bombay and Kurrachee for additional Chaplains. The aggregate of the Concan Chaplain’s parishioners in the four stations of Rutnagherry, Dapoolie, Karwar, and Honore; the number of Government servants and their families, amounting to upwards of fifty adults; the increasing importance of Karwar, where, besides a fluctuating attendance from ships in the harbour, there is sometimes a congregation of between thirty and forty persons; the distance of these stations from each other, and the fact that the residents have hitherto derived benefit from the establishment—all these reasons appear to me to justify the continuance of the present arrangement. As to Poona, I beg to maintain the deliberate opinion of the Lord Bishop that three Chaplains are actually required for this station. I do not see how two Chaplains could have conducted the five Sunday services held there in the last year, and have also regularly visited the outstations of Poorun-

dhur and Khandalla with Lanowlie. Now in the absence of one of the Chaplains who is about to proceed to Kurrachee on temporary duty, the station of Poorundhur with its sanitarium must remain without pastoral ministrations on any Sunday of the month, and one service must be discontinued in Poona, because experience in this country proves that two services with Sunday School superintendence are quite as much as any Chaplain is able ordinarily to undertake on the Lord's Day. Before the third Chaplain was added for St. Paul's, one of the two Poona Chaplains was suddenly incapacitated from duty by sickness on Sunday. His colleague had three services in a large Church besides a funeral. Less than four Sunday services would certainly not suffice for Poona as it now is; but if the outstation duty be continued, no two Chaplains could be depended upon to be always available for full duty in Poona. Moreover the Schools and Hospitals of three European Regiments and a large Depôt, in addition to the duty of an extensive Head Quarter Civil and Military Station, with its Hospital and Schools, its Pensioners and Poor, besides the Officers of a considerable native force, would, as I am convinced, be found over-burdensome for two Chaplains, who might indeed benefit by the residence of their Bishop during part of the year, but could look for no help from Clergymen unconnected with the establishment, for Poona has no Church of England Mission.

"I may be permitted to remark that it is difficult to appreciate the distinction between Bombay and the other Presidency cities. It appears that in both Calcutta and Madras Chaplains have been multiplied within the last thirty years, during which, albeit as I suppose it must be admitted that the community of Bombay have increased in at least equal proportion, there has been no increase to the number of Chaplains, but on the contrary a decrease by the

substitution of a Clergyman of the S. P. G. aid for the Harbour Chaplain. The Chaplains of the Cathedral and Byculla are responsible for the visiting of Matheran and Tanna, but these places could be much better attended to if another Chaplain were available for Presidency duty. The station of Kurrachee is of very great extent, besides Kurrachee Proper the Chaplains have the charge of Manora and the Harbour, with the many Government servants in the Customs, &c. there residing, and of the Military Sanitarium at Ghizree. The Chaplains have two on every and on one Sunday of the month three services in Kurrachee Church, there is one Sunday service at Manora and one at Ghizree. It is possible for two men of energy and strength of body and voice for a time to perform these services in addition to the laborious work of a station where the calls of duty are frequent and the distances to be traversed considerable—Manora being at least six miles, Ghizree more than three, Keamaree more than four from the Camp. It is a suggestive fact that in little more than a year three Chaplains have in the opinion of their doctors had their health injured by their heavy work in this station, which ought to have increased facilities for Church-goers to attend Divine Service, but this is simply impossible unless the Ecclesiastical staff can be strengthened by another Chaplain.

“The departure of the Reverend W. H. Ragnell to England on sick leave prevented the usual arrangement for the visitation of Upper Sind, which has been, however, accomplished, with the sanction of Government, by the Reverend G. B. Anderson, Minister of Kotree, who was then expecting, and has since received, an appointment to the Ecclesiastical Service. I am thankful to state that Mr. Anderson reports satisfactorily of his reception, and of the attendance at Divine Service in Sukkur, Shikarpoor, and Jacobabad. He mentions an interesting proof of the

anxiety which is felt in this part of the Province for the enjoyment of regular Church services. The community of Sukkur have subscribed Rs. 1,500 towards the building of a Church in the hope that they may have some claim to the services of a Clergyman whenever it may be possible to provide one for Upper Sind. I am sorry to say that Mr. Anderson was obliged to call attention to the neglected and discreditable condition of the Sukkur Cemetery. I trust that the needful measures may be taken to preserve the remains and monuments of the dead in decency and order; with a view to this I have requested Mr. Anderson to communicate with the local authorities.

“ Besides the Clergy of the establishment there are now four provided from other sources for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians— one less than last year, owing to the recent appointment to the service of the Kotree Minister, but the congregation of that place are already in communication with the Bishop and myself in the hope of securing the services of another Clergyman. I am happy to add that by the exertions of the Lord Bishop with the Railway Companies at home, funds are being raised for Railway Chaplains, and one Clergyman is on his way to this country to take up the appointment of Sir Bisra and Bhosawul and to itinerate along the contiguous help lines of the G. I. P. line. It is with great pleasure that I put, for the testimony which I gave in the last annual report, the zeal and energy with which the additional clergy have laboured in the Jails, the Harbour, Mazagon, and other points of Bombay and also on the Railway lines. The Harbour Chaplain, Reverend W. Brown Keer, most kindly multiplied his services, by which the stations of Ahmud and Rajcote with Bhooj greatly benefited at a time when our establishment was most weak. The Mission, the Reverend J. H. Hughes has not remitted his labour on, but on the B. B. & C. I. Line, which

has also been visited by one of the S. P. G. Missionaries. The Clergy in general have done what they could for the good of Railway operatives, but as His Lordship the Bishop has more than once stated, we need men who can devote themselves entirely to this work. At Bombay and Kurra-chee and elsewhere the Missionaries of the C. M. S. have not ceased their gratuitous exertions in behalf of our countrymen.

Churches.

"The Ajmeer Church is, and it is expected that the Churches for Aden and Belgaum camps soon will be, in readiness for consecration.

"Neemuch is still without a Church. The new Church of Kirkee is progressing towards completion, which the insecure state of the building where Divine Service is now held renders highly desirable.

"I trust that the Church at Rutnagherry will soon be commenced according to the revised plan.

"I should not omit to notice the alterations and additions to the Mahableschwur Church. The Chaplain now in charge reports favourably of them. The porch which is being executed for St. Paul's, Poona, will be in character with the building, and of great service to the Church; the enclosure of the compound is much needed.

"I have the pleasure thankfully to acknowledge the improvements in ventilation and the stone flagging of the floor of the Poorundhur Church for which a handsome stained glass window, the gift of a Bombay Merchant, has arrived and is being placed in the Chancel. The Chaplain of Nusseerabad is actively exerting himself to obtain contributions towards a Church for that station. I have already noticed what has been done in this way at Sukkur. In Bombay funds are being raised for a Church connected with

the Church Missionary Society and also for one connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Kamutapoorra—a district where the want of Church accommodation is much felt, and I accordingly regret that the Supreme Government do not consider that sufficient cause has been shown for the sanction of a Government grant. A layman, who did not wish his name to be known, at the beginning of the year deposited a donation with the Station Chaplain, in the hope that it might form the nucleus of a fund towards providing a Church or Chapel in that part of Kurrachee where the residents are for the most part poor and unable to hire conveyances to carry them to the Station Church. It is hoped that this good undertaking may prosper.

Visitation.

“In the absence of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese there is no information to be given concerning visitation, for the Archdeacon and Commissary has remained as usual in his own station. I may be permitted to observe that the experience of the past year has only served to confirm me in the opinion I ventured, in the last Report, to express to your Excellency in Council, that it might be well if the Archdeacon could be so far relieved from his duties as a Station Chaplain, that he might be enabled to visit the Churches and Establishments of the department of which he is the recognized controlling officer.

Education.

“It is gratifying to report to your Excellency in Council that the good work of the Diocesan Board of Education is on the whole progressing favourably. By the aid of the grants from Government and the Cabool Fund Trustees, the Board has purchased suitable house accom-

moderation for the Bishop's School at Poona, into which it is intended to receive pupils from outstations.

"In Bombay the Schools at Mazagon have rapidly developed. The Fort School unhappily could not be continued, but there are numerous scholars at Colaba. It was hoped that by the assistance of a fund at the disposal of the Cathedral Trustees an amount would be raised sufficient with the moiety from Government to complete the Bishop Cotton Memorial High School. But since the right of the Trustees to devote the money to this purpose has been questioned, it is doubtful when the school will be available to supply a want much felt in Bombay, where at present we have no Church of England High School, so that we are unable to complete the education of our successful candidates for Government Scholarships who cannot draw the monthly allowance without attending a High School. It is therefore of a paramount importance that the Diocesan Board's efforts to establish such a school should obtain that support which is necessary for the success of so desirable an institution."

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1867, 12,24,050 bales of cotton were			exported from the Pre-
No. of bales exported in 1867...	12,24,050		sidency, shewing an
Ditto ditto in 1866...	9,39,679½		increase of 2,84,370½
	2,84,370½		bales, as compared
Fees levied on bales ex-			with the number ex-
ported	Rsi 2,38,139	7 0	ported during the pre-
License fees, fines, sales			vious year. A sum
of condemned cotton,			of Rs. 2,42,213 was
and retrenchment.....	„	4,103	realized from fees and
	Rs. 2,42,212,	15 3	other sources as per
			margin, showing an
increase of Rs. 58,384 as compared with the receipts of			the preceding year.

2. The expenditure of every description, exclusive of advances for the purchase of seed in experiments for the improvement of the staple, amounted to Rs. 2,26,530, leaving a balance from the year's receipts of Rs. 15,713. Adding this to the surplus on the 1st January 1867, Rs. 1,73,599, there was a balance in hand on 1st January 1868 of Rs. 1,89,312. The sum outstanding on account of advances was Rs. 31,934, which is in a great measure recoverable.

3. The receipts do not quite come up to those of 1865, when the fee levied was 4 instead of 3 annas per bale, as now, but they are in excess of the average annual income by Rs. 11,497-10-7.

4. Forty cases of offences against the Department were tried under the Cotton Frauds Act during the year, shewing an increase of nine cases over the number tried in the preceding year.

5. Four additional Steam Presses were licensed in Bombay, making a total of 135 Steam Presses in existence at the end of the year. In the Mofussil their number decreased from 19 to 18; but two Steam Presses are said to be in course of erection at Barsee. There has been an increase (42) in the number of Presses worked by manual labour. The whole of this increase occurs in the Surat and Broach Collectorates.

6. A considerable increase has also occurred in the number of Cotton Gins worked by steam power. In Ahmedabad 22 additional Gins were established, and in Surat and Broach their number rose from 500 to 950, or nearly double the number of the previous season. In Khandeish 11 new Gins were started at Julgaum, but the 40 which were at work at Bhosawul in 1866 were during the year removed from the limits of the Collectorate owing

Collectorates.	Stations.	Gins.	to want of funds.
Ahmedabad	{ Ahmedabad	206	Including the Presidency, where there were 16 Gins at work during 1867, there were in all 1303 Gins in existence at the close of the year. The marginal figures show their distribution.
	{ Wairungaum		
Bombay	Colaba	16	
	Kulbadaveo		
	Cowasjee Patell's Tank		
	Coombarwada		
Khandeish	Grant Road	181	
	{ Julgaum		
	{ Mussawud		
Surat	{ Surat	950	
	{ Broach		
Total.....		1,303	

7. No experiments appear to have been conducted departmentally, with a view of improving cotton cultivation in any of the Collectorates, but supplies of exotic seed were forwarded to Ahmedabad, Surat, Sind, Sattara and Ahmednuggur, on the requisition of the several Collectors and of private individuals.

8. The operations of the Act during the year under report are said to have been attended with that steady amount of success which has characterized them since its introduction. It is admitted on all hands that beneficial results have followed the measure. Though fraud and adulteration have not entirely disappeared, they have been reduced to a minimum in spite of the small list of convictions shewn. The cotton sent to market now is infinitely clearer and purer than it was four years ago; while as regards the improvement in its quality it is only necessary to turn to Khandeish, which gained the first prize for cotton at the late Akola Exhibition. This year, it is believed, the whole district will be sown with Hingunghat seed.

9. The area under cotton cultivation throughout the Presidency during the year under report was about 3,741 acres in excess of the previous year.

Area under cultivation in 1867-68...	20,15,531
Ditto ditto in 1866 67...	20,11,793
	3,741

ARCHÆOLOGY.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India for the conservation of ancient Architectural Structures and other works of Art in this Presidency, lists of such works have, as a preliminary measure, been called for. Some of these have been submitted, and the Revenue Commissioners and Commissioner in Sind have been requested to have photographs taken by Amateur Photographers of such of the structures as are worth photographing.

2. Instructions have also been issued for the training of a party of students in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art for the purpose of taking copies of decorative and architectural details, and models of the most notable structures in this Presidency.



GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

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J U D I C I A L.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Acts applicable to the Judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency were passed during the official year 1868-69, *i.e.* from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, by the Governor-General of India in Council :—

Act VIII. of 1868.—An Act for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

Act IX. of 1868.—An Act for taxing Professions and Trades.

Act X. of 1868.—An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act.

Act XI. of 1868.—An Act to exempt Timber and Woods from Import duty.

Act XII. of 1868 —An Act for the prevention of certain Contagious Diseases.

Act XV. of 1868.—An Act to provide for the collection of fees by means of stamps in the High Courts and the Courts of Small Causes at the Presidency Towns.

Act XVII. of 1868.—An Act to appoint a Commission to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay.

Act XXVI of 1868.—An Act to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock Hospitals.

Act XXVII. of 1868.—An Act to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.

Act II. of 1869.—An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

Act IV. of 1869.—An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes in India.

Act V. of 1869.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces.

Act VI. of 1869.—An Act to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.

Act VIII. of 1869.—An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Act IX. of 1869.—An Act for imposing duties on Income and Profits arising from offices, property, professions, and trades.

Act X. of 1869.—An Act to abolish the Police Superannuation Funds.

Act XI. of 1869.—An Act to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain foreign frontiers of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

Act XII. of 1869.—An Act to amend the law relating to Customs' Duties.

Act XIV. of 1869.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year 1868-69:—

Act No. I. of 1868.—An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI. of 1852; and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

This Act came into operation on the 1st December 1868.

Act II. of 1868.—An Act to amend the law relating to Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay.

This Act came into operation on the 17th December 1868.

Act III. of 1868.—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act V. of 1867; Bombay.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January 1869.

Act IV. of 1868.—An Act to make further provision regarding the application of Bombay Act I. of 1865 to Towns and Cities, and to restrict the application of Bombay Acts II. and VII. of 1863 in Towns and Cities and otherwise to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.

This Act came into operation on the 28th January 1869.

Act I. of 1869.—An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of a recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line.

This Act came into operation on the 22nd February 1869.

Act II. of 1869.—An Act for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay for Municipal purposes.

This Act came into operation on the 1st May 1869.

Act III. of 1869.—An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.

Act IV. of 1869.—An Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City of Bombay.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The annexed statements show the work disposed of on the Original and Appellate sides of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the calendar year 1868 :—

STATEMENT of the Work of the High Court Bombay Ordinary Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction for the year 1868.

	Suits &c		Dispos- ed of (on merits)	Before		Other writs &c used of	Motions in Court	Order in Cham- ber	Days of sitting	
	Remain- ing for 1867	Filed in 1868		One Barrister Judge	Two Barrister Judges	One Civilian Judge				
1 Original suits, including Admiralty, Equity and Probate and	820	1910	45	474	61		521	9477	417	a Includes 196 suits stayed under the Insolvent Act and Act XXVIII of 1865 b Two Judges sat for two days in an equity suit c Two Judges sat for two days hearing a matter un- der Act XXVIII of 1865 d These with rare exception are disposed of by the Ecclesiastical Registrar
2 Insolvent petitions . . .	85	514	469	92	....	977	97	437	3	
3 Appeals from Division Courts . . .	15	22	25	...	25	..	77	26	c 53	
4 Special cases from Small Cause Court.	2	6	6	.	6	.	1			
5 Criminal trials	6	139	141	141	.	..	3	1	2	41
6 Parsee Chief Matrimo- nial Court	5	9	9	.	....	9	4	..	...	16
7 Applications for Pro- bate and Administra- tion . . . . .	....	4189	..	...	....	..	.	..	.	..

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

No. 2.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

APPEALS FROM	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGS.										SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.									
	1864		1865		1866		1867		1868		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
<i>Suits appealable</i>																				
Appealed	5	58	20	386	27	334	49	180	26	321	2	27	5	101	6	115	8	54		
Appeals depending on 1st Jan	15	102	7	243	17	181	18	152	26	139	39	4	27	4	49	2	30			
Total	20	160	27	629	44	515	67	332	52	460	41	31	10	150	12	145	10	88		
Affirmed	8	292	4	245	11	217	17	236	12	175	14	2	52	3	79	1	48			
Modified	2	22	3	40	1	21	3	14	3	17	2	1	12	8	1	4				
Reversed	4	60	1	38	10	42	10	36	6	28	2	1	11	3	6	1	8			
Remanded	2	137	2	100	1	70	6	97	4	100	2	2	15		39		13			
Dismissed on default	18	14	1	4	2	7		5		1										
Adjusted or withdrawn	3		5	2		1	2								2					
Total	16	532	10	451	26	313	41	353	27	332	37	4	1	79	6	134	2	66		
Depending 31st December ..	7	24	17	181	18	122	20	130	2	128	4	27	4	40	2	30	8	18		

a. This number is exclusive of a Regular Appeal from a decree of a Court of Requests.

APPEALS FROM	ASSISTANT JUDGES										PRINCIPAL SUBORD. AMBENS.									
	1864		1865		1866		1867		1868		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
<i>Suits appealable.</i>																				
Appealed	353	338	167	58	271	93	63	28	13	6										
Appeals depending on 1st Jan	101	137	172	60	81	1	50	30	11	1										
Total ..	454	475	339	118	352	94	113	58	24	7										
Affirmed	205	198	167	140	117	33	51	24	10	4										
Modified	17	19	22	8	14	1	1	2	2	2										
Reversed	20	18	35	21	18	1	2	3	2	2										
Remanded	92	55	47	60	91	7	20	16	11	3										
Dismissed on default	11	16	7	3	5	1	5	2												
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	3		2	1	1	4													
Total	317	303	279	237	247	44	83	47	27	7										
Depending 31st December ..	137	172	60	81	105	50	30	11	1											

b. This number includes 2 Special Appeals transferred to the Revenue Courts
c. Ditto 3 ditto ditto.

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

The chief features in the administration of the year have been the alterations in the number and respective limits of the Zillas or Judicial Districts established under the Presidency of Bombay, the division of the Judgeships and Assistant Judgeships into grades, the redistribution of the Subordinate Courts, and the revision of the Subordinate Judgeships.

Something may be said on each of these heads.

With respect to the alterations in the Judicial Districts:—

The territory comprised within the limits of the Collectorate of Rutnagherry has been detached from the Zilla of the Concan and formed into a separate Zilla under the denomination of the Zilla of Rutnagherry.

The remaining portion of the Zilla of the Concan forming the Collectorate of Tanna is henceforward to be denominated the Zilla of Tanna.

The territory comprised within the Collectorate of Belgaum has been detached from the Zilla of Dharwar and formed into a separate Zilla under the denomination of the Zilla of Belgaum.

The limits of the Zilla of Belgaum as constituted above have been extended so as to comprise the territory within the Collectorate of Kulladghee. But a Senior Assistant Judge with special territorial jurisdiction is henceforth to be attached to this portion of the Zilla.

Senior Assistant Judges have ceased to be appointed with special territorial jurisdiction over Kaira or Broach.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of 11 District Judges in two grades, namely, 7 Judges in the 1st and 4 in the 2nd grade, and also the appointment of 7 Assistant Judges in 3 grades, namely, 2 in the 1st grade, 3 in the 2nd

grade, and 2 in the 3rd grade. Besides these the appointments on fixed salaries of a Joint Judge and 2 Senior Assistant Judges have been sanctioned.

The revision of the appointments of Subordinate Judges in this Presidency, and the redistribution of the limits of the Subordinate Civil Courts, have as far as local exigencies allowed been completed at the same time. The opinions of the local officers were carefully considered throughout, and the boundaries were fixed so as not to subdivide the Revenue Divisions or Talookas, and with regard to communications and the relative density of the population.

By this revision the number of Subordinate Courts has been reduced, while the pay of the Judges has been greatly increased. It is hoped that in most of the grades the salary is sufficient to attract men of a higher education and learning than those possessed by the older Native Judges who from time to time retire on their pensions. This rise in emoluments has been rendered the more necessary by the fact of a statuteable qualification having been created for the office by Act XLV. of 1869, Section 22, in the following terms :—

“No person shall be appointed a Subordinate Judge unless he be a subject of the Queen, who has practised five years as an Advocate of a High Court in India or as a Vakil in the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, or who has qualified for the duties of a Subordinate Judge according to such test as may from time to time be prescribed by such High Court, or who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Bombay.”

It is anticipated that the effect of this provision will be an ultimate rise in the juridical ability of the Native bench. The need of a generally high average is apparent from the fact of each court having to administer both law and equity, the

former term including not only the religious and customary laws of various peoples, but also the *lex loci* as established by statute and precedent.

The reduction in the number of Subordinate Judges has not, as far as is known, been productive of more than temporary inconvenience to suitors. The Act above quoted contains a provision enabling Subordinate Judges to hold the courts at more places than one. This arrangement had been found both efficient and popular as regards the Courts of Small Causes, and is expected to save much inconvenience and some delay, especially in the executing of decrees.

Another administrative reform is in course of completion, namely, the revision of the establishments of Subordinate Courts. This much-wanted improvement will, it is confidently expected, give these tribunals a greater efficiency by supplying a better ministerial staff.

The buildings in which these courts are held were in many instances constructed originally for other purposes, and in several were merely hired* by the month to meet present exigencies. This defect of structure, and the general want of suitable buildings, having been brought prominently to the notice of the Government of India, sanction was given to the erection of new court-houses where necessary. A uniform plan is being decided upon which will include every requirement of the court, its officers, and suitors, and will, it is hoped, admit of speedy construction when once the details are settled.

It is necessary to notice that the titles of Subordinate Judge of the 1st and the 2nd classes have been given by Act XIV. of 1869 to the Judge of these Courts in lieu of those of Principal Sudder Amecn, Sudder Amecn, and Moonsiff, and that several changes have been made in jurisdiction. That of

a Subordinate Judge of 1st class is unlimited, and it is now provide that in suits valued at more than Rs. 5,000 the appeal from his decision shall lie direct to the High Court. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class extends to Rs. 5,000, and the appeal lies to the District, formerly the Zilla Court.

The same Act empowers Government to invest an Assistant Judge with all or any of the powers of a District Judge within a part of a district. Senior Assistant Judges at detached stations of some experience being so vested will be able to dispose of a great part of the civil work of a district. The exact powers of these officers were not well understood until the Act was passed, the laws defining them being contained in many Regulations, modifying and partially repealing each other.

This Act, which may be described as a codification of the law regarding Civil Jurisdictions, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th March 1869.

No change has been made in the jurisdiction of Joint Judges, except that several inconvenient provisions regarding appointment and transfer to another district have been done away with.

The appointments to both classes of Subordinate Judgeships are now made by the Governor in Council. Each class is subdivided into grades with different rates of pay.

Act II. of 1869 is a simple and short codification of the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. It further empowers the Governor-General in Council to appoint Justices for the whole of British India. This provision will obviate inconvenience from any re-distribution of the jurisdictions of High Courts. Justices of the Peace, being servants of Government, are also empowered as regards

European British and Christian subjects of Her Majesty in Native States.

Act IV. of 1869 is the Indian Divorce Act. Its provisions extend only to persons professing the Christian religion. They provide a plain procedure supplemented by the Civil Procedure Code, and lay down principles and rules, while those in force in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes in England are to be followed where the Act contains no specific provision. The Act confers jurisdiction on the High Courts and District Courts in the Mofussil. It was assented to on the 12th February 1869.

Some of the facts as they are brought out in the returns which are annexed may now be noticed. There have been filed 142,520 suits during the year, being an excess of about 12,500 over the number filed last year, and about 3,500 over the average taken for five years. But the decisions are nearly 53,000 less than the number in the preceding year. The number of cases undecided has therefore risen to 28,652, against 14,694 in 1867-68.

It is a striking feature that out of the total number of suits filed 122,299 should be for sums under Rs 500 and within the cognisance of Small Cause Courts, and only 20,221 for sums above that amount.

The average duration of a suit is set down as 108 days, against 178 in 1867-68; but in this calculation the duration of suits at Surat has not been taken into account, the item being wrongly stated.

The statement of the Appellate work of District Courts which is annexed is imperfect, as the returns of the districts which have been omitted are somewhat confused and cannot be readily compiled.

JUDICIAL.

STATEMENT of Work done in District Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction during the year 1868-69.

DISTRICTS	No of Suits instituted	Arrears from 1867-68	Decisions	Undecided	Average duration of suits	Amount involved in decided suits	No of Suits for possession of land	(Objectwise connected with land	(Contract debts, wages, &c	(Sums payable by small (1000) courts	No of Pleaders	Average No of Suits filed in each of the last five years	REMARKS
					Days								
Ahmedabad.....	14,990	1,548	15,163	1,370	50	12,44,341	420	349	14,304	12,634	71	14,502	*The figures shown
Bombay.....	16,550	2,716	16,663	2,867	50	19,52,625	475	233	17,386	14,751	90	16,627	in the Return received
Kandahar.....	29,382	4,016	27,614	5,984	82	22,08,125	146	353	27,085	26,582	66	22,984	for Surat being wrong
Concan.....	17,167	3,697	17,040	3,824	163	14,50,192	1100	1,546	14,367	13,761	157	16,465	are not included
Poona.....	7,879	1,463	7,904	1,340	153	8,82,993	355	315	7,143	6,905	114	7,960	Note — Includes Returns from Tanna for
Sholapore.....	6,605	753	6,764	1,244	124	6,43,016	206	93	5,403	5,145	40	6,103	12 months, and from
Ahmednuggur.....	19,991	2,593	19,953	2,825	67	11,14,371	312	118	19,043	17,797	91	20,333	Rutnegherri for 10
Rutnegherri (2 mths) +	1,000	1,778	863	1,976	168	5,30,343	41	114	704	692	5	1,005	months
Sattara.....	15,477	6,025	16,135	3,367	174	9,91,867	483	864	14,788	14,447	75	19,111	
Belgaum (2 months) +	757	504	747	414	47	45,000	55	17	371	407	33	2,330	
Kulladghree.....	2,923	412	2,664	371	139	3,80,223	134	112	2,714	2,653	23	2,583	
Dharwar.....	6,785	868	6,611	545	58	10,35,213	427	480	4,032	3,300	65	6,420	Note — Includes Returns from Dharwar for 12 months, and from Belgaum for 10 months
Canara.....	2,909	444	3,005	411	78	5,06,631	242	255	2,412	2,616	49	2,811	
Results in 1867-68..	142,520	27,716	140,141	28,552	108	1,87,17,762	4,337	5,450	1,27,907	1,21,290	1,80	1,98,822	
	13,141	15,506	12,806	14,034	176	1,44,24,807	4,582	7,320	1,21,721	1,19,733	792	1,23,611	

* Created District Court from 1st February, 1869.

CIVIL COURTS, Appellate Jurisdiction, Regulation Districts, 1868-69.

	Suits appealable.	Appealed.	Arrears from pre- ceding years.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	How disposed of.					
						Affirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>											
Assistant Judges	50	37	28	1	64	..	..	..	1	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	80	58	109	30	37	21	..	5	..	1	3
Sudr Ameens	278	76	163	61	178	44	2	4	5	2	4
Moonsiffs	721	236	453	186	500	111	18	30	16	3	8
<i>Surat.</i>											
(Return wrongly prepared and therefore not in- cluded.)											
<i>Khandeish.</i>											
Assistant Judges	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	318	45	94	38	101	17	9	5	3	..	4
Sudr Ameens .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moonsiffs	2,611	237	365	190	412	115	26	36	8	1	4
<i>Concan.</i>											
Assistant Judges	44	22	9	22	9	18	3	1	..	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	1,290	40	29	54	15	25	10	17	2	..	..
Sudr Ameens	844	96	106	144	58	57	20	15	8	2	36
Moonsiffs	13,791	778	556	969	365	515	170	172	83	15	14
<i>Poona.</i>											
Assistant Judges	53	8	3	3	8	1	..	1	1	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	170	31	153	54	128	26	7	8	4	6	3
Sudr Ameens .....	..	3	8	8	3	4	2	1	..	1	..
Moonsiffs	6,236	261	503	144	622	78	8	23	16	3	16
<i>Ahmednuggur.</i>											
Assistant Judges	66	5	1	6	..	3	1	1	1	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	139	44	21	49	16	18	13	9	7	1	1
Sudr Ameens .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moonsiffs	2,533	455	147	449	153	221	43	110	67	3	5
<i>Rutnagherry.</i>											
Assistant Judges	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudr Ameens	168	77	58	57	78	8	4	..	..	..	45
Moonsiffs	523	222	238	146	314	27	19	4	6	2	88
<i>Sattara.</i>											
(Not included, the Return being wrong.)											
<i>Belgaum.—Kulladghee.</i>											
Assistant Judge .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudr Ameens	808	34	8	26	16	21	..	..	4	..	1
Moonsiffs	1,870	147	17	90	74	41	9	24	12	..	4
<i>Dharwar.</i>											
Assistant Judges	156	5	..	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	474	59	19	57	21	23	6	14	10	..	4
Sudr Ameens	1,046	105	31	109	27	62	14	23	7	2	1
Moonsiffs	3,929	279	120	332	67	152	23	47	39	..	71*
<i>Canara.</i>											
Principal Sudr Ameens ..	172	29	19	32	16	22	1	6	1	..	2
Moonsiffs	922	148	97	179	66	103	12	55	5	3	1

* 65 trans-
ferred to
Belgaum.

* 65 transferred to Belgaum.

JUDICIAL.

AGENT FOR SIRDARS.

From a Report submitted by the Agent for Sirdars it appears that he disposed of 5 suits on their merits and transferred 6. The Assistant Agent disposed of 10 suits, 8 of which were decided on their merits and 2 were adjusted; and the Jagheerdars of the 1st class decided 1,131 suits on their merits, dismissed 104 on default, adjusted 164, and transferred 54; in all 1,399.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

The annexed statement of the working of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, shows that 24,703 suits were filed during the year, which is less by about 1,600 than the number last year. The number disposed of is also less than last year, being 24,764 against 25,890, and there remains undecided 1,492.

Of the number disposed of there were about 14,600 judgments delivered; the rest were either nonsuited, struck off, or compromised, &c.

The working of the Court shows a profit of Rs. 41,891.

There were 383 applications made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under the Registration Act.

*STATEMENT of Work done in the Bombay Court of Small Causes
during the year 1868-69.*

		Arrears from pre- ceding year.	No. of Suits insti- tuted.	Dis-posed of	Undecided	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Mode of disposal.				No. of Attachments issued.	No. of Writs of Ex- ecution issued.
							Judgment for Defendant.	Nonsuited	Struck off	Compromised.		
1868-69.	1,552	24,703	24,763	1,492	13,872	751	1,119	3,009	6,012	123	14,725	
1867-68 .....	..	26,340	25,890	1,552	15,077	684	1,093	3,389	5,647	5	15,224	

	No. of Judge Warrants issued.	No. of Commitments.	Classification of Suits as to value				Amount litigated in the Suits instituted	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
			Under Rs. 50	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 500	Under Rs. 1,000				
1868-69 ..	17	1,196	5,681	12,289	5,661	1,052	27,00,327	2,23,237	1,81,345	41,891
1867-68 ..	25	1,300	6,262	12,851	5,837	1,379	30,43,442	2,50,319	1,74,066	75,853

MOFUSSIL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

The following statement shows that during the official year 13,764 suits were instituted in the four District Courts of Small Causes, being about 1,000 in excess of the number filed last year. 13,131 were disposed of, leaving 1,257 undecided at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of there were 9,530 judgments delivered; the rest were admitted or withdrawn. There were 17,405 applications for execution against 16,160 last year.

The average cost of a suit was Rs. 9-9 against Rs. 9, and the average duration of a suit was $24\frac{1}{4}$ days against 20 days in the year preceding.

The accounts of the Court at Belgaum show a deficit of Rs. 4,463, but the accounts of all the Courts taken together show a surplus of Rs. 49,156.

The transfer of the Court at Belgaum to Dharwar and Hooblee has not yet been carried out.

It has been decided to constitute Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach from the 1st May 1869.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1868-69.

	Arrears.	No. of Suits.			Suits disposed of.						
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of disposal.				Classified as to value.		
					Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Under Rs. 25	Under Rs. 100	Under Rs. 500.
Ahmedabad	126	2,600	2,530	196	392	1,050	137	942	960	1,185	385
Poona	404	6,848	6,296	956	956	3,811	850	679	1,815	3,566	915
Ahmednuggur.....	26	3,184	3,146	74	573	1,722	548	303	1,172	1,652	322
Belgaum	68	1,132	1,159	41	187	130	100	42	272	654	233
	624	13,764	13,131	1,257	2,108	7,422	1,635	1,966	4,219	7,057	1,855
Results in 1867-68 ..	680	12,794	12,840	634	1,879	7,396	1,650	1,907	4,166	6,794	1,881

	Applications for execution of Decrees.		Average cost of a Suit	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in Litigation	Receipts.	Expenditure.	
	Written.	Verbal.						
	Rs.	Days.						
Ahmedabad	2,425	..	7 15	28	1,54,635	20,952	16,809	4,143 surplus.
Poona	9,037	..	9 4	40	3,80,541	58,484	22,173	36,311 do.
Ahmednuggur.....	4,385	..	8 15	10	1,65,010	26,369	13,204	13,165 do.
Belgaum	953	5	12 2	19	76,287	11,689	16,152	4,463 deficit.
	17,400	5	9 9	24½	7,76,473	1,17,494	68,338	49,156 surplus.
Results in 1867-68 ..	16,156	4	9 0	20	7,98,264	1,13,222	66,885	46,837

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

In connection with Criminal Justice the passing of Act VIII. of 1869, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, may be noticed. The alterations effected are such as do not affect the principle of the Code, nor remove any legal restraints, but provide for a delegation of powers and for a speedier procedure in many instances.

Orders have been received from the Government of India restricting transportation beyond seas to those criminals only who are sentenced to transportation for life. To provide for the case of those who by law must be sentenced to transportation for definite terms of years, it is proposed to declare certain places within this Presidency and certain places in Sind places of transportation. These proposals are now under consideration with the Government of India.

A complaint having been received that the administration of justice was being brought into discredit by the system of trial by Jury, regarding which the popular opinion was anything but favourable, a Return of Criminal trials in the Session Court at Poona since January 1867 was called for. From this return it appeared that out of 101 cases the Judge approved of the finding of the Jury in 88 and disapproved in 13 cases; and with regard to the disapprovals it appeared that the Jury convicted 17 prisoners whom the Judge would have acquitted, and acquitted 13 whom the Judge would have convicted. The return therefore showed that the Jury were quite as ready to convict as the Judge, if not more so.

From the annexed Returns it appears that there were 36,873 offences committed during the year, and that there were 33,831 trials. There were 31,882 persons convicted against

36,154 acquitted, or more than half, which is not satisfactory. The total number of offences exceed by about 1,000 the number in the year preceding, and the same may be said of the number of trials. The number of persons tried is about 3,300 in addition.

The offences noted below show a noticeable increase, namely :—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Culpable homicide	58	39
Grievous hurt	335	230
Assaults	11,728	10,867
Rape	39	27
Dacoity	95	43

While the following show a marked decrease :—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
False evidence	193	249
Offences relating to coin and stamps . .	53	71
Causing miscarriage	9	18
Kidnapping	28	37
Simple thefts	7,318	7,962
Highway robbery	125	171

The rest do not show any material variation.

In the Courts of Session there were 1,722 persons tried, 926 of whom were convicted; and there were 194 appeals from the Assistant Session Judges and Session Judges to the High Court. The period of detention of prisoners from the date of

being taken into custody to the date of sentence averaged 39 days against $33\frac{1}{2}$ in 1867-68.

During the year there were 40 sentences of death passed against 44 in the year preceding, 73 of transportation for life against 89, and 49 of transportation for definite terms of years against 198. The other sentences do not vary in any marked degree from those passed in 1867-68.

The number of appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates is 2,241. Of these, 1,550 sentences were confirmed, 501 reversed, and 185 altered.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Trials held by the Criminal Courts

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Secs. 193 to 200.	Chapter XII.	Sections 302, 303 and 306.	Section 304.	Section 307.	Sections 312 to 316.	Sections 325 to 333.	Sections 323, 324, 334 to 336, 352, & 358.	Sections 363 to 373.	Section 376.	Section 377.	Sections 379, 403.	Sections 379 to 381, 403, 404.
	False evidence.	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps.	Murder.	Offence homicide.	Attempts to murder.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt or hurt under aggravating circumstances.	Hurt, Criminal force, and Assaults.	Kidnapping.	Rape.	Unnatural offences.	Theft or misappropriation of Cattle.	Other simple thefts & misappropriations.
Ahmedabad	19	5	21	6	4	1	102	760	5	1	1	182	835
Surat	8	...	11	7	..	..	30	907	3	6	1	27	796
Khandeish	29	14	22	9	2	..	42	687	8	13	..	43	880
Concan	35	1	17	9	1	1	47	3,429	4	4	1	11	1,412
Poona	17	16	19	7	1	..	14	1,422	..	2	2	117	776
Sholapore	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	...	..	..	..	....	....
Ahmednuggur	5	3	5	4	2	..	6	1,227	5	5	1	72	618
Rutnagherry (two months)	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	138	..	..	..	....	94
Sattara	16	4	8	1	2	1	20	1,314	..	..	..	35	520
Belgaum (two months)	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	86	..	3	..	....	57
Kulladghee	4	2	6	2	..	1	9	217	..	3	..	31	91
Dharwar	27	7	20	4	..	3	51	1,060	3	2	..	85	921
Canara	15	1	2	7	..	..	12	475	..	..	..	18	309
	193	53	132	58	12	9	335	11,728	28	39	6	621	7,318
Results in 1867-68 .	249	71	148	39	10	18	230	10,867	37	27	3	659	7,962

in the Regulation Districts during the year 1868-69.

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Sections 397 to 402.	Section 392.	Sections 382, 388 to 395.	Section 411 to 414.	Sections 449 to 462.	Chapter XVIII	Section 497.						
	Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Aggravated thefts and Extortion, & Robbery not on the highway.	Receiving stolen property.	House-breaking.	Forgery.	Adultery.	Other offences.	Total number of Offences.	Total number of Trials.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total Number of Persons tried.
2	14	11	131	54	..	23	1,694	3,880	3,836	4,188	3,798	7,966	
8	14	14	81	44	7	4	2,612	4,580	4,346	3,143	4,775	7,898	
83	21	92	95	80	42	8	2,062	4,247	3,856	3,312	2,649	5,961	
2	6	27	82	44	9	4	2,125	7,271	6,900	6,258	9,375	15,633	
..	2	12	152	43	17	..	2,839	4,458	4,354	4,196	4,157	8,293	
..	..	....	....	..	1	..	14	20	26	12	17	29
..	..	11	28	10	..	..	1,305	3,400	3,383	3,488	3,034	6,522
..	..	1	6	2	..	..	83	328	314	277	472	749
1	2	6	29	28	8	..	736	2,732	2,488	2,451	2,840	5,291	
..	5	....	1	9	6	1	50	223	201	135	300	435
..	5	....	17	20	1	..	371	780	708	852	292	1,144
..	56	11	25	312	22	4	907	3,520	2,113	2,463	2,906	5,369	
..	..	5	57	13	6	..	496	1,416	1,306	1,167	1,539	2,706	
95	125	190	704	675	119	44	14,384	36,873	33,831	31,882	36,154	68,016	
43	171	188	680	644	120	55	13,667	35,827	32,771	33,480	31,220	64,700	

[Bombay]

JUDICIAL.

Courts of Session 1868-69.

	No. of Days sat.	No. of Cases disposed of.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Reversals on appeal.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Judge to Session Judge.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Judge to the High Court.	Average detention of Prisoners in cases where disposed of.	No. of Witnesses summoned to Court of Session.	Distance in Miles travelled by Witnesses.
Ahmedabad	227	105	222	116	20	15	6	Days. 93	1,159	55,176
Surat	111	84	133	56	10	11	10	38	754	16,669
Khandeish.....	182	154	311	174	4	5	43	42	1,672	44
Concan	148	144	295	184	18	2	22	16	1,372	48,310
Poona	139	115	232	110	9	12	6	34	1,290	78,340
Sholapore	28	26	29	12	..	....	....	37	168	4,939
Ahmednuggur	49	42	68	49	1	9	7	32	333	14,622
Rutnagherry (2 months)	2	3	3	1	..	....	....	34	25	101
Sattara	55	45	75	36	..	4	25	22	365	1,785
Belgaum (2 months).....	12	11	20	10	..	....	....	46	124	84
Kulladghee	77	27	36	22	4	....	7	19	197	40
Dharwar	130	131	247	123	12	2	38	27	1,390	105
Canara	84	36	51	33	3	....	30	23	409	29,008
	1,244	923	1,722	926	81	60	194	39	9,258	249,223
Results in 1867-68....	1,363	1,051	..	1,164	..	....	204	334	8,929	....

*STATEMENT of Sentences passed by Criminal Courts in
Regulation Districts during the year 1868-69.*

	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Fined and imprisoned.	Fined.	Whipped.
Ahmedabad	4	14	....	976	423	2,717	42
Surat	1	2	3	469	157	2,481	28
Khandeish	3	..	12	904	291	1,998	109
Concan	5	31	18	1,008	434	4,733	43
Poona	6	13	12	765	216	3,094	50
Sholapore .....	..	..	....	12	1	....	..
Ahmednuggur	3	2	2	742	71	2,721	19
Rutnagherry (2 months) ..	1	..	.. ..	33	17	225	1
Sattara	3	2	2	745	283	1,670	19
Belgaum (2 months) ....	..	..	....	52	8	73	2
Kulladghec	8	1	....	203	90	549	1
Dharwar	4	8	....	708	188	1,531	24
Canara	2	..	....	514	176	641	14
	40	73	49	7,131	2,355	22,433	352
Results in 1867-68 ..	44	89	198	7,624	25,762		400

*STATEMENT of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session
and District Magistrates in Regulation Districts in 1868-69.*

	No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was con- firmed.	No. in which the Sen- tence was reversed.	No. in which the Sen- tence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Ahmedabad	217	67	17	301
Surat	146	61	17	229
Khandeish	130	59	24	213
Concan	235	53	22	310
Poona	171	83	32	286
Sholapore . . . . .	....	....	....	....
Ahmednuggur	171	45	25	241
Rutnagherry (2 months)	26	7	5	38
Sattara	114	24	9	147
Belgaum (2 months)	20	6	1	27
Kulladghee	63	6	3	72
Dharwar	166	54	17	237
Canara	91	36	13	140
	1,550	501	185	2,241
Results in 1867-68	1,308	473	138	1,919

POLICE.

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

From the Report of the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police it appears that 25,993 persons were brought before the Police Magistrates in Bombay during the past official year. Of these, 197 were committed to the High Court, 1 to the Petty Sessions, 14,080 were convicted, 4,080 were acquitted, the charges against 7,624 withdrawn, and 11 were under remand at the close of the year. Of the number committed to the High Court 133 were convicted and 64 acquitted, and the case committed to the Petty Sessions resulted in the conviction of the single prisoner concerned in it.

Compared with the previous year, in which 17,620 persons were brought up, the increase is very large indeed. This is probably in a great measure owing to the large number of persons who came back to Bombay with the return of the Abyssinian Expedition. The offences, however, do not appear generally to be of the graver kinds. For assaults done the number of persons brought up was 3,335 more than last year,

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Assaults	6,204	2,869
Breach of Municipal Act ..	3,808	1,612
Drunkenness ..	3,976	3,551
Complaints between Masters and Crews of Ships.	1,714	1,176

and for breach of conservancy laws there has been an increase of 2,196 persons. The crime of drunkenness also shows an increase of 425 persons, and 538 more seamen were brought up for refusal of duty. This accounts for upwards of 6,000

of the excess, and the influx of persons, by the return of the Abyssinian Expedition, doubtless added to the number of offenders under other heads of crime. All classes of the community have added to the roll of criminals, from the Hindoos and Mahomedans, who have increased by 4,760 and 1,812 respectively, to the Europeans, who add 819, and the Parsees, who add 596, to their numbers last year.

There has been a very marked improvement in the proportion of convictions by the Magistrates. From 58 per cent. of convictions in the year 1867-68 the proportion has risen to 77 per cent., and the proportion of convictions in cases brought up by the Executive Police, which reached 87 per cent. against 62 last year, is still more satisfactory.

As the present Forms of Police Returns do not fairly represent the working of the Police, the Chief Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police have been requested to prepare new Forms on the model of a set recently prepared by the Committee on Police Statistical Forms and approved by the Government of India, which are intended for adoption throughout India.

The School of Industry at Bombay is available for juvenile criminals.

The Police Commissioner considers it impracticable to introduce any system of education into the Bombay Police Force ; but it is hoped that, though difficulties may stand in the way at present, the matter will not be lost sight of.

It is satisfactory that, notwithstanding the great increase of crime noticed in the returns, there are no arrears of work in the Police Courts.

No. 5.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Offences brought to the notice of
the Magistrates of Police during the official years 1867-68 and 1868-69.**

Offences.	Official Year 1868-69.		Official Year 1867-68.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>								
Murder, and attempting to commit murder ..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	1
Culpable homicide, or attempting to commit culpable homicide	8	9	6	11	2	..	..	2
Concealing the birth of a child .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driving a vehicle on a public way, and navigating a vessel in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Administering poisonous drugs with intent to commit an offence .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous wea- pons or means, or doing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life	17	23	21	35	..	..	4	12
Voluntarily causing a woman with a child to miscarry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kindnapping	5	8	..	..	5	8	..	..
Rape, or attempting to commit rape	2	3	1	1	1	2	..	..
Unnatural crime	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Abduction, or enticing away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman	72	88	20	28	52	60	..	..
Adultery, or marrying again during the life- time of husband or wife	12	15	9	10	3	5	..	..
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty	93	142	54	92	39	50	..	..
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person, or using criminal force	3,541	6,204	1,795	2,869	1,746	3,335	..	..
Breach of the peace .....	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	4
Criminal intimidation	4	15	1	4	3	11	..	..
Attempting to commit suicide	5	5	3	3	2	2	..	..
Exposing or leaving a newly born female child on the seashore with the intention of wholly abandoning it	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Negligence with regard to animals, and thereby endangering human life	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
<i>Offences against Property.</i>								
House-breaking by night and theft	28	40	18	24	10	16	..	..
Robberies	8	13	2	4	6	9	..	..
Theft exceeding fifty rupees	223	174	148	125	75	49	..	..
Theft not exceeding fifty rupees	1,409	1,684	1,503	1,758	..	..	94	69

Offences.	Official Year 1868-69.		Official Year 1867-68.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
<i>Offences against Property—continued.</i>								
Dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property	46	61	61	93	..	..	15	32
Embezzlement and criminal breach of trust ..	246	246	151	170	92	78	..	..
Cheating and obtaining money or goods by false pretences	197	235	142	191	55	44	..	..
In possession of property suspected to have been stolen	161	165	213	278	..	..	52	83
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Committing mischief and thereby causing loss or damage	11	24	3	5	8	19	..	..
Unlawfully or maliciously destroying or injuring property	68	90	40	45	28	45	..	..
Forgery	14	26	9	15	5	11	..	..
Possessing or using as genuine forged documents	6	12	8	11	..	1	2	..
Dishonest and fraudulent removal and concealment of property .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Extortion	2	9	1	3	1	6	..	..
Fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied	6	8	5	5	1	3	..	..
<i>Offences against the Coinage Laws.</i>								
Counterfeiting the Queen's coin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering or fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coin	4	4	4	5	..	..	..	1
Fraudulently being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coin	2	3	2	4	..	..	..	1
Defacing the Queen's coin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Perjury or giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding	28	37	27	44	1	..	..	7
Defamation	18	26	9	26	9	..	..	..
Conspiracy	5	23	..	..	5	23	..	..
Criminal trespass	13	55	10	30	3	25	..	..
Escaping from place of legal confinement	10	10	3	3	7	7	..	..
Offering a gift or bribe to police constable to induce him to screen a prisoner charged with a criminal offence .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
Giving to a public servant false information so as to cause him to exceed his lawful authority	12	22	12	24

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Offences	Official Year 1868-69.		Official Year 1867-68		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Offences	Prisoners	Offences	Prisoners	Offences	Prisoners	Offences	Prisoners
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>								
Offering a gratification to a public servant ..	6	6	2	2	4	4	..	..
Harbouring offenders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complaints between masters and crews of ships	619	1,714	442	1,176	177	538	..	..
Keeping gaming-houses and gaming	142	678	58	345	84	333	..	..
Riotous conduct in the public streets	427	1,218	56	1,596	..	..	185	378
Drunkenness	3,028	3,970	2,446	3,551	282	425	..	..
Breach of license laws for sale of spirituous liquor and keeping place of public resort and entertainment	50	50	6	6	..	..	9	9
Found in the street at night under suspicious circumstances	44	49	80	100	..	..	36	51
Found at night with implements of house-breaking or on any premises with a felonious intent	167	277	98	156	69	119	..	..
Furious or careless riding or driving or driving without sufficient lights	291	346	290	324	1	22	..	..
Playing country music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license	11	31	5	15	6	16	..	..
Misconduct as police officers	8	13	15	20	..	..	7	7
Falling to support families or illegitimate children	210	211	58	58	152	152	..	..
Discharging fireworks on the public road ..	3	3	14	17	..	..	11	14
Nuisance	283	822	130	853	..	..	147	31
Obstructing the public road	194	(6)	22	526	..	141	26	..
Receiving or taking a gratification by public servant	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	1
Breach of Municipal Act	3,084	3,808	1,143	1,612	1,941	2,196	..	..
Breach of Railway Act	8	10	110	138	..	..	31	37
Breach of the Market Rules	71	10	84	104	..	..	13	4
Breach of the Conveyance Act	237	20	11	124	122	143	..	..
Breach of the Post Office Act .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Breach of Arms Act .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Using indecent and abusive words	256	44	77	11	181	330	..	..
Using obscene and insulting words and there by intending to insult the modesty of a woman	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Ill-treating animals	223	236	340	376	..	..	117	120
Keeping common brothels or lodging houses for prostitutes	18	37	20	51	..	..	11	14
Bathing or washing clothes &c. on the public road or near tanks and wells	24	35	45	77	..	..	21	41
Begging for alms in public streets	8	12	18	84	..	..	10	72
Miscellaneous offences	341	1,342	119	215	222	1,127	..	..
Total	16,123	25,072	11,471	17,815	4,652	8,357	..	..

ABSTRACT.

For Trial during the official year ending 31st March 1869.

	Number of Cases reported in which no persons were apprehended in the official year ending 31st March 1868.	Convicted.		Acquitted.		Remaining undisposed of on the 31st March 1869.		Percentage of persons convicted during the official year ending 31st March 1869.		Sentence.					Admonished and discharged.
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.			Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.		
Total Number of Cases and Prisoners.															
Before the High Court ..	....	105	183	45	64	....	....	67	2	11	118	2	....	....	....
Before the Court of Petty Sessions. ....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Before the Magistrates of Police	143	9,207	14,080	6,626	11,704*	10	11	77	....	....	2,234	536	9,304	433	1,573
Total in 1868-69....	143	9,313	14,214	6,671	11,768	10	11	77	2	11	2,252	538	9,305	433	1,573
Total in 1867-68....	95	7,096	10,347	4,270	7,252	14	21	63	....	11	1,859	653	7,491	399	....
Increase....	48	2,217	3,867	2,401	4,516	....	....	....	2	....	493	....	1,814	100	1,573
Decrease....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	....	....	115	....	....	....

* Acquitted 4,080
Withdrawn..... 7,624

Total....11,704

POLICE.

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

The following is from the Report of the Commissioner of Police, N. D :—

“ I regret to have to state that the year has been one of scarcity and trial in the greater part of the Northern Division. In Khandeish the scantiness of the monsoon caused a drought, which necessitated the adoption by Government of Famine Relief Works on an extensive scale. These public works, highly useful in themselves, have been the means of keeping the Bheels and lower orders of the population employed, and prevented them from taking to a lawless and predatory life, as is so often their wont in times of scarcity.

“ In Gujarat unusual floods accompanied by heavy rain fell in August last, doing much damage not only to the standing crops, but also to house property, in the large towns. Ahmedabad and Kaira in particular suffered severely, while some of the village sites along the banks of the rivers were entirely swept away. Thus many were rendered houseless in the course of less than a week. Then there was a total absence of the latter rains in October, so that the fields, which were re-sown afterwards, yielded but a meagre crop, tending in no small degree to add to the distress already prevalent in the province of Gujarat.

“ Again, north of Gujarat in Rajpootana and Malwa matters were even worse : excessive drought and famine had compelled numbers of the inhabitants to emigrate, and these famine-stricken people came in large numbers into the British provinces of Gujarat and Khandeish, adding to the local distress already prevalent, so that it was most fortunate that Government had taken prompt measures to start Famine Relief Works. I am glad to state that, notwithstanding these untoward events, the

general tranquillity of the country was in no way disturbed, and there was no unusual amount of crime—facts creditable to the vigilance of the Police.

“ A detailed account of these Famine Relief Works has been given in my Administration Report in the Revenue Department, and there is therefore no occasion to repeat them here; but I may add that public subscriptions, and also grants-in-aid from Municipalities, increased the amount of the Relief Funds placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

“ My last report contained an account of the disturbances in the Punch Mahals, owing to the Naikra insurrection. Roop-sing, the chief leader, was hung; the Purmeshwur was shot in action by Captain Segrave, the Superintendent of Police, and several of their accomplices were taken prisoners, tried, and sentenced to transportation and to various terms of imprisonment. The correspondence connected with this affair continued during the year under report, and it may be interesting to note the subsequent events.

“ Two sons of Roopsing's and one son of the Purmeshwur, together with their mothers, have been kept at Godra at the expense of the State, under the supervision of the Agent for the Governor in the Punch Mahals. The boys are made to attend the Government school at that town, and by the last accounts were making fair progress in their studies. A daughter of Roopsing's has been given in marriage by Mr. Probert to a respectable Naikra in the neighbourhood of Godra.

“ The Native officers and the Thakoor of Sonipoor, who greatly assisted in quelling the disturbance, have been rewarded as follows :—

- 1.—Soobedar Shaik Sultan, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Order of Merit.

II.—Jenadar Goolab Bhoodoo, of the Irregular Levy, with a life grant of a village of the Godra pergunna in Surunjam of a value of Rs. 400.

III.—The Thakoor of Sonipoor with a present of a Rifle of the value of Rs. 300, and a purse of Rs. 500, with other minor presents.

“It may be in the recollection of Government that a nephew of Roopsing’s of the name of Thowria Naik had escaped into the jungles when his uncle and the other leaders were captured. This Thowria Naik attempted to create another disturbance about the beginning of November 1868. He with some 5 or 6 men came down upon the Kudwell Thanna in Chota Oodeypoor, under the Rewa Kanta Agency, and carried away all the arms and ammunition he could find in it, and boasted of his intention to attack some of the Government Thannas in the Punch Mahals.

“On the receipt of this information, Mr. Probert and Captain Wilson (the Superintendent of Police) promptly proceeded to Jambooghora and Warak, and though they found that the rumours of Thowria’s doings were exaggerated, they offered a reward of Rs. 200 for his capture. On the 30th November 1868 Thowria Naik was apprehended by some men whom Mr. Probert sent out to him with a purwana ordering him to surrender. This he did to Mr. Probert at Godra shortly afterwards. Thus the last of the ringleaders has been secured.

“For the better supervision of the Narookote district Government have sanctioned the entertainment of a Chief Constable, and a Mahalkurry with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, the head-quarters of both these having been fixed at Jambooghora, where a defensible Thanna has been sanctioned to be built. With these precautions and arrangements it is hoped that the peace of the Narookote district has been placed on a satisfactory basis.

“ In regard to crime the total number of cases recorded in the Northern Division amounted to 19,382, against 19,181 in the previous year, showing an increase of 201 ; the total number of detections to 16,599, or 81 per cent., against 15,067, or 78 per cent. The increase in the number of cases is attributable entirely to trivial cases ‘under voluntarily causing hurt.’

“ Of ‘offences against the human body’ there were 4,898 cases, of which 4,667 were detected, against 4,420 in the previous year, of which 4,141 were found out. The ‘murder’ cases amounted to 67, being an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year, and 59 of these were detected. Under ‘culpable homicide not amounting to murder’ there were 26 cases, being an increase of 3 over the number recorded in 1867, and of these all but one were brought to justice.

“ The ‘offences against property’ show 8,348 cases, against 9,474 in the previous year, being a decrease of 1,126. The cases under ‘theft,’ ‘robbery,’ and ‘dacoity’ amounted to 5,544, 179, and 71, against 6,637, 189, and 87 in 1867, being a decrease of 1,103, 10, and 16 respectively. This is most satisfactory considering how unfavourable the state of the past season proved, and shows that the Famine Relief Works organised by Government did good.

“ The detection under the above three heads amounted to 5,790, or 68 per cent., against 6,913, or 55 per cent., last year.

“ The value of property as registered at the time the offences were reported amounted to Rs. 3,76,975, of which Rs. 1,20,304, or about 33 per cent., were recovered.

“ I am glad to be able to report that the Police in the Northern Division has improved in efficiency, and this is well illustrated by the detection recorded in the foregoing paragraphs. The numbers to be maintained in the force of each district were finally fixed during the year under report. They

have been reduced to a very low standard in numbers, but I trust by being better paid, and by the hopes of pensions for faithful and good services, that their efficiency has been increased, and that they will eventually, with good management, be found to be equal to the requirements of the districts entrusted to their protection."

The following is from the Administration Report of the Police Commissioner Southern Division :—

"The main event of the year was the reorganization of the Police according to the new scale of pay. The orders of Government on this subject were received about the middle of February 1869, and by the 1st of April the Police of the whole of the districts not previously revised were placed on the new footing. The revision has resulted in an aggregate annual saving of Rs. 20,578 to Government.

"By a Notification dated 8th June 1868 the Police of the Cantonments of Poona, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum were, consequent on the extension to them of Bombay Act III. of 1867, amalgamated with the District Police. The question, however, of placing the Police in the three last named Cantonments on an efficient footing is still under consideration. The Police force of the Cantonment of Poona has been revised, but the question of meeting a portion of the increased expense from income available from the existing Cantonment Funds still remains for decision.

"Compared with the year preceding there has been a diminution in the total number of crimes committed during the year, amounting for the entire division to 5.47 per cent. In the Ahmednuggur and Canara districts the decrease was very small, but in the sub-district of Sholapore, in Kulladghee, in Sattara, in Dharwar, and in Belgaum it amounted to 28.69, 10.87, 10.76, 6.63 and 6.56 per cent. respectively.

"In crimes of a heinous nature there was an increase in the Kulladghee and Canara districts, in the sub-district of

Sholapore, and in the districts of Ahmednuggur and Rutnagherry. In the Dharwar district there was a considerable decrease in the number of such crimes. In the principal division of Poona and in the Belgaum district there was also a decrease, but to a smaller extent. In Sattara the decrease was very trifling.

"In crimes of a less heinous nature there was a total decrease, amounting for the entire division to 5·66 per cent. The largest decrease occurred in the Sholapore sub-division, in which it amounted to 29·79 per cent. as compared with the year preceding. In the Kulladghee, Sattara, and Belgaum districts also the decrease was comparatively large, being 13·29, 11·19, and 6·53 per cent. respectively. In Rutnagherry there was an increase amounting to 10·16 per cent., and there was also an increase in the principal division of the Poona district, but only to a slight extent.

"The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, in which it amounted to 52 per cent. The Dharwar and Canara districts come next in order, in which the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent. In the Sattara district it amounted to 41 per cent.; in the Kulladghee and Belgaum districts to 39 per cent.; in the principal division of the Poona district to 33 per cent.; in the Rutnagherry district to 31 per cent., and in the sub-district of Sholapore to 30 per cent.

"Among the arrests made was one of considerable importance in the Belgaum district. A gang of Kykarees, who were in the habit of committing burglaries in some portions of this district and in the adjoining native states, were apprehended by the joint efforts of the Police quartered in the Chikodee and Gokak talookas with property stolen on different occasions amounting to Rs. 3,590. The trial of these professional thieves by the Sessions Court resulted in 25 out of 27 men captured being sentenced to different periods of rigorous

imprisonment varying from three to ten years. The conduct of the Police on this occasion, especially of the Foudars Ramchunder Sewajee, of the Chikodce talooka, and Bheemajee Narrayen, of the Gokak talooka, was very praiseworthy, and elicited great commendation and a recommendation for special rewards from the Sessions Court, which recommendation it afforded me much pleasure in complying with.

"It is also my duty to submit to the notice of Government that in the Sholapore sub-district the vigilance of the Police under the direction of Mr. Inspector Bhaskur Krishna brought to light the perpetrators of a most atrocious murder. The criminals in this case were very wealthy, and through their influence in the district succeeded in escaping temporarily from justice at the preliminary trial before the Magistrate; further careful inquiries by the Police resulted in their re-apprehension and committal by the Magistrate F. P., Mr. Jervoise, to the Sessions Court, where a Jury recorded a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced by the District Judge to transportation for life.

"A Police school has now been established at the head quarter station of each of the districts of the Southern Division, in which the men and their children are taught to read and write in the language of the district, and the former also receive instruction in the Criminal Procedure and Police Codes. The progress made by the men of the Kulladglhee and Canara Police is as yet very small, but in the other districts these schools have given a valuable impetus to education among the Police, and the progress made by the men has been on the whole satisfactory. I was especially pleased during my last tour with what I had witnessed of the progress made by the men in the Police school at Belgaum, and I have no doubt that these schools, properly conducted, will effect a considerable amount of improvement both in the men of the Police and their children, and will thus become beneficial to the community at large."

JUDICIAL.

JAILS.

The following is from the Administration Report submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons :—

“The statistical data supplied in this report are complete ; with the exceptions in the margin, these have not as yet been received from the Superintendents, nor have any returns whatever been received from the Subordinate Jail under Major Tyrwhitt in the Thurr and Parkur districts.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

“This table relates to Criminal Jails only ; Civil Prisoners are exhibited in a separate statement :—

	1868-69			1867-68.		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Number remaining in confinement at the close of the year	5,846	257	6,105	5,413	248	5,661
Received during the year	14,391	741	14,132	13,923	767	14,690
Total ...	19,239	998	20,237	19,336	1,015	20,351
Transported beyond seas ..	94	12	106	188	22	210
Transferred to other districts ..	2,408	19	2,427	2,406	18	2,424
Released	10,670	682	11,352	10,621	711	11,332
Escaped	11	.	11	42	....	42
Died	98	5	103	195	5	200
Executed	42	1	43	36	2	38
Remaining on the last day of the year	5,916	979	6,195	5,848	257	6,105
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners in the year	2,038,011	91,626	2,129,637	2,028,820	96,382	2,125,202
Daily average number of prisoners	5,687	254	5,941	5,558	264	5,822

“There were 14,132 prisoners admitted during the year, against 14,690 during 1867-68, being a decrease of 558. The average number in confinement, however, shows a slight increase.

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"The total number in confinement was 20,237. Of these, 19,239 were males and 998 females.

"The number transported beyond seas has fallen from 210 during the previous to 106 during the past year. This is no doubt due to the operation of the restrictive orders of the Government of India. As transportation is now limited to life sentences, an increase in the number of prisoners in confinement may be anticipated, but not to a very large extent.

"There were 36,567 prisoners admitted during the year. Of these, 4,716 were under trial and 3,167 confined after sentence, and 10,706 were transferred to other jails.

Prisoners confined in lock-ups or subordinate Jails.

"The data in the subjoined table have been supplied by the District Judges who are by law in charge of Civil Jails:—

	Males	Females	Total
Number remaining in Jails at the close of the previous year	177	15	192
Number received during the year	2,301	291	2,592
Total.....	2,478	306	2,784
<i>Disposal.</i>			
Released on payment of debt	495	123	618
Do. at the instance of the creditor....	558	48	606
Do. on furnishing security for the payment of debt.....	5	..	5
Do. on creditor failing to give subsistence batta.....	1,108	101	1,209
Do. on the decree being reversed ....	..	..	..
Do. as paupers.....	104	14	118
Do. on expiry of imprisonment	27	4	31
Transferred	15	..	15
Escaped .....	..	..	..
Died.....	1	..	1
Returned to the Court by order	1	..	1
Remaining on the last day of the year....	164	16	180
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners	56,114	4,819	60,933
Daily average strength	156	14	170

"There were 2,592 civil prisoners received during the year. Of these, 2,301 were males and 291 females. The daily average strength was 170, being an increase of 27 over the previous year's strength.

"Statement No. I. includes the Sind Jails and the information here given has been extracted from that statement:—
Sind Jails.

	1868-69.			1867-68.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in confinement at the close of the year	1,671	26	1,697	1,374	32	1,406
Received during the year ..	3,075	76	3,151	3,858	85	3,943
Total	4,746	102	4,848	5,232	117	5,349
Transferred for transportation	43	9	52	94	7	101
Transferred to other districts ..	866	1	867	849	..	849
Released	2,475	63	2,538	2,555	83	2,638
Escaped	5	..	5	5	..	5
Died	22	..	22	52	1	53
Executed	8	..	8	6	..	6
Remaining on the last day of the year	1,327	29	1,356	1,671	26	1,697
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners in the year	500,279	7,084	507,367	572,379	10,662	583,041
Daily average number of prisoners	1,461	22	1,483	1,568	29	1,597

"The number admitted during the year was 3,151, against 3,943 during 1867-68. The average strength was 1,483, against 1,597, and the total number in confinement was 4,848, against 5,349 during the previous year. These figures show a decided decrease in the number of prisoners in the province.

"The mode of employment of those under sentence of rigorous imprisonment is shown below:—
Employment of prisoners.

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MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Employed on manufactures	1,432	1,687
Do. as Jail servants	332	738
Hired by the Public Works Department	23	189
Do. by other departments	403	198
Employed on miscellaneous works	723	807
Working on the roads	96	79
Employed on Jail buildings	897	773
Do. Jail garden	212	..
Inefficient and excused from work	1,029	1,087
Total....	5,647	5,558

“ This return shows a decrease of those employed on manufactures and an increase in the number of Jail servants and in those employed in Jail buildings.

Financial results.

“ This table shows the results of the Factory operations during the year—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Value of manufactured articles sold ..	1,27,041 1 11	1,95,072 8 3
Do. used for public purposes	13,884 13 1	5,506 2 3
Do. in store at the close of the year.	56,235 5 8	67,727 11 5
Total....	1,97,161 7 8	2,78,306 5 11
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year	56,452 9 2	51,402 13 3
Gross receipts of the year	1,40,708 14 6	2,26,903 8 8
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	85,361 7 4	1,46,221 11 10
Net profit of the year	55,347 7 2	80,681 12 10
Average earning per prisoner	42 10 9	51 5 2

“These operations have not been so extensive as during the previous year, when a large number of tents was manufactured in the Poona Jail for Government purposes.

“There has been a falling off in the three first items in the table of Rs. 81,144-14-3. The gross receipts amount to Rs. 1,40,708-14-6, whereas during the previous year they were Rs. 2,26,903-8-8, being a decrease, due to the cause above stated, of Rs. 86,194-10-2.

“The net profits have fallen from Rs. 80,681-12-10 during 1867-68 to Rs. 55,347-7-2, and the average earning of each prisoner employed in manufactures from Rs. 51-5-2 to 42-10-9.

“The operations of the two previous years were exceptionally large : hence last year's results appear but meagre in comparison. They are not, however, altogether unsatisfactory, and represent the results of an average year.

	The charges of maintenance and
Cost of maintenance.	the gross and net cost are exhibited
	below :—

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

The number of Prisoners— In 1868-69.....5,941 In 1867-68.....5,822		1868-69	1867-68.
		Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations		2,27,279 4 2	2,42,584 14 0
Money allowance		1,080 2 10	1,254 0 5
	Total....	2,28,359 7 0	2,43,838 14 5
Cost per prisoner		38 7 0	41 14 1
Fixed establishment		1,24,866 15 0	2,21,603 8 6
Cost per prisoner		21 0 3	20 14 10
Extra establishment		2,248 8 1	2,286 13 4
Cost per prisoner		0 6 1	0 6 2
Guards, Military or Police		1,52,895 10 4	1,26,489 10 11
Cost per prisoner		25 11 9	21 11 1
	Total ...	2,80,011 1 3	2,50,380 0 9
Cost per prisoner ..		17 2 1	43 0 1
Hospital charges.	Europe medicines	3,395 10 7	3,243 1 11
	Cost per prisoner	0 9 1	0 8 11
	Bazaar medicines.. ..	3,864 0 8	4,776 3 7
	Cost per prisoner	0 10 5	0 13 2
	Sick diet	2,541 2 10	3,572 3 3
	Cost per prisoner	0 6 10	0 9 10
	Furniture, bedding, extra blankets, &c. ..	328 2 3	1,786 1 6
	Cost per prisoner	0 0 10	0 4 11
	Total..	10,129 0 1	13,377 10 3
Cost per prisoner		1 11 3	2 4 10
Clothing, including blankets and bedding..		33,025 1 10	33,725 9 8
Cost per prisoner		5 8 11	5 12 8
Contingencies.		54,399 5 11	41,228 2 7
Cost per prisoner		9 2 6	7 1 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs		9,560 1 6	7,528 10 11
Cost per prisoner		1 9 9	1 4 8
Gross cost of maintenance.		6,15,484 5 0	5,90,079 0 7
Gross cost per prisoner		103 9 7	101 5 9
Deduct value of labour		2,81,399 2 2	2,17,930 11 10
Net total cost of maintenance		3,34,085 2 10	3,72,148 4 9
Net cost per prisoner		56 3 9	63 14 9

“Although there has been an increase of expenditure from Rs. 5,90,079-0-7 to Rs. 6,15,484-5-0, and the gross cost per prisoner has risen from Rs. 101-5-8 to Rs. 103-9-7, still there was a large increase in the value of convict labour: this was Rs. 2,174,30-11-10 in 1867-68; it has now risen to Rs. 2,81,399-2-2.

“The net cost of maintenance too has fallen from Rupees 3,72,148-4-9 to Rs. 3,34,085-2-10, and the net cost per prisoner from Rs. 63-14-9 to Rs. 56-3-9.

“There has been a decrease in the cost of food and in hospital charges; the most remarkable increase has been in contingencies. This is accounted for by the purchase of a large number of tents and in transfers, which in Sind especially are very expensive in respect to the gangs employed on Narra work.

“The increase in the cost of guards is due chiefly to the substitution, in some Jails, of Military for Police.

	“The mortality during the year
Mortality.	amounts to 103 from all causes,
	against 200 during 1867-68.

“Out of this number 8 deaths only occurred at Yerrowda, against 86 during the previous year, 58 of which were from typhoid fever, whereas only one case of fever has died this year.

“In only one Jail has there been cholera, viz. Surat, where 12 cases proved fatal.

“Two deaths only occurred at Dhooliakote where the prisoners are in temporary buildings and exposed to all the vicissitudes of climate as at Yerrowda. The former has from the first been a remarkably healthy site, and should not be abandoned.

“The deaths in the Sind Jails were 22, against 53 during the previous year.

"One prisoner was liberated on account of extreme sickness; this was from the Poona Jail.

"The percentage of deaths to average strength was unprecedentedly low; it fell from 5·40 in 1866-67 and 3·44 in 1867-68 to 1·73. Including the single release from extreme sickness among the deaths the percentage stands at 1·75.

**

Escapes. "There have been 11 escapes during the year against 42 during 1867-68.

	Males.	1. males	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of last year	71	....	71
Add—Escaped this year	11	....	11
Total....	82	....	82
Deduct—Recaptured of escapes of former years	1	....	4
	78	....	78
Ditto ditto of this year's escapes ..	5	....	5
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year	73	....	73

"There have been 4 recaptures of escaped convicts in previous years and 5 of this year's; 73 still remain at large.

"Of the 11 escapes, 3 occurred from within jail walls, viz. at Kaira, Aden, and Hyderabad, and 8 from out-door labour, viz. at Karwar 1, Dhoolia 2, Kaira 1, Hyderabad 1, and Shikarpoor 3.

"Schools have been established in all the Jails chiefly taught by convicts, but in several instances by paid teachers. The success has on the whole been very creditable, especially at Dhooliakote, Dhoolia, Shikarpoor, Ahmedabad, Aden, &c.

Education.

“ There were only 146 prisoners out of the total admissions who were well educated for their position in life, and 955 who could read and write. .

“ The temporary Jail at Dhooliakote was unfortunately destroyed by floods, which occurred during last monsoon. The buildings have since been reconstructed on a more permanent footing.

General remarks.

“ The permanent buildings at Yerrowda have progressed satisfactorily, though not so speedily as was to be desired for reasons which have been to a great extent unavoidable.

“ The reconstruction of the Tanna Jail has been sanctioned on plans and estimates prepared in this office, and the work is in progress under the charge of the Executive Engineer as directed by Government.

“ The area occupied by the Jail at Aden has been enlarged and a new enclosure wall constructed by the Public Works Department. The new buildings will shortly be commenced.

“ The Jail at Karwar will, it is hoped, be commenced this year, as well as that at Belgaum, which is urgently required, now that Belgaum has been declared a separate judicial district.

“ The plans and estimates for the Central Jail for Gujarat, at Dhooliakote, prepared by this department, are ready for submission to Government, but are withheld pending receipt of information from the Collector regarding the site.

“ Plans and estimates have been prepared by this department for a new Female Jail at Poona, and have received the sanction of Government. These buildings will be constructed departmentally as soon as funds are available from the Jail Local Fund.

“There are other minor works sanctioned or in progress, or which have been actually completed during the year, which will materially tend to improve the discipline and sanitation of the Jails.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

From the report of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction it appears that 656 Europeans and 736 Natives were admitted into the House of Correction during the official year 1868-69. From these, and from the numbers remaining in confinement at the close of the preceding year, 6 were transferred to other Jails, 1,360 were released on the expiration of their sentences, 3 were released on account of sickness, 1 escaped, 1 died, and 257 were remaining in prison at the close of the year, of whom 100 were Europeans and 157 were Natives. The daily average was 232 prisoners made up of 89 Europeans and 143 Natives, and exceeds by 30 the daily average in 1867-68.

The prisoners have been employed in ordinary Jail manufactures and on the breaking of stones, and canjee diet has been resorted to as a means of punishment when a task has been left undone. They have also been employed in carrying out petty repairs within the precincts of the jail and have been put to the treadmill daily.

The sum realised by prison labour had fallen from Rs. 10,329 in 1867-68 to Rs. 5,820 in the past year. But in addition to this the Superintendent estimates that the value of work performed by prisoners in petty repairs to the Jail would come to about Rs. 2,000, besides an item of Rs. 400 for clothing made up.

The cost of maintaining the Jail is set down as Rupees 56,208, against Rs. 67,754 in 1867-68. But if the amount expended in alterations and repairs in both years be not included, the charge would be about the same. But the

comparison is so far favourable to the present year that, although the daily average of prisoners was 232 against 202 in the year preceding, the charge should have been the same. Deducting the profits of prison labour the average cost of a prisoner appears to have been Rs. 18-1-7, against Rs. 23-4-6 in 1867-68, which is satisfactory.

The healthiness of the Jail has been good. There has been only 1 death and no epidemic. The prisoners generally increased in weight, the Europeans gaining on an average 2 lbs. and the Natives 1 lb.

SIND.

The following is from the Report on the administration of Sind for 1868-69 :—

“ JUDICIAL

“ *Civil.*

“There have been no changes of any importance in the judicial administration of the province during the year 1868. The Courts newly established in the Kurrachee district, to which reference was made in last year's report, have gained upon the whole a considerable accession of business. Their continuance has been applied for pending the preparation of a general scheme of revision applicable to all the Courts of Sind.

“It will be seen that in Kurrachee the increase of business, both in the Small Cause Court and in the ordinary Courts, has been considerable. There has been a like comparative increase in Thur and Parkur, in Shikarpoor a small increase, and in Hydrabad a diminution in the number of suits filed. The total result is that there has been an increase in the number both of suits filed and decided.

“The valuation of suits has diminished considerably. This may be ascribed to two causes—first, the cessation of the litigation consequent on the over-speculation of 1864 and the collapse of 1865-66 ; and secondly, the operation of the new

Stamp Act, which is a very powerful check upon the institution of suits involving any very large sums of money.

“It will be found that the figures in the table of suits disposed of by the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee for 1867 do not agree with those presented last year. This arises from the adoption of an erroneous mode of reckoning which the Judicial Commissioner caused to be corrected. Similar remarks apply to the table of values of suits, so far as those of the Shikarpoor district are concerned.

“The number of offences committed during the year is less by nearly 500 than in 1867. On the other hand there is a marked increase in the number of cases of murder brought to trial : against 21 in 1867 there have been 37 in 1868. It will be seen that this increase has occurred mainly in the single district of Shikarpoor, where the number rose from 5 in 1867 to 17 in 1868. The result is due in some measure to increased activity on the part of the Police, but amongst the half-civilized tribes of the Frontier there must necessarily be fluctuations in crimes of all descriptions. The rare infliction of capital punishment also in a manner accounts for the increase. As, however, criminals convicted of murder have been more severely dealt with during 1868, it is hoped that the effect will be a diminution in that crime. Eight persons only in 1867 were sentenced to death, while 11 were transported for life; in 1868 the respective numbers were 23 and 3.

“The cases of grievous hurt increased from 32 in 1867 to 42 in 1868. This is a considerable proportionate increase, but the total number, even for 1868, is not large compared with the population of the province. The minor crimes of personal violence diminished by about 400, viz. from 2,748 to 2,350.

“In what may be considered perhaps as the crime peculiar to the province, viz. cattle lifting, there has been a marked decrease (from 2,011 to 1,773.) The number is still

large, but the result is very creditable to the Police, who appear to have learned to cope with the offenders. Ordinary thefts have sunk from 2,559 to 2,413, and there has been but one dacoity during the year.

“ Although the number of offences was less than in the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial was greater by about 200. This would have been satisfactory if it had been attended with a corresponding increase in the number of convictions, but unfortunately these have decreased by about 200, and the fact that for 7,600 persons convicted 9,600 were acquitted, does not speak favourably for the Police.

“ This large proportion of acquittals is due in some measure, no doubt, to the great discrimination and strictness of the Courts of appeal and revision. The Sudder Court reversed during the year, on appeal, 34 sentences, against 26 in 1867; on review, 97 against 23 in 1867; besides the reversals (45) in cases referred under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of reversals, on appeal, by the Session Judges and Magistrates (278) was somewhat less than in 1867, viz. (298), but the sentence was altered in 291 cases against 181 in the previous year. The greater caution thus exercised has doubtless operated beneficially in many respects, but it is much to be desired that detective skill should keep pace with strictness of judicial administration.

Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee.

Year	Filed and Arrears.	Decided
1867.....	1,582	1,556
1868.....	2,115	2,053
Total....	3,697	3,609

RETURN showing the number of Decisions on their merits for Plaintiff and Defendant during 1867-68.

	For Plaintiff.		For Defendant.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868.
Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee . . .	1,218	1,669	74	81

“The number of original suits on the file and the number of decisions for 1867 68 in the other Courts in the province are as follows :—

Districts	Filed and Amended		Decided		Balance	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Kurrachee	984	1,709	705	1,608	279	101
Hydrabad	3,365	3,000	3,217	2,879	148	122
Sikarpoor	3,590	3,673	3,311	3,512	279	161
Thur and Parkur	197	278	179	262	18	16
Total	8,136	8,660	7,412	8,261	724	400

“Of the suits, decided on their merits there were—

Districts	For Plaintiff		For Defendant	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Kurrachee	399	930	25	45
Hydrabad	2,180	1,930	168	148
Shikarpoor	2,729	2,862	537	576
Thur and Parkur	104	117	19	12
Total ...	5,412	5,839	749	781

“The value of the suits filed during the year was as follows :—

Districts	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	2,38,635	1,78,342
Hydrabad	1,52,950	63,001
Shikarpoor	2,65,623	90,812
Thur and Parkur	27,765	16,415
Total....	6,84,973	3,48,570

“The number of appeals filed and decided was :—

District.	Filed and Arrears		Decided.		Balance.	
	1867	1868.	1867.	1868.*	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee.....	15	18	6	8	9	10
Hydrabad	122	96	85	64	37	32
Shikarpoor	104	95	73	80	31	15
Thur and Parkur	10	4	8	3	2	1
Total....	251	213	172	155	79	58

“The value of appeals filed was as follows :—

Districts.	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	2,481	3,494
Hydrabad	15,893	12,085
Shikarpoor	8,967	14,310
Thur and Parkur	648	80
Total....	27,989	29,969

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

"The debtors imprisoned and the amounts for which they were liable are as follows :—

Districts.	1867				1868.			
	No	Amount			No	Amount		
Kurrachoe	108	16,499	13	4	93	16,710	7	2
Hydrabad	189	18,978	13	9	119	10,315	7	9
Shikarpoor	115	12,273	0	0	96	12,193	5	3
Thur and Parkur	11	3,013	11	1	9	3,581	6	0
Total...	423	50,765	6	5	317	42,800	10	2

"The average duration of suits and appeals, in days, during the past two years is shown below :—

Courts	Kurrachoe		Hydrabad		Shikarpoor		Thur and Parkur	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867.	1868.
Judges of District Courts ...	157	172	369	401	123	392	..	..
Do. Subordinate Courts ..	95	83	23	31	24	25	..	..
Political Supt. Thur and Parkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	127
Mooktyarkar's Thur and Parkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	36

"The number of appeals filed and decided in the Sudder Court in 1867 and 1868 was as follows :—

	Filed and Arrear.		Decided		Balances.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868.
Sudder Court	71	23	68	5	3	18

The repeated changes of the officers holding the appointment of Judge of the Sudder Court (one of them being a District Judge, who could not hear appeals against his own decrees)

is the chief reason for the small number of appeals heard and decided.

“The value of the appeals filed during the year was—

	1867			1868		
	a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Sudder Court	10,088	2	5	43,405	13	5

“The duration of appeals, in days, during the past two years is shown below—

	1867			1868		
Sudder Court	175	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	244	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

The increased delay in disposing of appeals is explained by the circumstances stated above in paragraph 19.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

RETURN of Trials held by Criminal Courts in the Province during 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Districts	Sections 128 to 200.	Chapter XII	Sections 302, 308, and 396	Section 304.	Section 307	Sections 312 to 316	Sections 325 to 333.	Sections 333, 334, 374 to 338, 352 to 358	Sections 363 to 373	Section 376	Section 377	Sections 379 to 403.	Sections 379 to 381, 403 and 404	Sections 397 to 408	Section 392	Sections 392, 398 to 395	Sections 411 to 414.	Sections 449 to 452	(Chapter XVIII	Section 497.	Other offences	Total number of offences.	Total number of trials	No of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	Total number of persons tried.
Kurrachee	7	1	2	1	1	13	1,003	2	2	1	237	633	1	1	2	135	9	433	709	2,914	2,748	1,937	3,106	5,105		
Hydrabad	17	1	18	2	2	24	75	1	1	3	576	864	12	12	2	230	229	130	919	3,737	2,475	2,204	2,404	4,693		
Shikarpoor	8	2	17	3	1	4	450	1	2	2	688	688	1	1	3	7	243	170	9	1,045	3,378	3,030	2,859	3,238	6,597	
Sindh and Parkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	62	..	1	1	197	177	..	1	1	17	38	22	..	3	66	562	431	657	1,088
Upper and Lower ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	51	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	42	210	202	143	163	306
Total	33	4	37	6	1	42	2,359	3	6	7	1,778	2,413	117	117	23	706	531	147	2,906	10,934	9,017	7,604	9,018	17,394		

JUDICIAL.

[Bomday]

TURN of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Districts	Death	Transportation for life	Transportation for more than 10 and not more than 14 years	Transportation from 7 to 10 years	Imprisonment for more than 10 and not more than 14 years	Imprisonment from 7 to 10 years	Imprisonment from 5 to 7 years	Imprisonment from 3 to 5 years	Imprisonment from 1 to 3 years	Imprisonment from 6 months to 1 year	Imprisonment from 3 months to 6 months	Imprisonment from 1 month to 3 months	Under 1 month	Fine only	Fine in addition to imprisonment	Juvenile offenders	Adults	Whipping in addition to imprisonment	Confined as insane	Forfeiture of property	Security demanded.	Confined in default of furnishing security
Kurrachee	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	116	77	120	236	224	957	268	18	111	14	..	..	8	4
Hydrabad	10	2	..	1	..	2	2	0	167	148	16	333	329	1,030	399	29	69	8	1	..	13	6
Shikarpore	13	1	..	..	..	..	6	11	363	83	553	259	238	1,215	346	18	97	23	..	..	14	3
Upper Sind Frontier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	12	7	9	10	56	12	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Lower Sind Frontier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	82	22	56	78	48	138	167	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23	..	..	..	..	2	12	24	841	342	904	915	819	3,396	1,192	65	286	47	1	..	24	15

**RETURN of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the
Sudder Court.**

Districts.	No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed	No in which the Sentence was reversed	No in which the Conviction or the Sentence was altered	Total number of Appeals disposed of.
Karrachee	16	1	3	20
Hydrabad	21	3	5	29
Shikarpoor.....	42	13	21	76
Upper Sind Frontier..	25	4	1	30
Thur and Parkur	62	13	1	76
Total....	166	34	31	231

**RETURN of Cases called for by the Sudder Court under
Chapter 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.**

Districts	No of Cases in which the Convic- tions and Sentences were not interfered with	No of Cases in which the Convic- tions and Sentences were reversed	Total number of Cases dis- posed of
Karrachee	32	9	41
Hydrabad	80	17	127
Shikarpoor	59	23	82
Upper Sind Frontier.....	7	2	9
Thur and Parkur	11	16	30
Total....	192	97	289

**RETURN of Cases referred to the Sudder Court under
Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.**

Districts	Cases in which the Convictions and Sentences were not interfered with	Cases in which the Convictions and Sentences were reversed	Total
Kurrachee	12	6	18
Hydrabad	1	27	28
Shikarpoor .....	..	9	9
Upper Sind Frontier .....	..	3	3
Thur and Parkur	1	..	1
Total. .	14	45	59

**RETURN of Appeals disposed of by the Courts of Session and
Magistrates in Sind during 1868.**

	No of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed	No in which the Sentence was re- versed.	No in which the Conviction or the Sen- tence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Kurrachee.. { Court of Session ...	270	36	34	340
{ Magistrate of the Dis- trict	105	22	28	155
Hydrabad.. { Court of Session	225	68	17	310
{ Magistrate of the Dis- trict	284	31	20	335
Shikarpoor.. { Court of Session ..	519	48	35	602
{ Magistrate of the Dis- trict	703	67	149	919
Upper Sind Frontier. { Magistrate of the District .....	..	....	....	....
Thur and Parkur .. { Magistrate of the District	20	6	8	34
Total....	2,126	278	291	2,695

"The number of sentences of whipping again shows a diminution attributable in a great measure to the decrease in the number of petty thefts above noticed.

Whipping in lieu of other punishment				Whipping in addition to other punishment	
Juveniles.		Adults			
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	65	418	286	62	47

"It does not appear that any disinclination to inflicting this kind of punishment in proper cases exists amongst the Magistrates, and no special remark on the subject appears to be necessary.

"Under Bombay Act IX. of 1866 a number of the Regulations have been introduced into Sind. The Bombay Cantonment Act (III. of 1867) has been extended to Kurrachee, and under Act V. of 1868 the Commissioner in Sind has been invested with the powers of the Local Government under the following Acts and Regulations :—

Regulation XVI. of 1827, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3, Sections 9 and 14, Clauses 3; 15, and 21.

XXI. of 1827, Sections 2, 3, and 8.

XX. of 1830.

Act I. of 1849.

XXVI. of 1850.

VII. of 1854, Sections 1, 12, 13, and 14.

VI. of 1857.

XLV. of 1860, Section 271.

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Act XXV. of 1861, Sections 23, 49, 390, 394, 395, 396,
and 397.

VI. of 1863, Section 19.

VII. of 1865, Sections 14 and 15.

VIII. of 1869, Section 395.

Bombay Act II. of 1862

VI. of 1863, Section 14.

II. of 1864.

V. of 1864.

VII. of 1867, Section 7, so far as it relates to
powers of 1st and 2nd Class Subordinate
Magistrates, and Section 16.

II. of 1868, Section 5.

[*Statement*]

JUDICIAL.

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[Bombay]

POLICE.

* "The following statement shows the number of Thefts and Robberies committed during 1868 contrasted with the previous year :—

	No. of Thefts and Robberies	Amount of Property stolen	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered.
<i>Kurrachee.</i>				
1867	1,713	69,776	45,206	64.78
1868	1,493	63,685	41,434	65.07
Increase ....	....	....	....	29
Decrease....	220	6,091	3,772	....
<i>Hydrabad.</i>				
1867	1,951	54,896	30,238	55.12
1868	1,721	53,007	31,060	58.57
Increase ....	....	....	802	3.45
Decrease....	230	1,889	....	....
<i>Shikarpoor.</i>				
1867	2,388	75,211	39,199	52.12
1868	1,617	53,088	39,040	73.54
Increase ....	....	....	....	21.42
Decrease....	771	22,123	159	....
<i>Upper Sind Frontier.</i>				
1867	538	11,198	11,865	56.24
1868	503	25,068	6,348	25.32
Increase	35	3,870	....	....
Decrease....	....	....	5,517	30.92
<i>Thur and Parkur.</i>				
1867	246	14,775	11,043	74.74
1868	317	16,891	12,069	71.45
Increase	71	2,116	1,026	....
Decrease....	....	....	....	3.29

"It will be observed that, except in the Thur and Parkur and Frontier Districts, a very large decrease is apparent in the number of cattle thefts during the year.

"The reorganization of the Sind Police was effected on the 1st April, or soon after the conclusion of the year under report. Extensive reductions have been carried out at Kurra-
chee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor, and it will be interesting to watch the effect of this change on the working of the Police force.

"Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867 (The Bombay District Police Act) has been extended to several towns, places, and roads in the province by notification in the *Gazette*. A code of rules under Sections 8 and 13 of Bombay Act VII. of 1867 for the better administration of the Police in the province, has been submitted for the approval of Government."

ADEN.

The following is from the Administration Report of the Aden Settlement for the past official year:—

"The following statement exhibits the number of Civil Suits during the year, and the persons by whom they were decided:—

	1868-69.	
	No of Suits.	Awards.
By Captain Goodfellow.....	81	14,907
„ Lieutenant Abbott	17	8,711
„ „ Mockler.....	15	2,530
„ „ Nutt	13	27,393
„ „ Miles	52	9,533
The Cazee	2,494	25,967
Arbitration	78	4,042
Total....	2,750	88,083

JUDICIAL.

"There is an increase in the number of suits and awards in the past year over that of the previous one of 470 suits. I cannot assign any satisfactory reason for this excess, beyond the increase in the number of inhabitants, and the growth of trade.

"During the past year 1,422 persons were tried, of whom 1,389 were convicted.

Particulars of Crime.	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1 Offences against the person .. .	112	1	162	3
2. " " property. .. .	163	2	334	5
3 " " public justice	12	..	6	..
4. " " weights and mea- sures .....	..	..	..	..
" " coin and Govern- ment stamps. ..	3	..	1	1
6. Miscellaneous.. .. .	532	8	886	24
Total ...	822	11	1,389	33
Total convicted and acquitted. . .	833		1,422	

"Compared with the past year there is an increase in crime, principally in cases of assault, affray, insult, public nuisance, and theft. In the first four there is an increase of 125 cases, whilst in theft there is an increase of 141 cases. This is certainly not satisfactory, but the population has increased, and with it crime will do so also; and with a fluctuating population like that of Aden, where Somalees come from Africa with animals and goods for sale, and return when they have disposed of their articles, and considering that these people are thieves by habit, I do not think the excess in crime is very important. The Police have worked well, but their number for so large a place is not sufficient. The sums stolen have been very small; the cases are generally petty theft.

"There has been no increase in offences of a serious nature; indeed, Aden has been almost free from them. This is very satisfactory.

"The criminal cases were tried and decided in the following manner:—

	No of Cases	Fined	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year	Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years	Flogged	Sent to Jail for correction	Expelled	Discharged on security	Total
The Resident.....	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
Captain Goodfellow	105	46	30	9	1	1	..	..	16	7	3	126
Lieutenant Abbott ..	42	27	30	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	72
" Mockler	91	32	40	44	3	1	..	11	7	..	..	198
" Nutt ..	228	207	72	75	10	7	..	25	7	..	..	403
" Miles ..	387	273	207	135	8	3	..	14	5	3	..	648
Total....	859	585	383	275	24	12	1	59	37	10	3	1,389

"There is no Civil Jail here. The prisoners are now insecurely placed in a hired house. Government have called for estimates for a Civil Jail, and they have been sent in. The site proposed is adjoining the Criminal Jail.

"The present Court-house is a mere thatched shed. I shall, in a separate communication, submit to Government the necessity of a proper building for the Court of Justice to be erected.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

In the Collectorates of Dharwar, Belgaum and Canara, in the Southern Division, the season was, upon the whole, a favorable one for agriculture; but in the others, the later rains having failed, the crops suffered more or less. This was especially the case in the eastern parts of the Poona, Ahmednuggur and Sattara Collectorates, and in the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor; the distress in the two first named districts being so great that it became necessary to afford relief to the labouring poor by undertaking works of public utility.

2. In the Northern Division, excepting the Konkan, where there was a full average monsoon, the season was also unfavorable. In Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Punch Mahals, the scanty rains of June and July were followed by severe floods in August, which again were succeeded by drought. In Khandeish there was an entire failure of the later rains in some Talookas, while in others they were very scanty, the total rain-fall being only 16 inches, or 9 inches below the average fall. Not only was the monsoon unfavorable in this province in respect of the quantity of rain, but a strong and warm wind prevailed during the first three months, which dried up the little rain that fell, and prevented its penetration to any depth below the surface, so that even the Bajree and other Khureef crops were in-

many Talookas below the average. In the Malligaum, Nandgaum and Challisgaum Talookas there was hardly any rain during the whole season, and it has been reported that there were no crops to watch, and no harvest to reap.

3. The floods in Guzerat, besides destroying and injuring the crops, did much damage to house property in all the large towns, particularly in Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Rs. 20,000 for Ahmedabad.
Rs. 10,000 for Kaira.

To mitigate the existing distress, Government sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 30,000 to be

placed at the disposal of the Collectors for the relief of the sufferers, and authorized the sale of timber and rafters from the Government forests and other building materials at reduced rates. Following this example, the Municipalities temporarily exempted all such materials from taxation. Later in the season a further outlay of

Ahmedabad.....	Rs. 83,800
Kaira	„ 28,900
	<hr/>
	1,12,700

Rs. 1,12,700 was sanctioned by Government for the repair of tanks and wells damaged by the floods in the two Collectorates,

and these repairs are now being carried out.

4. In aid of these efforts to allay the distress, private subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 46,500 were raised in Bombay, Poona and other places, the whole of which sum, together with the balance of the Relief Fund of 1864, amounting Rs. 29,300, was placed at the disposal of the Relief Committees, under the Presidentship of the Collectors. These funds were largely availed of in the Ahmedabad district.

5. In Khandeish the effects of scarcity were very much heightened by the immigration of large numbers of people from Marwar and Rajpootana into the province, and it was feared at one time that the Bheels, yielding to

their ancient habits, might collect in gangs, and betake themselves to plunder and lawlessness. Relief works were, therefore, largely sanctioned, both from Imperial Revenue and from Local Funds, which, by giving employment to all who were in distress, doubtless, in great measure, averted the apprehended danger.

6. The total realizable revenues for the year (1868-69) under the heads of Land and Sayer Revenues amounted for

	1868-69.	1867-68.	the whole Pre-
Southern Division... Rs.	1,56,13,137	1,56,98,507	sidency, includ-
Northern Division..	1,47,92,218	1,47,55,062	ing Sind, to
Sind ...	51,79,216	49,67,720*	Rs. 3,64,35,508,
Bombay	8,50,937	6,61,723	showing an in-
	3,64,35,508	3,60,83,017	crease of Rs.
	<u>3,60,83,017</u>		3,52,491, as per
Increase. ..	3,52,491		margin, as com-

pared with the preceding year. The details of these results are contained in the following table:—

* This is the actual sum realized, and exceeds the sum shewn in the last report by Rs. 67,278.

REVENUE.

	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.		
Southern Division	1,18,78,598	38,19,910	1,56,98,508	1,18,08,285	38,04,832	1,56,13,117	.....	85,371
Northern Division	1,33,52,357	14,02,704	1,47,55,062	1,33,65,079	14,27,138	1,47,92,218	37,156	.....
Sind	38,04,674	11,63,046	49,67,720	39,72,204	12,07,012	51,79,216	2,11,496	.....
Bombay	77,402	5,84,326	6,61,728	81,797	7,69,140	8,50,937	1,89,209	.....
	2,91,13,031	69,69,986	3,60,83,018	2,92,27,365	72,08,142	3,64,35,508	4,37,861	85,371

REVENUE.

7. The foregoing table indicates the following variations in the revenues of the several sub-divisions of the Presidency for 1868-69 as compared with 1867-68:—

Southern Division, decrease.....	Rs.	85,371
Northern Division, increase.....	„	37,156
Sind	Do.	„ 2,11,496
Bombay	Do.	„ 1,89,210

8. The decrease in the Southern Division is attributable principally, as regards the item of land revenue, to the following causes:—

1. Decrease in cultivation (Kulladghee and Belgaum).

2. Lower *commutation rates for Government grain revenue* than last year (Rutnagherry).

3. Falling off in Forest revenue (Dharwar).

9. The decrease in the Sayer Revenue is owing principally to the Certificate Tax having yielded less than the late License Tax, and to a falling off in the revenue from Stamps and Abkaree in some of the Collectorates, especially in Dharwar.

10. The increase in the Northern Division is due, in a great measure, to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into some of the districts of Surat.

11. Of the increase in Sind by far the greater portion, amounting to Rs. 1,67,530, occurs in the Land Revenue, the Sayer Revenues having only increased to the extent of Rs. 43,966.

12. The increase in Bombay is chiefly due to a larger yield from the Certificate Tax, which exceeded the amount realized under the late License Tax during the preceding year by Rs. 1,85,702.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

13. No cases remain to be settled, or notices to be issued, under the head of Summary Settlement of adjudicated hereditary and unadjudicated Inams. The following Statement shows the financial result of the Summary Settlement operations up to 31st March 1869:—

	Amount of Annual Tax (Chowthace) payable by Inamdars to Government.	Amount of Annual Succession Duty (Nuzzera-na), payable by Inamdars to Government.	Total amount of profit to Government, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of Succession Duty at the occasional rates.
Unadjudicated Inams	2,38,882	44,179	2,83,061
Adjudicated Hereditary Inams.	.....	23,563	23,563
	2,38,882	67,742	3,06,624

The above figures do not include the results of the settlement in Khandeish and the late Sub-Collectorate of Colaba.

14. These results differ slightly from the figures given in paragraph 10 of the last Administration Report, page 63, and it is attributed principally to the transfer of some villages from Nuggur to Khandeish, and the lapse of others to Government.

15. With reference to the Terminable Inam Settlement, replies were received from eleven persons, and there only remain nine cases in which the holders have not yet

replied to the offer of the settlement made to them. The financial result of the settlement is as under:—

In 1864-65	Rs. 18,986	11	9
„ 1865-66	„ 17,312	8	2
„ 1866-67	„ 3,859	0	7
„ 1867-68	„ 151	10	8
„ 1868-69	„ 6	0	0
Total.....	40,315	15	2

16. The number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during the year (1868-69), exclusive of those settled under the General Summary and Terminable Inam Settlements, are given in the following Statement:—

	Number	Value.
Claims to Villages, Lands and Umuls—		
I.—Inam .....	.....	.....
II.—Surinjam	1	58 12 0
III.—Wuttuns	1	13,049 3 6
Total Land.....	2	13,107 15 6
Claims to Cash, &c.—		
I.—Claims disposed of under the Amended Rules of 1842.	1258	14,764 6 11
II.—Claims disallowed in recently lapsed villages in default of proof of enjoyment during the ten years preceding the lapse	296	509 11 7
III.—Compensation for abolished duties	1	8 12 0
IV.—Disposed of under the Rules of 1st December 1865 ...	771	3,104 0 9
Total Cash.....	2236	18,386 15 3
Total land and cash.....	2238	31,494 14 9

17. Nothing remains to be done in regard to the holdings of the useless and useful class of village servants. Their holdings have all been assessed at one-half and one-fourth, and converted into freehold property under Sunnuds which have been issued for distribution,

imported from the Oorun, Bhandoop and Bassein distilleries for consumption in the Island of Bombay. The Bassein distillery was re-opened during the year, which gave rise to an increased importation: there was also a larger importation of Europe spirits this year than during the preceding one.

22. The subjoined statement will give an idea of the amount of work done at the Bombay Custom House during each of the twelve months under review—

No.	Months.	Realizations in 1867-68.	Realizations in 1868-69.
1	2	3	4
1	April	3,79,783	7,38,679
2	May	5,49,109	6,22,806
3	June	4,64,779	5,77,060
4	July	5,73,648	7,14,382
5	August	6,33,042	4,94,376
6	September	6,75,953	6,03,402
7	October	7,18,081	6,15,308
8	November	6,96,051	7,73,158
9	December	6,40,042	6,09,727
10	January	9,16,063	9,23,212
11	February	6,42,423	6,56,650
12	March	6,65,883	7,18,281
	Total Rupees.....	75,54,857	80,47,041

Salt.

23. The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty in comparison with the preceding year was as follows:—

	Indian Maunds.
1867-68	31,47,206
1868-69	36,93,876
Increase 1868-69.....	<u>5,46,670</u>

24. The following table exhibits the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise Duty on salt removed from the pans	46,41,685	56,86,334
Ditto on salt imported by sea	50,634	55,865
Ditto ditto by land	2,42,633	2,47,111
Proprietary right of the Government salt pans.....	59,435	75,658
Ground rent from salt pans	22,341	27,245
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt	6,804	7,419
Total Rupees.....	50,23,532	60,99,632
Deduct for 1867-68.....	.....	50,23,532
Increase in 1868-69.....	.....	10,76,100

25. This increase was caused by larger removals of salt from the pans, on payment of full duty for Home consumption, than during the previous year.

Opium.

26. The amount realized on account of Pass Fees on Opium during the year 1868-69, as contrasted with that of the previous year, is as follows:—

1867-68	Rs. 2,35,29,600
1868-69 .	1,80,55,200

Decrease in 1868-69...Rs. 54,74,400

27. The number of chests on which fees were levied being—

In 1867-68	Chests 39,216
1868-69	30,092

Decrease in 1868-69.....Chests 9,124

28. This decrease in the number of chests is attributable to various causes. Large stocks were kept back by dealers in expectation of a rumoured reduction in the rate of Pass Fees. The exports to China were less, owing to the market there being throughout the whole year unfavourable. Persian Opium, moreover, is alleged to have competed slightly, and native grown opium more largely, with the Indian drug. The number of chests imported this year is less by 3,130 chests than the average of the preceding five years.

29. The following table gives the number of chests which passed the Bombay Custom House for export to China during the last ten years:—

	Number of Chests.
In 1859-60	32,506½
„ 1860-61	45,072
„ 1861-62	38,667
„ 1862-63	51,745
„ 1863-64	24,733½
„ 1864-65	35,090
„ 1865-66	36,200
„ 1866-67	30,869
„ 1867-68	39,216
„ 1868-69	30,092

30. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,80,55,200, realized on account of the chests passed in 1868-69, the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmedabad respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs.
Indore	28,907	1,73,44,200
Ahmedabad	1,185	7,11,000
Total.....	30,092	1,80,55,200

REVENUE.

During the previous year (1867-68) the respective amounts were as follows:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty. Rs.
Indore	36,217	2,17,30,200
Ahmedabad.....	2,999	17,99,400
Total.....	39,216	2,35,29,600

31. The aggregate realizations in the Departments of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the years 1867-68 and 1868-69, including the receipts on account of miscellaneous items noted in the margin, which have not
- Port Funds.
 - Measuring Fees.
 - Registry Fees.
 - Wharfage Fees.
 - Warehouse Rent.
 - Interest on overdue Opium Hoondies.
 - Crane Collections.
 - Hard Fees.
 - Ganza License Fees.
 - Strait Light Dues.
 - Sundry petty items.

been added to the totals shown in the preceding paragraphs, are as follows:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	91,09,939	97,03,017	5,95,108	.....
Salt	50,53,531	61,03,605	10,50,074	.....
Opium	2,35,69,839	1,80,67,270	.....	55,02,569
Total Rupees...	3,77,33,309	3,38,75,922	16,45,182	55,02,569
Deduct Increase.....				16,45,182
Net Decrease, 1868-69.....				38,57,387

32. The following Acts relating to Customs were passed during the year under report:—

Act X of 1868, to be read as a part of the Customs Act VI of 1863.

Act XI of 1868, declaring timber free on import.

Act XI of 1869, for the collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers.

Act XII of 1869, to be read with Act XVII of 1867.

SIND.

33. The aggregate value of the External Trade for 1868-69, exclusive of Government Stores, is Rs. 4,25,70,306, being Rs. 21,41,302 less than that of the previous year.

34. The Customs Duty collections this year amount Rs. 5,13,416, and, as contrasted with the previous year, give an increase of Rs. 38,095, as exhibited below:—

	Realizations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		
Import duty	3,02,843	3,26,625	23,782	.....
Export duty	1,72,478	1,86,791	14,313	.....
Total Rs.....	4,75,321	5,13,416	38,095	.....

35. This increase is attributable chiefly to large imports of Cotton Piece Goods direct from the United Kingdom, as also to larger exports of Oil Seeds during the year under review.

REVENUE.

36. The following statement shows the total collections by the Customs Department from all sources in the year 1868-69, as contrasted with the previous year:—

Items.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs Duty	4,75,321	5,13,416	38,095	.....
All other items	56,457	52,480	.....	3,977
Total Rs.....	5,31,778	5,65,896	38,095	3,977
Deduct collections in 1867-68. ....	.....	5,31,778		
Net increase in 1868-69. ....	.....	34,118		

37. The Salt Trade in Sind, which remained stagnant for so many years, has again revived, and a considerable quantity of salt has been exported to Calcutta and British Burmah in consequence of the removal of the excise duty of 8 annas a maund formerly levied in Sind, and the grant of leases of the salt fields at Seergoonda for a period of two years free of all assessment.

38. Sind has, for the first time, commenced trading in cotton with Amsterdam; already 4,70,400 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,50,000, have been exported, and a considerable quantity more is being shipped for that port.

FINANCE.

The year opened on the 1st April 1868 with a balance of Rs. 2,39,67,566, and closed on the 31st March 1869 with one of Rs. 2,15,03,251. The following shews the distribution of the balance at the end of the year:—

27,88,135	in the General Treasury.
1,55,44,984	in the Revenue Treasuries of the Mofussils.
15,47,482	in the General and Political Treasuries.
10,53,190	in the Military Treasuries.
3,36,746	in the Public Works Treasuries.
2,32,714	in the Mint.

Rs. 2,15,03,251 Total.

2. The general closing balance of Rs. 2,15,03,251 on the 31st March 1869 exhibits a decrease of Rs. 24,64,315 when compared with the closing balance of 1867-68, which amounted to Rs. 2,39,67,566.

3. The General Treasury balance at the end of the year shews, as compared with the previous year's balance, a decrease of Rs. 12,15,190. The balance during the year was very low. In the months of April, May, August and September 1868 it was below the minimum Rs. 25,00,000 authorized to be retained as a floating cash balance. From 5th October 1868 to 19th March 1869 it was against Government, and varied from Rs. 2,50,000 to 47 lacs. This falling off was caused by extensive Military and Marine drawings in connection with the Abyssinian Expeditionary

charges. Smaller aid than in the previous year was received from other Governments and Administrations, both by direct subsidy and by the Opium revenue, which fell off considerably.

4. Rs. 1,34,369 were paid to the New Bank of Bombay on account of Interest on the debit balances at rates varying from 4 to 7 per cent.

5. The following is the table of grand totals of the receipts and disbursements under several Budget heads. The total receipts for the year under review show a decrease of Rs. 21,10,747 as compared with the estimate. The disbursements exceed the estimate by Rs. 12,26,438.

Heads.	Actual 1867-68.	Regular Estimate 1868-69.	Actual 1868-69.
Receipts	9,03,68,413	9,22,76,172	9,01,65,425
Charges	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234
Surplus.....	4,90,15,921	5,42,91,376	5,09,54,191

6. The subjoined is a Contrasted Statement containing a complete abstract of transactions both of receipts and disbursements during the year :—

STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT contrasting the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay year

	RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Cash Balance	2,23,57,884	2,30,77,828	2,30,77,828
I.	Land Revenue	3,61,26,115	3,60,92,000	3,55,09,566
II.	Tributes and Contributions from Native States	8,92,204	8,85,000	10,71,277
III.	Forest	8,84,245	9,00,672	12,13,483
IV.	Abkaree (Excise)	41,53,107	40,00,000	44,58,140
V.	License Tax	14,52,846	14,00,000	12,31,152
VI.	Customs	83,10,980	79,20,000	88,23,359
VII.	Salt	51,06,735	52,00,000	61,55,867
VIII.	Opium	2,35,69,375	2,25,00,000	1,80,67,252
IX.	Stamps	45,08,907	48,50,000	47,03,574
X.	Mint	6,10,543	6,20,000	8,64,219
XIII.	Law and Justice	11,75,494	19,71,500	11,77,858
XIV.	Police	1,14,774	1,20,000	1,29,737
XV.	Marine	15,79,570	41,63,000	44,85,109
XVI.	Education	1,48,658	1,40,000	1,50,009
XVII.	Interest	2,89,891	70,000	1,85,880
XVIII.	Miscellaneous	14,44,969	14,44,000	19,38,943
	Total.....	9,03,68,413	9,22,76,172	9,01,65,425
	<i>Public Debt.</i>			
	Local Loans .....	.....	.....	.....
	Service Funds	26,84,144	12,52,573	14,53,298
	Local Funds	1,09,31,330	59,95,000	69,22,602
	General Deposits	10,44,350	7,35,000	36,67,213
	Revenue Deposits	24,15,988	30,00,000	25,93,860
	Judicial Deposits	7,76,280	8,00,000	10,68,971
	Deposits of the Government Savings Bank...	13,21,308	14,00,000	14,96,837
	Sale proceeds of Waste Land and Redemp- tion of Land Revenue	57,626	20,000	5,030
	Half the value of Government shares in the Old Bank of Bombay written off	6,00,000	.....	.....
	Advances Recoverable	58,97,091	31,75,000	50,61,096
	Penalties on Native States for Robbery of Mails .....	.....	.....	623
	Total carried forward..... Rs.	2,57,28,117	1,63,77,573	2,22,69,530
	Carried forward.....	11,27,26,297	11,53,54,000	11,32,43,253

FINANCE.

[Bombay]

Presidency, including General and Political Treasuries, for the 1868-69.

	EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.	10,41,388	10,93,941	10,26,004
4	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback	8,63,150	9,02,060	9,03,966
5	Land Revenue	37,30,939	38,31,096	42,11,605
6	Forest	5,47,138	5,56,423	6,27,123
7	Abkarce (Excise)	4,42,775	4,25,201	7,32,357
8	Assessed Taxes	77,662	50,000	53,881
9	Customs	8,65,650	8,60,839	8,31,255
10	Salt	3,10,523	3,32,482	2,88,834
11	Opium	42,304	33,820	25,453
12	Stamps	1,83,303	2,09,446	1,86,631
13	Mint	3,69,532	4,01,952	3,40,590
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers...	34,24,388	34,71,300	28,20,847
17	Administration and Public Departments	15,81,304	16,64,567	17,95,238
18	Law and Justice	43,22,079	45,63,718	46,05,855
19	Police	37,86,102	34,68,366	38,63,809
20	Marine	49,65,263	36,37,560	40,61,698
21	Education, Science and Art	10,73,029	10,55,105	10,89,352
22	Ecclesiastical	3,16,085	3,19,132	3,32,014
23	Medical Services	9,23,775	7,93,697	8,82,339
24	Stationery and Printing	3,40,155	3,20,355	3,51,564
25	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.	9,35,796	9,84,799	10,74,019
26	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	81,66,499	69,81,291	69,40,721
27	Miscellaneous	13,44,642	5,36,533	8,59,115
28	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	16,99,011	14,91,113	13,06,964
	Total	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234
	<i>Public Debt.</i>			
	Local Loans	2,100	.....	.....
	Service Funds	29,65,058	11,38,000	11,46,472
	Local Funds	55,18,487	55,75,000	73,98,978
	General Deposits	7,25,323	6,24,000	19,93,020
	Revenue Deposits	23,35,942	24,00,000	32,54,218
	Judicial Deposits	8,62,478	9,00,000	9,13,998
	Deposits of the Government Savings Bank ...	8,12,739	8,60,000	11,50,660
	Deposits of the Military Fund not bearing Interest .....	.....	.....	8,03,158
	Sale proceeds of Waste Land and Redemp- tion of Land Revenue	15,383	6,000	2,843
	Advances Recoverable	80,46,615	33,75,000	39,35,076
	Railway Revenue Advance Account	1,26,54,805	1,63,50,000	1,73,58,269
	Ditto Interest Account	5,203	.....	.....
	Total carried forward. ....Rs.	3,69,44,133	3,11,68,000	3,79,56,692
	Carried forward,	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234

STATEMENT.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	11,27,26,297	11,53,54,000	11,32,43,253
<i>Public Debt</i> , continued and brought over .....Rs.	2,57,28,117	1,63,77,573	2,22,69,530
Suspense Account	57,406	.....	5,000
Railway Revenue Interest Accounts, Indus Steam Flotilla	5,203	.....	.....
Railway Revenue Advance Account	86,21,272	1,52,54,000	1,18,71,570
Railway Fire Insurance Fund	81,50,000	.....	3,44,305
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State .....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Revenue Account	2,27,14,417	2,27,34,000	3,39,78,514
Total.....	6,55,76,415	5,43,65,573	6,84,68,919
<i>Remittances between Districts and Departments.</i>			
Bills.....	2,19,38,084	1,67,00,000	1,81,68,067
Cash and other Remittances	10,53,70,382	9,30,00,000	13,41,27,660
Bullion Certificates	2,59,27,869	2,50,00,000	3,68,81,121
Military Department, Bombay	34,68,378	1,00,07,000	1,37,71,910
Public Works Department	74,05,507	40,00,000	51,66,366
Total.....	16,41,10,220	14,87,07,000	20,81,15,124
<i>Remittances from other Governments.</i>			
<i>Cash Remittances.</i>			
India	3,31,98,242	1,65,82,000	1,82,15,622
North-West Provinces	17,325	1,000	1,918
Madras	25,64,720	5,07,000	22,18,189
Bengal	7,301	5,000	4,96,711
Punjab	6,39,513	20,000	54,67,739
British Burmah.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	20,25,379	15,01,000	22,06,409
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London.	46,05,325	1,000	4,75,783
Ditto Colonial ditto Mauritius.	320	10,000	.....
Ditto ditto ditto China .....	.....	500	.....
Ditto ditto ditto Ceylon	1,000	5,000	2,81,474
Ditto ditto ditto Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Settlement .....	.....	.....	.....
Total carried forward.....Rs.	4,30,59,125	1,85,82,500	2,98,63,845
Carried forward.....Rs.	34,24,12,932	31,84,26,573	38,98,27,296

Continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234
<i>Public Debt</i> , continued and brought over.....Rs.	3,69,44,133	3,11,68,000	3,79,56,692
Suspense Account.....	63,016	.....	1
Fire Insurance Funds .....	.....	23,000	92,641
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	95,70,400	.....	.....
Railway Revenue Account	1,38,17,273	1,93,18,000	2,20,05,451
Total.....	6,03,94,822	5,05,09,000	6,00,54,785
<i>Remittances between Districts and Departments.</i>			
Bills.....	2,12,46,815	1,62,00,000	1,86,73,946
Cash and other Remittances	10,62,16,580	9,31,00,000	13,39,50,364
Bullion Certificates	2,59,13,494	2,50,00,000	3,68,95,496
Military Department, Bombay	4,75,97,184	3,50,00,000	4,15,63,030
Public Works Department	2,56,48,000	2,00,27,000	2,17,27,446
Total.....	22,66,22,073	18,99,27,000	25,28,10,282
<i>Remittances to other Governments.</i>			
<i>Cash Remittances.</i>			
India	35,51,892	43,68,000	52,31,317
North-West Provinces	12,017	10,000	12,435
Madras	1,507	2,500	15,066
Bengal	93,500	1,000	20,209
Punjab	29,705	1,000	1,09,240
British Burmah.....	150	.....	500
Central Provinces.....	23,99,191	27,00,000	34,01,780
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London.	74,51,843	7,00,000	10,44,971
Ditto Colonial ditto Mauritius.	70,750	40,000	9,470
Ditto ditto ditto China	37	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ditto Ceylon....	.....	.....	2,80,474
Military Department, Bengal.....	2,42,181	60,000	5,24,675
Ditto Madras	6,352	5,000	19,912
Her Majesty's Colonial Government Eastern Settlement .....	.....	.....	760
Total carried forward.....Rs.	1,38,59,125	78,87,500	1,06,70,809
Carried forward... ..Rs.	32,83,69,387	27,84,20,796	35,20,76,301

STATEMENT.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	34,24,12,032	31,84,26,573	38,08,27,296
<i>Remittances from other Governments continued and brought over.....Rs.</i>	4,30,59,125	1,85,82,500	2,93,63,845
<i>Account Current, London.</i>			
Railway Receipts Capital Account	79,94,598	54,48,000	1,21,99,857
Miscellaneous	79,30,380	22,20,000	12,44,818
Abyssinian Expedition	5,63,844	.....	14,72,905
Post Office Remittances	11,72,622	10,50,000	18,96,276
Telegraph Remittances	6,46,886	6,50,000	6,18,265
Indo-European Telegraph	14,84,316	13,50,000	14,84,356
Military Department, Bengal	1,094	2,000	37,15,971
Ditto Madras	1,358	2,000	2,11,704
Total.....	6,28,71,223	2,93,04,500	5,22,08,027
<i>Bills.</i>			
India	20,10,745	4,00,000	23,69,619
Madras	1,06,013	75,000	2,31,379
Bengal	2,009	30,000	6,308
Punjaub	2,20,327	2,00,000	3,63,410
North-West Provinces	2,34,691	1,80,000	2,67,476
Oudh	51,050	10,000	66,490
Central Provinces	2,02,111	2,00,000	3,39,082
British Burmah	680	.....	5,467
Total.....	28,30,956	10,95,000	36,49,211
<i>Money Orders payable to other Governments.</i>			
British Burmah.....	640	.....	1,091
Bengal	29,480	.....	81,705
Madras	22,463	2,00,000	43,912
India	911	2,000	5,878
North-West Provinces	8,080	.....	1,39,230
Punjaub	7,104	.....	44,637
Central Provinces	778	.....	9,246
Total.....	69,456	2,02,000	2,75,694
Total.....	6,57,54,635	3,06,01,500	5,61,32,932
Grand Total.....	40,81,67,567	34,90,28,073	44,59,60,228

FINANCE.

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[Bombay]

Continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	32,83,69,887	27,84,20,796	35,20,76,801
<i>Remittances to other Governments, continued and brought over.....Rs.</i>	1,38,59,125	78,87,500	1,06,70,809
<i>Account Current, London.</i>			
Capital Account	1,71,12,335	1,55,17,000	2,18,12,405
Railway Advances, Guaranteed Interest	2,15,581	2,29,000	2,29,103
Home Bills	81,50,000	3,64,000	.....
Abyssinian Expedition	80,98,543	1,50,00,000	2,43,17,527
Miscellaneous.....	19,72,367	65,55,000	87,29,104
Post Office Remittances	14,60,703	12,50,000	15,81,816
Telegraph Remittances	13,37,718	7,50,000	14,29,425
Indo-European Telegraph Department	15,41,547	16,50,000	12,80,255
Total.....	5,40,47,919	4,92,02,500	7,00,50,444
<i>Bills payable to other Governments.</i>			
India	11,40,634	10,00,000	16,44,749
Madras	1,30,963	1,30,000	2,46,357
Bengal	4,269	5,000	2,617
Punjab	5,65,395	5,00,000	7,85,923
North-West Provinces.....	94,892	90,000	90,188
Central Provinces.....	4,21,109	4,00,000	4,88,335
British Burmah.....	20,103	1,000	4,174
Oudh.....	40,930	4,000	32,859
Total.....	24,18,295	21,30,000	32,95,202
<i>Money Orders payable to other Governments.</i>			
India	1,08,341	1,00,000	90,041
Madras	16,469	18,000	81,074
Bengal	4,834	.....	8,588
Punjab	31,414	.....	52,327
North-West Provinces.....	27,991	.....	43,280
Central Provinces.....	64,168	.....	96,716
British Burmah.....	921	.....	52,874
Total.....	2,34,188	1,18,000	4,24,900
	5,67,20,352	5,14,50,500	7,37,70,546
Total.....	38,50,89,739	82,98,71,296	42,58,46,847
Closing Balance.....	2,30,77,828	1,91,56,777	2,01,13,881
Grand Total.....	40,81,67,567	34,90,28,073	44,59,60,228

7. The following are remarks explanatory of the causes of increase and decrease on both sides of the account as compared with estimate and actuals of 1867-68.

Receipts.

8. Receipt under this head is less by Rs. 5,82,434 and Rs. 6,16,549 than the estimate of the year and actuals of

1. Land Revenue. 1867-68, respectively. The decrease is due to short collection and short adjustment on account of revenue of alienated land.

9. Shows an increase of Rs. 1,86,277 and Rs. 1,79,073 over the estimate of the year and

II. Tributes and contributions from Native States.

the actuals of 1867-68, which is owing to the subsidy from the Cutch State and contribution from Jagheerdars of the Southern Maratha Country having been received over and above the amount estimated.

10. The revenue exceeds the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous

III. Forests.

one, respectively, by Rs. 3,12,811 and Rs. 3,29,238; more cutting and felling timber having been effected than was anticipated.

11. The increase under this head is Rs. 4,58,140 over the estimate of the year, and

IV. Abkaree.

Rs. 3,05,033 over the actuals of the previous year,—the result of a greater demand for Abkaree, Opium, and the sale of Abkaree farms at high rates.

12. The revenue is below the estimate and actuals of 1867-68 by Rs. 1,68,848 and

V. License Tax.

Rs. 2,21,694, respectively, due to the peculiar operation of this form of direct taxation.

13. The revenue exceeds the estimate by Rs. 9,03,359,
and the actuals of the previous
VI. Customs. year by Rs. 5,12,379; trade
having been brisk during the year.

14. There is an increase of Rs. 9,55,867 under this
head over the estimate, and of
VII. Salt. Rs. 10,49,132 over the actuals of
the previous year, caused by an increased manufacture of,
and demand for, salt.

15. The revenue from Opium is worse by Rs.
55,02,133 than the actuals of
VIII. Opium. the previous year, and by Rs.
44,32,748 than the estimates of the year. It may be attri-
buted, in some measure, to the bad season in Malwa and to
the increased cultivation of the poppy in China.

16. The collection exceeds the actuals of the previous
year by Rs. 1,94,667. The de-
IX. Stamps. crease under the estimate of the
year is of Rs. 1,46,426, which would seem to shew that the
operation of the New Stamp Act is not what was anti-
cipated.

17. The receipts exceed both the actuals of 1867-68
and the estimate of 1868-69 by
X. Mint. Rs. 2,53,676 and 2,44,219, respec-
tively, due to an extensive coinage during the year.

18. The increase of Rs. 29,05,539 and Rs. 3,22,109
over the actuals of the previous
XV. Marine. year and the estimate of the year,
respectively, has been caused by credit having been taken
under this head for the value of stores, &c., made over for
the Abyssinian Expedition.

19. This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 10,009 over the estimate. It has been caused by a larger sale of books than was anticipated. The actuals of this and the previous year approximate.

XVI. Education.
20. The receipt under this head is less by Rs. 1,04,011 than the actuals of the previous year, but exceeds the estimate by Rs. 1,15,880, and is due to the realization of Interest on the Vchar Water Works Loan, which was not expected in 1868-69.

XVII. Interest.
21. The increase of Rs. 4,93,974 under this head has been caused by the adjustment in 1868-69 of the difference between the receipts and payments of the Military Funds for the previous year, which was not estimated for.

Disbursements.

22. The actuals under this head approximate the estimate, but exceed the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 40,816.

4. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.

23. Shows an increase of Rs. 3,80,509 over the estimate, and of Rs. 4,80,666 over the actuals of the previous year, caused by arrear payments of compensation on account of high prices of grain, the revision of several Revenue Establishments which had not been provided for, and the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68 which had remained unadjusted.

5. Land Revenue.

24. Shows an increase of Rs. 70,700 over the estimate, and of Rs. 79,985 over the actuals of the previous year.

6. Forest

The explanation given for increased Forest receipts will explain the excess expenditure.

25. An increase of Rs. 3,07,156 over the estimate and of Rs. 2,89,582 over the

7. Abkaree. actuals of the previous year is due to the purchase of large quantities of Abkaree Opium for sale.

26. The actuals under this head are very near the estimate, but shew a decrease of

8. Assessed Taxes. Rs. 23,781 when compared with the actuals of the previous year.

27. Shew decrease as detailed below, caused by savings effected during the year

9, 10 & 11. Customs, Salt, and Opium. under report:—

Heads.	Decrease under Estimate.	Decrease under actuals of 1867-68.
Customs	29,584	34,395
Salt	43,643	21,689
Opium	8,367	16,851

28. The expenditure falls short of the estimate and the actuals of the previous year

13. Mint. by Rs. 61,362 and Rs. 28,942, respectively, owing to less extra Establishment having been employed in the Mint than estimated.

29. Shews a decrease of Rs. 6,50,453 under the estimate and of Rs. 6,03,541

16. Allowances to District and Village Officers. under the actuals of the previous year, in consequence of fewer adjustments of service lands having been made.

30. The increase of Rs. 1,30,671 over the estimate and of Rs. 2,13,934 over the actuals of 1867-68 has been caused by the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68, and by the payment of the allowance to the New Bank of Bombay for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office, and by increased charges in the "Tour Account."

17. Administration and Public Departments. 31. Exhibits an increase of Rs. 42,137 over the estimate and Rs. 2,83,776 over the actuals of the previous year, consequent on the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68, payment of arrear charges, and compensation for high prices of grain.

18. Law and Justice. 32. Shows an increase of Rs. 3,95,443 over the estimate and of Rs. 77,707 over the actuals caused by the Police Establishment not having been estimated according to the revised scale, and by the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68.

19. Police. 33. Shows an increase of Rs. 4,24,138 over the estimate, caused by more coal and stores having been purchased for the late Abyssinian Expedition than estimated. The expenditure, however, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 9,03,565 when compared with the actuals of 1867-68, owing to the Expeditionary charges having been less during the year under review.

20. Marine. 34. Exhibits an increase of Rs. 33,247 over the estimate, and of Rs. 16,333 caused by charges for purchase of books and payment of fees to the University having exceeded the estimate.

35. Shews an increase of Rs. 12,882 over the estimate and of Rs. 16,333 over the actuals of 1867-68.
22. Ecclesiastical.
36. Shews an increase of Rs. 88,642 over the estimate caused by the salaries of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons having been under-estimated. The expenditure is less by Rs. 41,436 than the actuals of 1867-68.
23. Medical.
37. The increase under this head of Rs. 11,409 and Rs. 31,209, respectively, over the estimate and the actuals of the previous year has been caused by the more general use of Printed Forms.
24. Stationery and Printing.
38. The increase of Rs. 89,220 and Rs. 1,38,223, respectively, over the estimate and the actuals of previous year has been caused by an excess of Miscellaneous charges and by the adjustment of Official Postage for the year 1867-68.
25. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.
39. Shows an increase of Rs. 3,22,582 over the estimate, owing to no provision having been made in the estimate on account of two-thirds freight on Europe stores sent to this and other Presidencies. The decrease under the actuals of 1867-68, which amounts to Rs. 4,85,527, is chiefly attributable to the value of 600 Government shares in the Old Bank of Bombay having been written off to Profit and Loss in the previous year.
27. Miscellaneous.
40. Shews a decrease of Rs. 1,84,149 and 3,92,047, respectively, under the estimate and actuals of previous year, caused by a short adjustment of donations to Service Funds.
28. Superannuation and Retired Allowances.

41. Aid was received from the following Governments and Administrations to keep up the General Treasury balances:—

By transfer from the Bank of Bengal.....	1,55,00,000	
From the Berar Treasuries—		
Cash	15,00,000	
Bills	22,00,000	
	<hr/>	37,00,000
		<hr/>
		1,92,00,000
From Madras—		
Cash	22,00,000	
Bills	74,000	
	<hr/>	22,74,000
		<hr/>
Total,.....Rs.	2,14,74,000	

42. Nearly nine lacs of Rs. were supplied to the Indore Treasury during the year, and Rs. 10,00,000 paid to the Agent Bank of Bengal on account of the Deputy Accountant General Hyderabad.

43. Rs. 19,49,140 were drawn from the Treasuries of the Central Provinces to meet the demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company against a sum of Rs. 24,62,754 paid into those Treasuries as the traffic earnings of that Company.

44. Remittances to the extent of Rs. 77,21,868 were received during the year from Abyssinia in consequence of the termination of the Expedition. Of these remittances Dollars worth Rs. 59,54,263 have been remitted to the Bank of England.

45. The amounts advanced to and received from the several Railway Companies connected with this Presidency

FINANCE.

and the Indus Steam Flotilla and Valley Survey were as follows:—

Railway and other Companies.	Amount Received.			Amount Advanced.			
	Gross Earnings.	Capital subscribed and refunds.	Total.	Advances on Revenue Account.	Advances on Capital Account.	Guaranteed Interest.	Total.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,89,73,487	63,43,308	2,53,16,795	85,65,000	1,60,79,216	1,96,549	2,48,40,765
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	48,85,102	15,99,641	64,84,743	31,40,502	23,71,169	10,832	55,22,503
Sind Railway	37,00,309	33,84,296	90,84,605	35,18,711	20,12,786	21,721	55,53,218
Indus Steam Flotilla	44,19,616	8,59,631	52,79,247	21,34,036	13,39,326	.....	34,73,882
Indus Valley Survey	.....	640	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,39,78,514	1,21,87,516	4,61,66,030	1,73,58,269	2,18,02,997	2,29,102	3,93,90,368

Generally, the railways of this Presidency earned a larger amount than in the previous year.

THE MINT.

46. An increase in the importation of bullion over the last year will be apparent from the subjoined statement, shewing the Mint Certificates issued and new coin paid into the Treasury during the year under report and last five years:—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the General Treasury.
1863-64	6,38,50,000	7,60,40,000
1864-65	4,98,62,000	5,59,48,900
1865-66	7,53,04,344	7,02,09,000
1866-67	1,83,59,400	2,56,34,408
1867-68	2,59,27,868	2,68,16,430
1868-69	3,68,81,121	3,79,08,000

47. The excess of new coin paid into the General Treasury over the amount withdrawn therefrom on account of Mint Certificates, amounting to Rs. 10,46,879, consists of Seignorage duty realized during the year under report and the outturn of unworked bullion on the Mint balance at the close of 1867-68.

48. Bullion worth Rs. 2,65,00,000 was exchanged during the year for coin in the Currency Department in order to strengthen the General Treasury when it was found that the daily outturn of the Mint was quite inadequate to keep pace with the drawings of the Mint Certificates.

PAPER CURRENCY.

49. As was the case last year, the circulation of Notes was at its minimum value ($3\frac{3}{4}$ crores) in the month of April. Thence it rose to nearly 458 lacs in June, and again began to decline during the monsoon months, when money was taken in exchange for Notes to the net extent of 25 lacs, the circulation on the 11th August standing at 433 lacs. After this period the circulation fluctuated, till in the month of March it attained its maximum value of 460 lacs.

50. Though this maximum is less than the maximum (567 lacs) of the preceding year by about 107 lacs, the operations during the year under report suffered no retrogression. Nearly 1,30,000 more pieces were issued to the public (of which nearly 1,00,000 were of the lowest denomination), and nearly 2,00,000 more pieces were returned. The number of cancelled pieces amounts to 5,09,200 against 4,14,835, giving an increase over the last year of 95,000 pieces. These operations in the Exchange Department show a very fair increase of dealings with the public, as will be seen from the following statement, indicating the Note and Coin operations of the Exchange Department during the year under review :—

Circle,	Notes received from Public.	Notes issued to Public.				Coin, Gold and Silver.	
						Received from Public.	Paid to Public.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	For Cash.	For other Notes.	
					Value.	Value.	Rs.
Bombay	8,98,037	8,91,03,220	67,962	4,66,28,600		4,58,22,050	Rs. 4,55,55,759½
Sind....	6,592	23,29,160	297	2,10,700		23,20,550	
Nagpore	32,960	49,06,160	14,419	35,56,830		26,44,310	
Akola	991	93,010	.....	.....		88,980	
Grand total for 1868-69	9,38,600	9,64,31,550	82,678	5,03,96,180		5,08,75,890	Rs. 4,27,57,000
Grand total for 1867-68	7,26,473	8,98,86,870	68,071	4,27,57,000		4,60,51,270	
							4,33,35,600

FINANCE.

51. The subjoined statement gives the value of Government Currency Notes put into circulation in Bombay during the twelve months comprizing the year, viz., from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869:—

Months.		Value of Notes in circulation on the last day of the month.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the circulation on the last day of the preceding month.
March	1868	4,19,00,410	.....
April	„	4,00,06,930	—18,93,480
May	„	4,40,89,850	+40,82,920
June	„	4,42,04,060	+ 1,14,210
July	„	4,34,70,120	— 7,33,940
August	„	4,40,83,700	+ 6,13,580
September	„	4,40,94,770	+ 11,070
October	„	4,30,93,520	—10,01,250
November	„	4,15,60,390	—15,33,130
December	„	4,17,36,740	+ 1,76,350
January	1869	4,17,74,500	+ 37,760
February	„	4,45,03,920	+27,29,420
March	„	4,52,47,840	+ 7,43,920
Increase since April 1868 .....		.....	+33,47,430
Decrease Ditto .....		.....	.....
Percentage of increase .....		.....	7.989

52. The receipt of Gold Coins, in the terms of the notification from the Government of India No. 3287, dated 28th October last, has been very small, and will continue so while the Sovereign commands a higher sum than Rs. 10½ in the market. The Indian Mohur is very little known in this Presidency.

53. This year, as in the previous year, a few forged or altered Notes were tendered. They were, however, detected, and the parties handed over to the Police.

54. The circulation of Paper Currency in the Sub-Circles also presents a satisfactory aspect. There appears progress in nearly all of their transactions.

55. With a view to facilitating and increasing the convertibility of Currency Notes, the Government of India proposed, for consideration, the following two alternative schemes :—

The first scheme being—

I. To have the Presidency Notes, that is, the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Notes, convertible by law, on demand, at all the principal Treasuries in each of the three Presidencies respectively; in other words, to have the Calcutta Note convertible, as above, at all the Principal Treasuries in the Bengal Presidency; the Madras Note convertible at all the Principal Treasuries of the Madras Presidency; the Bombay Note the same in the Bombay Presidency.

II. To keep the existing Note Circles and the arrangements therewith connected as they are.

III. To have an auxiliary Note circulation for each Zilla or District; the said circulation to be of limited amount fixed for each District, the Notes to be issued through the Collector, and to be convertible by law on demand at every Sudder or District Treasury within the said Zilla or District.

The second scheme being—

I. To have the Presidency Note as in the first scheme.

II. To have, in substitution for the existing circles, small Circles consisting sometimes of groups of two or more Districts or Zillas commercially or

topographically connected with each other, and sometimes of single Districts; to issue the Notes through a special Currency Officer in each Circle; and to declare the Notes convertible on demand at all of the Sudder or District Government Treasuries within each Circle.

56. This Government gave a decided preference in favour of the second scheme, and thereby approved the introduction of one Presidency Note convertible at all the principal Treasuries of the respective Presidencies, with this additional recommendation that the Presidency Notes should also be convertible at the capital towns of the several Presidencies, and that the definition of the term "principal" be extended so as to include the town of Kurrachee in Sind, and that of Dharwar in the Southern Maratha Country. Recommendation was also made that the existing Note Circles be abolished, and that five Circles be substituted in their place as follows:—

1. Sind.
2. Guzerat.
3. The Deccan or Maratha-speaking Districts.
4. Southern Maratha Country, or Canarese-speaking districts.
5. The Berars or Central Provinces.

Each Circle it was proposed should be placed under the supervision of a special Currency Officer, and the amount of issue strictly limited. The Notes should be legally convertible at each of the Sudder or Collectors' Treasuries, and should be cashed up to a certain reasonable amount at the Talooka or Mamludars' Treasuries. They should also be legally convertible at all principal Treasuries in this Presidency. The introduction of a Five Rupee Note was at the same time advocated.

POLITICAL.

The principal event of general political interest during the year of report may be said to have been the gathering of the leading Chiefs of Gujarat and Kattcewar at the ancient town of Broach during the period of the Industrial Exhibition held at that place towards the close of December last. These Chiefs, for the first time in the history of our connection with the country, assembled in Durbar to do honour to the head of the Government. Upwards of twenty Chiefs of the First and Second Class, including His Highness the Gackwar, and various minor Chieftains, met together on the occasion and presented Nuzzurs of considerable value to His Excellency the Governor.

KATTEEWAR.

In Kattcewar order and tranquillity have been successfully maintained throughout the year of report. The destruction of Mooloo Maneck and four of his associates at Wachoda in the vicinity of the Burda hills, on the 8th May 1868, proved the death-blow of the band of Wagher outlaws who had so long overrun the province. To mark the sense entertained by Government of the daring and gallantry displayed in this encounter with Mooloo Maneck, suitable Khilluts were publicly presented to the three Jemadars who commanded the Federal Seebundy at Wachoda. A Khillut and the honorary title of Khan Bahadoor were at the same time bestowed on Jemadar Syud Ulvee of Joonaghur, for the zeal and gallantry displayed by him during the whole course of the operations directed against the Waghers.

The Federal Seebundy organized last year is not favourably reported on by the Political Agent. The men are said to be

wanting in efficiency, principally owing to their defective organization, which includes the great evil of a divided authority over them. The death of Mooloo Maneck was the signal amongst the Chiefs who have supplied the Contingents for a combined effort to do away with the Corps as a local body under efficient European control, and to have their respective quotas made over to them, on the ground that, as the force was organized for the suppression of the Wagher rebellion alone, and as that object was attained, they should be relieved of the burden which the cost entailed. It was, however, pointed out to the Chiefs that, while the Wagher rebellion was for a time suppressed, tranquillity was not wholly assured, as from each of the four districts of the province reports of the existence of outlaws were still being sent in, which clearly indicated that the Police arrangements of all the States were not such as they should be, and until some satisfactory steps were taken towards this end, the Corps could not be disbanded or made over to their Talookas. The Chiefs acknowledged the justice of this decision, and promised to initiate regular and efficient Police within their districts, but, with the exception of Nowanuggur, no radical reform has yet been attempted by the other States.

The settlement of the various boundary disputes in the province has progressed favorably. The separation of interests between Joonaghur and the Katty States of Jaitpore, &c., is virtually concluded. The settlement of the Gheer boundary dispute between the Baroda and Joonaghur States has also been brought to a conclusion during the year of report. The completion of this long-vexed dispute will be a subject of congratulation to the States concerned. The demarcation and settlement of the frontier boundaries between the possessions of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Chief of Bhowanuggur, and other tributary States, has been much retarded owing to

obstacles thrown in the way by the Baroda Durbar. Steps have been taken which, it is hoped, will induce the Durbar to devote its attention earnestly to ensuring the work of the Boundary Commission being carried on without any further delay.

In the matter of Education, several fresh Schools have been opened throughout the province and placed under the immediate supervision of the Government Educational Department. The following table shows the number of Schools of all descriptions existing in the province, together with the number of Scholars, as compared with the past two years :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
In 1866-67	101 ..	6,895
In 1867-68	150 ..	11,440
In 1868-69	260 ..	13,724

The Rajkoomar College at Rajcote for the sons of Chiefs is progressing, and the main building is expected to be completed by the end of the ensuing cold season.

Many works of public utility have been constructed during the year of report. Of the main roads that had been projected

* Wudwan to Veerungaum.	last year, that from Rajcote to Wud-
Rajcote to Nowanuggur.	wan, 65 miles, had been completed,
Rajcote to Bhownuggur and	while considerable progress had
Gogo.	been made with the others.*
Rajcote to Joonaghur.	

The Returns of Vaccination show an increase in the number of persons operated upon.

During the year of report the Heirs-apparent of the Chiefs of Joonaghur, Bhownuggur, Drangdra, and Wudwan visited the Broach Exhibition, and represented the Chiefs at the Durbar held on that occasion, and were received with every

attention by His Excellency the Governor. The following Chiefs were also present in person at the Durbar :—

1st Class	The Rana of Porebunder.
2nd Class.....	{ The Thakoor Saheb of Morvee. The Thakoor Saheb of Paleetana.
3rd Class	{ The Chief of Saeela. The Chief of Than Luktur. The Chief of Choorā. The Chief of Jusdun,
4th Class	The Chief of Lathce.

KUTCH.

The administration of the province continued to be carried on in much the same manner as during the past year. Towards the close of the year of report Mr. Shaboodin Ibrahim resigned the office of Dewan, as also did his Deputy, Mr. Narron Mahadco. These resignations naturally occasioned a check to the salutary reforms that had been begun during their term of office. His Highness the Rao is now himself engaged in inaugurating several important changes in the administration which cannot but be beneficial to the whole country. He has engaged the services of Mr. Bhogeelall Pranwullubdass, formerly of the Educational Department, to carry them out.

The differences between the Rao and his Bhyad are in course of adjustment.

A very scanty fall of rain during the year, combined with the general drought prevailing in the districts bordering on the North and North-East, occasioned considerable distress in the province. His Highness the Rao at once ordered the suspension of the transit duties on grain passing through his Khalsa territories in Wagur (where alone any duties of this

kind remain) till the end of the native year, *i.e.* the 15th of July 1869. The praiseworthy example thus set by the Rao was followed by a similar concession from all the Wagher Chiefs possessing the right to collect these dues on their Estates. His Highness and the Chiefs referred to have been thanked by the Government of Bombay, and also by the Supreme Government, for their liberality in coming forward in this way to alleviate the distress in the surrounding countries.

The financial condition of the province continues satisfactory; the revenue of Kutch for the year 1868 was estimated at upwards of 56 lakhs of korees.

There was a marked decrease in crime during the year of report. Only one case of dacoity has been reported. There was no case of Suttec. Education had come to be more appreciated, all the Schools in the province being well attended. The want of inspection, however, was much felt; but as His Highness had agreed to contribute towards this object yearly, it is hoped the deficiency will soon be supplied.

His Highness the Rao has proposed to take a fresh Census of the population of Kutch in view of making better arrangements for ascertaining the actual number of persons leaving and returning to the province. Much valuable information, it is expected, will result from the proposed measure.

The Dispensary established at Mandavee, referred to in last year's report, has proved a great blessing to the inhabitants, and has been availed of by the sick of all castes, the daily average attendance for relief being about 252. The Dispensary at Bhooj has maintained its usefulness, the patients treated being in excess of those of the preceding year.

Vaccination had met with some opposition in the towns of the Bhyads; the matter had been taken up by the Political Agent, and it is hoped that the difficulties complained of will be removed.

BARODA.

The administration of the Baroda State is reported by Colonel Barr, the Resident, to have continued to exhibit during the past year the same favourable aspect it has worn during previous ones.

Throughout Gaekwar territory there has been perfect tranquillity, life and property have been well guarded, as exemplified by the infrequency of outrage resulting in bloodshed, and of cases of robbery by violence, and judging from the absence of complaint, and the abundant and careful cultivation every where apparent, the people have in the main been contented and prosperous.

From the Umreilly Mahals also no complaints of wrong or oppression have been made, and those possessions of His Highness the Gaekwar in Katteewar have been managed by the Baroda authorities so as no longer to afford cause for embarrassing complications with the Political Agency at Rajcote or with any of the Tributary States.

Remissions amounting to not less than 15 lakhs of rupees have, it is stated, been granted to cultivators in various districts of Baroda territory where crops have been scanty during the last season. Revenue has been relinquished to allow of grain being freely exported for the relief of other parts of India where actual famine has been apprehended, and large numbers of the inhabitants of those countries who have been obliged to come here to escape from want have been employed on public works, and many have been assisted also in food from the charity His Highness very liberally dispenses to the needy poor daily in the city.

In December His Highness attended at the opening ceremony of the Broach Exhibition and at two Durbars, a

private and a public one, held by His Excellency the Governor, and was very highly gratified by His Excellency's cordial reception of him.

REWA KANTA.

The number of attached Estates under the direct management of the Agency during 1868-69 continued the same as in the previous year, namely, eleven. Two of the largest Estates, Barrea and Loonawarra, have each a Native Superintendent, who has immediate control of the various departments under him. For the collection of the revenue he has district officers styled Thandars. He has also a separate department for the collection of Customs and Transit duties; and the Police, both Horse and Foot, are separately organised and armed, and under his immediate orders.

The revenues of both these States show a large surplus, and every exertion is being made to increase the material prosperity of the district by the introduction of useful Public Works. Considerable progress has been made in the Circuit Survey of these Estates, and the Political Agent contemplates settling, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, the officer in charge of the Survey, during the present monsoon, the principles on which the land assessment shall be based, so as to avoid any offensive interference with the tenures at present existing.

In Barrea a State Bank has been established with the object of advancing money on good security to respectable merchants of that district for *bonâ fide* purposes of trade.

The young Chiefs of Barrea and Loonawarra are still prosecuting their studies at the Talookdaree School at Ahmedabad.

With the exception of the death, on the 22nd August 1868, of Veerasaljee, the Ex-Raja of Rajpeepla, whose contumacious conduct was the source of much anxiety to

Government and the Political Agent, nothing of political importance transpired during the year under report in any of the States in the Rewa Kanta managed by their own Chiefs. Owing to the failure of the latter rains, there was a total falling off in the province of about one-fourth of the average produce. An unexpected rise in prices, however, prevented the ryots and the revenues of the States from being great losers, and no remission of tribute was found necessary.

Large quantities of grain had been exported from the Rewa Kanta districts to the famine-stricken States of Rajpootana at considerable sacrifice of revenue, all the principal Chiefs of the Rewa Kanta having readily responded to the invitation of Government and suspended the collection of their transit duties.

The Returns of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kanta show how readily the people of the country have availed themselves of the increased facilities for hearing their claims, 1,838 suits having been filed during the year of report against 1,341 in the previous year. The Criminal Returns show a favourable diminution of crime in most of the States, which may be fairly ascribed to the increased vigilance of the authorities. No settlement of frontier cases had taken place during 1868-69, as owing to the pressure of other work the Meywar authorities were unable to fix any date for the Sessions.

Considering the wildness of the country and of its inhabitants, the state of Education in the Rewa Kanta has been most satisfactory. There are 51 Schools open of all description, with an average attendance of 2,181 pupils. These Schools are supported entirely by the different Chiefs at a yearly cost of Rs. 11,951. In addition to this an Educational Fund of Rs. 1,000 per annum is contributed by the Chiefs of Rajpootana, Barrea, and Loonawarra, and goes towards defraying the salary and travelling expenses of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

The benefits of vaccination had been widely spread ; the number vaccinated during 1868-69 was 7,495, being an increase of 1,671, or 28 per cent. over the number operated upon in the previous year.

The progress made during the last season in demarcating the exterior boundaries of the Rewa Kanta Agency was on the whole satisfactory. Nearly 250 miles of the frontier boundary between the Rewa Kanta and the neighbouring States of Central India, the British districts of Khandeish and the Punch Mahals, and the districts of His Highness the Gaekwar, had been defined. A considerable portion of the frontier line, however, still remains to be settled, and it is expected that much will be accomplished towards this object before the end of next season.

MAHEE KANTA.

The principal event of the year in the Mahee Kanta was the death of the Maharaj of Edur, Sir Jowansingjee Gumbheersingjee, at the early age of 36 years. Last year's report closed with the notice that the Maharaj had been presented with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. On the 18th July 1868 the Maharaj was appointed an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and took his seat on the 31st of the same month at Poona. Not long after his return to his capital the Maharaj took ill, and on the 26th of December he died, leaving a son, Kesreensing, aged seven years, and five unmarried daughters, the eldest of whom is betrothed to the Maha Rao of Kotah. In consequence of the minority of the present Maharaj, the Edur Estado has been placed under the management of the Political Agent.

During the year 30 cases of disputed boundaries were settled, against only 3 of which (settlements made by the Assistant Political Agent) were appeals preferred. These were dismissed on review by the Acting Political Agent, Major Law.

No progress had been made in demarcating the boundaries of the Mahee Kanta and Gaekwar villages, as the Government of India declined to charge the Imperial Revenues with the cost of the Boundary Commissioner's salary, and the Gaekwar refused to bear the whole expense himself. The point has now been satisfactorily arranged, and the work will, it is expected, be resumed on the opening of next season.

There was a slight increase in the number of Criminal cases recorded in the Mahee Kanta during the year of report as compared with 1867-68; instances of serious crime, however, were less. Vaccination had increased. Some progress also had been made in Education. With regard to Public Works, the building of the bridge across the River Hathmuttee at Ahmednuggur, to which allusion was made in last year's report, had not been commenced when the Maharaj died, and it now appears that the finances of Edur will not admit of such a work being undertaken for some time. A project for irrigating the Prantej Pergunna of the Ahmedabad Collectorate with the water of the Hathmuttee had engaged the attention of the officers of the Irrigation Department, and measures were set on foot for obtaining the necessary concession from the Maharaj of Edur for the construction of a weir and the excavation of a canal within the limits of the Edur talooka. The Maharaj unfortunately died before the proposal could be made to him. Subsequently certain objections were raised by the Edur Durbar and the petty Chiefs of the Sabur Kanta, whose interests were materially affected in various ways; the desired concession therefore had not been made at the end of the year under report, but considerable progress, it is said, has been made towards the settlement of the different points at issue.

The Fairs held at Samlajee and Brimha Khair in the year of report were very successful, the sales effected at both places amounting to nearly 14 lakhs of rupees.

PAHLUNPOOR.

A change had taken place during the year of report in the management of affairs in Pahlunpoor, consequent on the appointment of a new Karbharee. The change promises well. Nothing of importance transpired in any of the other districts under this Superintendency.

His Excellency the Dewan has entertained an establishment for Municipal purposes in the city of Pahlunpoor at an annual cost of Rs. 4,000, payable from the State revenues. It is a matter for congratulation that the people seem now to have some thought for cleanliness, and in a measure begin to appreciate the benefits of sanitation.

Great scarcity prevailed throughout the country owing to the absence of rain. All the Chiefs, but especially Pahlunpoor and Radhunpoor, came forward at once most generously and withdrew the embargo on exportation of grain, and remitted the transit dues on grain passing through their districts for the famine-stricken States of Rajpootana, while the poor were gratuitously fed by them. These humane actions have elicited the commendation of Government.

A large number of famished and distressed people from Marwar, some 70 to 90,000 souls, overspread the country and consumed the surplus supplies of the principality. Colonel Arthur reports that his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of these fugitives were nobly seconded by the Dewan and his subordinate officers. The Chiefs have also allowed many of these fugitive Marwarees to settle down in their districts, and have generously remitted their customary assessment share of the produce.

The Schools in Pahlunpoor and Radhunpoor, as also those in Wurye and Thurra, are reported to be in a flourishing state. A Vernacular School was opened at Wao in November 1868, the Rana having agreed to defray the

expenses. A school, it was expected, would shortly be opened at Thurraud also.

Very little progress had been made with regard to Public Works. From want of necessary materials the construction of roads was found to be impracticable. A number of the Marwar population had been engaged by the Dewan of Pahlunpoor and the Nawab of Radhunpoor in cleaning out and repairing old Tanks.

The objections hitherto maintained by His Excellency the Nawab of Radhunpoor to giving up for trial before British Courts his own subjects charged with the commission of heinous crimes in other territories have now been waived by him, notwithstanding that he enjoyed the privilege of punishing such offenders for the last half century.

During the year under report two more Rajpoots went out on Barwuttia, one Thakoor Nathoosing, of Bhutana under Serohie, against that State itself, and the other, Thakoor Lalsing of Dummancee, also under Serohie, against Pahlunpoor. A detachment of the Erinpoorah Field Force has been out in pursuit of these outlaws; but the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor believes that these outlaws will never be hunted down effectually unless, as recommended by him, a responsible experienced officer be employed with special political powers to enable him to act on the spot with full authority.

Vaccination, on the whole, progressed satisfactorily. No case of female infanticide among the Jhareja tribes had been brought to notice during the year.

KOLHAPOOR.

Nothing of importance transpired during the year in the Kolhapoor State. Its affairs continued to be administered satisfactorily. The reports received make very favourable mention of the progress made by His Highness the Raja in

his studies. To befit him for the duties of his high station, it has been arranged that His Highness shall undertake some of the real work of Government. He has already commenced to try cases, and has since been entrusted with the management of the Khasgee Department ; and it is proposed, as time advances, to extend the range of his practical studies in the various branches of the administration.

The appointment of Nyayadhish to the Kolhapoor State, which was held by Mr. Mahdeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., has been conferred on Azum Gopal Govind Phatuk (Moonsiff of Mahad), and he has conducted his duties in a very satisfactory manner. The appointment of State Karbharoe, or Minister, vacant by the death of Rao Bahadoor Ramrao Nursing, has not yet been filled up.

The financial condition of the State has greatly improved, the aggregate surplus funds in the treasury at the close of the year under review being estimated at nearly 13 lakhs of rupces, against $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs at the close of 1867-68. This unusual prosperity is attributed to large receipts on account of succession Nuzzerana from Kagul and other State dependencies, and also from interest on Government paper.

The affairs of the petty States temporarily under the superintendence of the Political Agent are in a satisfactory condition. It is proposed to make over the management of the Kapsee State to its own Chief during the course of the current year. The education of the young 1st Class Kolhapoor Chiefs has been under the general superintendence of Captain West, whose reports with regard to their progress are very promising. Besides these Chiefs there are about 28 young Sirdars, and boys of well-to-do class of parents, under tuition in the several Schools of the Kolhapoor State.

Educational progress in the State is represented by the addition of four new Schools, making a total of 27 Schools, with an aggregate attendance of 1,863 children.

A number of Public Works were either taken in hand or completed during the year of report. The most important work in progress is the bridge over the Punchgunga River near Kolhapoor. Kolhapoor is now formed into a separate Executive Public Works charge; two-thirds of the pay of the Executive Engineer is charged to the British Government and one-third to the Kolhapoor State.

The operations of the Revenue Survey had much advanced. The measurement of the Kagul State was completed, and that of the large district of Sherole was nearly so. The work of classification was progressing, and arrangements had been made to introduce the revised rates of assessment into both these districts.

There were 2,877 more persons vaccinated than in the previous year.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

The general administration of the Jahgeer States of the Southern Maratha Country continued on the whole to be well conducted, and the districts were free from serious crime and gross acts of injustice and oppression. Education had received very liberal support from the principal Sirdars, and there are now a good many flourishing Schools in the country. Much also had been effected in the way of sanitary improvement in the principal towns.

Public Works too have made good progress in the Meeruj, Moodhole, Sanglee, and Koorundwar States. The Meeruj Aqueduct has been completed, and has proved most successful, the flow of water into the tanks in the town being at the rate of 290,450 gallons a day.

During the year revised rates of assessment were introduced into the Meeruj and Moodhole States, and into the Shapoor Mahal of the Sanglee Ilaka.

SAWUNT WAREE.

The administration of the Waree State continued satisfactory in all its branches. There was an increase of revenue under both Land and Sayer, and the total assets of the State at the close of the year aggregated nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. Education had made satisfactory progress; the number of boys attending the various Vernacular and Branch Schools was 692, and the average attendance was 570. Two new Vernacular Schools had been established in the districts, and 3 Branch Schools were opened in the town of Waree for the admission of infants learning their letters, as it was found that these crowded the other Schools inconveniently. The Girls' School established last year had worked well, as also had the Anglo-Vernacular School, the average attendance at this School being 70, out of 83 on the register.

Vaccination had been greatly extended, the number of persons operated upon being 6,036.

Last year's report closed with a notice of the intended installation of Phond Sawunt *alias* Ana Saheb, the eldest son of the late Sur-Dessae Khem Sawunt, as Chief of Sawunt Waree. His succession to the Chiefship was made subject to certain restrictions. Having entered into an engagement containing the required stipulations, Ana Sahob was installed as Titular Chief of Sawunt Waree on the 23rd of June 1868, and assumed his position accordingly. The administration of the Principality, however, was not transferred to him owing to his having failed in securing the services of a Karbharee, or Principal Minister, approved by Government, which was one of the conditions on which the administration was to be made over to him. Meanwhile Ana Saheb, who was for a long

time in a very indifferent state of health, died, leaving as his successor his son, a boy six years old. The details of the administrative arrangements consequent on Ana Saheb's death (which took place on the 7th March 1869) are now under the consideration of Government, and properly belong to next year's report.

KHANDEISH.

Nothing of political interest transpired in the Dangs during the year of report. Our relations with the neighbouring Chiefs have been satisfactory. The question regarding the right of the Gaekwar to certain co-shared villages in the Dangs was authoritatively settled by Government in the month of November last, and the restriction placed by the Gaekwar authorities on the removal of the timber cut in the Dangs now no longer exists.

AKULCOTE.

The most important event that has taken place in this State during the year of report is the disbandment of the Akulcote Contingent of Horse, which had been supplied by the Rajah to the British Government under the Treaty of A.D. 1820. The Contingent was disbanded on the 1st of June 1868, it having been decided by Government to substitute a money payment from the State for the men and horses and accoutrements hitherto supplied, the amount payable as compensation being based on a calculation of two-thirds of the actual cost of the Contingent.

The survey of the State, which was commenced in 1866-67, had been completed, and steps were being taken to introduce the system of assessment in force in the neighbouring districts of the British Government. The increase to the revenue of Akulcote under this system would, it is expected, be not less than Rupees 60,000 a year, while the moral benefit which its

introduction would confer on the State cannot be over-estimated.

Owing to the resignation of the Regent, Mr. Mahdowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur, and to the absence of a responsible officer at Akulcote, very little had been effected during the year towards the liquidation of the many claims against the State. Towards the close of the year, however, a European military officer (Major Baumgartner) was appointed as resident Political Superintendent of Akulcote in place of the Native Regent, and the manner in which he has taken up the inquiry into these debts affords promise of satisfactory progress.

DHARWAR.

Early in the year of report the health of the Nawab of Savanoor began to fail. Disputes and ill-feeling arose between him and his brother Abdool Kassim Khan. At the Nawab's request Abdool Kassim Khan was removed from the post of Dewan, and Mahomed Ghous Khan was appointed in his place.

On the 11th May the Nawab Abdool Khair Khan died, leaving a son and a daughter, aged 6 years and $4\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively.

The Estate, which was left in a very embarrassed condition, has been brought under the direct management of the Political Agent. A Native officer has been placed in charge as Dewan, and full Magisterial powers have been conferred on Abdool Kassim Khan and Abdool Kurreem Khan, the brothers of the late Nawab.

Abdool Dullel Khan, the son of the late Nawab, was installed as Nawab by the Political Agent with due ceremony on the 10th February 1869.

Measures for freeing the Estate from its debts have been initiated, and for this purpose a loan of Rs. 60,000 has been made from the Imperial Treasury. This work has been

carried out by the Political Agent at less cost than had been at first anticipated, and every hope is entertained that in the course of a few years the State of Savanoor will be free of encumbrance, when the surplus revenue will be devoted to public improvements. Meanwhile the survey of the country has been authorized to be carried on under the orders of the Survey Commissioner, Southern Maratha Country.

SURAT.

The only event worth recording, with reference to the States under this Agency, is the death of Seedee Abdool Kurreem Mahomet Yakootkhan, Nawab of Sucheen, which occurred on the 11th of December 1868. Shortly before his death the Nawab placed on the gadee his eldest son Seedee Ibrahim Mahomet Yakootkhan. His succession has been recognized by Government, and he received a Khillut from His Excellency the Governor at the Durbar held at Broach on the 24th December last.

SIND FRONTIER.

From Sind the Commissioner reports that the unfortunate differences between His Highness the Khan of Khelat and his Chiefs are still unsettled, but there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory arrangement will shortly be effected.

The Caravan routes between the interior and the Coast have been kept open without interruption, in spite of threatened disorders on the frontiers of Persia and Mekran. Cases of plunder have been rare, while unusually large Kaffilas have arrived in safety at Gwader from the province of Dizzuk.

Considerable uneasiness, it is stated, prevailed in the districts of the Khan of Khelat for some time, owing to contemplated acts of aggressions on the part of the Persian governor of Bampoor, Ibrahim Khan, in reference to the settlement of Kedj in Mekran. That Persian authority intended to send an

* Expedition, on pretence of redressing the wrongs of a disaffected member of the Gitchkee family, and of supporting his claims against Naib Meer Faqueer Mahomed. He likewise put forth claims to the Settlement of Toomp, a place belonging to and in the same valley as Kedj, and therefore a dependency of the Khanate of Khelat. Faqueer Mahomed rapidly collected forces to resist this aggression. His prepared attitude, the death of Meer Abdoolah Khan, the influential Chief of Gaih, and other circumstances, had the effect of making Ibrahim Khan pause, and caused him to abandon his hostile intentions. The forces returned to their respective homes.

Sir William Merewether also reports that agreements have been made and concluded with the Belooch Chiefs for the care and protection of the land-line Telegraph, which has been commenced from Gwader to Cape Jask. These negotiations were concluded by Colonel Goldsmid, C.B., the Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, assisted by Captain Ross, Assistant Political Agent at Gwader. The Ports of Gwader and Charbar belong to the Muscat Government. Since the expulsion of the Sultan Syud Salim from Muscat, new Walees were placed at Charbar by the Government of Oman, who have been confirmed in their post by the new Government.

ADEN.

Our relations with the several Sultans and Chiefs of the interior have been in a most satisfactory state, communications with them becoming daily more intimate and general. During the year of report more Chiefs have visited Aden to pay their respects, and to become acquainted with the British Government, than have ever come in before.

The Sultan of Lahej, our immediate neighbour, still continues to be the firm friend of the British Government.

He feels that his interests and ours are one. This Sultan, *Fadhil bin Mohsin, has expressed a wish to have his children educated in Aden, and asked for a house for their residence. The Political Resident submitted this request to Government, feeling that if the Sultan got assistance others would follow his example. The Government of India have lately ordered the purchase of a house for the accommodation of such of the Arab Chiefs as might visit the station.

The Sultan of Lahej and the Houshebi Sultan had a long-standing dispute which resulted, in May last, in the Houshebi entering the territory of Lahej and laying waste his cultivated lands. A fight ensued, in which a few of the Lahej and some of the Houshebi were killed. The Lahej Sultan defeated the Houshebi, and in compensation for losses consequent on the attack of the Houshebi, and in payment of expenses of the fight, he obtained from him the town of Zaida and its lands, which the Houshebi made over to Lahej by a deed, signed by himself and elders. The Lahej and Houshebi Sultans then came into Aden at the Resident's request in order that their differences might be arranged. The Houshebi, however, repented of his submission to Lahej, and endeavoured to induce other Sultans to help him to regain his ceded territory. The Resident was enabled to induce them to become friends, at least for a time, the Houshebi promising not to interfere with Lahej for six months. Zaida having been made over by a deed by the Houshebi, the Resident could not force the Lahej Sultan to give it up, though he was advised to do so. These Sultans continued friendly towards each other up to the close of the year.

The Fudtheli Sultan has shown a decided intention to be on friendly terms with our Government. As a proof of this disposition the Resident mentions that on the Houshebi asking him to attack Lahej, he declined, and pointed out the folly of

disturbing the quiet of the country, and acting contrary to the wishes of the British Government. His oldest son, Hydra, has visited Aden several times within the last year.

During the year the Resident was able to obtain from the Fudtheli Sultán a deed declaring that he has relinquished his claims on the Akrahee territory (including that of Little Aden), and also his claims on Iahej. The removal of the lien of the Fudtheli Sultan on the Akrahee cleared a difficulty that existed to the purchase of Little Aden. On the 2nd of April the purchase of Little Aden from the Akrahee Chief was accomplished by the payment \$30,000, and an increase of \$10 to the monthly subsidy at present paid to this Chief. The negotiation was carried on for six years, and has at last been effected, though not without considerable trouble.

Towards the close of the year of report instructions were sent from the Home Government for inquiries to be instituted to ascertain if any of the survivors of the *St. Abbs* were in Africa. Two Somalees were sent; one of them has returned, having traversed, according to his account, a very large tract of country, but could find no traces of any Europeans. The second Somalee had not returned: he is supposed to have died.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The detailed Statements which are attached to this Report show that the Imperial grants, Accounts. as they stood on the 31st March 1869, for Original Works and Repairs, amounted to 134½ lakhs: the expenditure, only 111½ lakhs; so that the large sum of 23 lakhs, or about ⅙th of the allotment for the year, has been permitted to lapse.

2. It must, however, be remembered that the grant made by the Government of India is subdivided into several minor grants, and funds which for any reason cannot be spent under one head cannot be made available for another head.

3. One of these heads is the "Land Sales Fund" or "Special Fund," which cannot be utilized for any works out of the City of Bombay, except, for instance, for such works as the Powder Works, Kirkee, the cost of which is defrayed out of the money received from the sale of the old Powder Works in Bombay. On this fund there has been a lapse of 13 lakhs on a grant of 37½ lakhs.

4. Another "Special" Fund is that for Irrigation, for which 29 lakhs were given, and 18 lakhs expended, showing a lapse of 11 lakhs.

5. The "Ordinary" grant therefore must have been slightly exceeded. But this ordinary grant again consists of two grants, one for Military Works, which cannot be made available for roads or cutcherries, and a second, known under the term of "Other Services," which comprises Civil Buildings, Communications, and Works of Public Improvement. It appears that there has been a lapse of 4 lakhs on the

Military head, the grant being 39 lakhs, and the expenditure 35 lakhs; but there has been an excess of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on "Other Services," the grant being 29 lakhs, the expenditure $34\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

6. The reason why this distinction was made is, that Military Works, like Special Fund and Agricultural Works, were to have been constructed from Loan, whereas funds for "Other Services" are provided from the current Revenues. This distinction no longer exists; it has been ruled that the current Revenues must pay for our barracks, and there can be no reason therefore why funds, which cannot be spent on Military Works, should not be utilized for Civil Works and *vice versa*.

7. This rule has already pressed very injuriously on the prospects of Military Works set down for execution in the current year: it comes in very *apropos* to cover the excess on "Other Services" in the past year.

8. The short outlay on Military Works was unexpected, although, considering the lateness of the season when the sanction of the Government of India was received to the plans and estimates for the numerous Barracks now in progress, it might have been very much larger.

9. The excess on "Other Services" is chiefly caused by the Government House, Gunnessh Khind ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), Telegraph Offices on the Mekran Coast, for which no provision was made (nearly 1 lakh), and Lighthouse on the Prongs $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh; the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs being made up by a number of works being carried on, some to completion, when the allotments originally made for them had been expended.

10. In fact 4 lakhs of this excess are wiped off by a corresponding saving on Military Works. The Telegraph Offices on the Mekran Coast are certainly not chargeable to the Bombay Public Works Budget, and must be allowed as a

fair extra to it ; and the balance is due to the Lighthouse, which could not have been suddenly stopped the moment its allotment was expended without loss to the State.

11. The short outlay on Land Sales Fund works is due to the suspension of the Defences, and to discussions in respect to the plans and estimates for the numerous large buildings to be erected, some of which have just been commenced, and others will be commenced before the current year closes.

12. The lapse under the head Agricultural has arisen chiefly from political difficulties with respect to the Roree and Hyderabad Canal in Sind, and the Hathmuttee Canal in Gujarat, and from delays caused by necessary discussions in respect to Irrigation works in the Dekkan.

13. In addition to the grants from the Imperial Treasury, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were available as Contributions from Local Funds, and were expended chiefly on road repairs : and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were available from private contributions, of which $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were expended.

14. The total Imperial expenditure is thus raised to 119 lakhs. To this must be added the expenditure by the Public Works Department on works included in the Local Budget, viz. 13 lakhs, making a grand total, actually expended by this Department *on works*, excluding Establishments and Tools and Plant, of 132 lakhs.

15. The Establishment employed in carrying out these works has cost something under 22 lakhs, being at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about the same as last year, although a large addition has (late in the year) been made to the Establishment, and a considerable portion of the Irrigation Establishment is employed on survey duties and the preparation of projects. When these are completed, and the works well in hand, the percentage of Establishment to expenditure will become less.

16. The expenditure on Repairs has been much below the original grants, and is only slightly in excess of the previous year. The expenditure on Tools and Plant has been about 1½ lakhs.

17. The works in progress will now be noticed in detail under their respective Budget heads and subheads, omitting those of a petty nature.

I.—MILITARY.

I.—FORTIFICATIONS.

18. *Bombay*.—The Bombay Defences have made but little progress. They are not, however, in the state of stagnation they have been in for some years. A design for the Middle Ground Fort has been sent to the Secretary of State, and the foundation of concrete blocks, to rest on the artificial island which has been formed, has been commenced. A similar artificial mound is being formed on the opposite side of the Fairway, on a shoal called the 12 Feet Patch.

19. *Aden*.—The scarping of the Southern Range has been completed. A 3-Gun Battery has been constructed on this range, but racers have not as yet been laid, the question of armament not having been decided. The scarps of the Batteries on Ras Tarshyne and Ras Morbut have been faced with masonry 3 feet thick; and portions of the glacis and counterscarp have been raised, the better to hide the escarp. A commencement has been made in scarping the range of hills south of Aden Camp, overlooking Fisherman's Bay.

II.—CANTONMENTS.

20. *Aden*. This project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,96,933. Before the rain fell in January, 16,000 gallons were being sold daily at the Isthmus, and as the pumps at Shaikh Othman were only working about half time, and the duct and

reservoirs were new, it may be assumed that 40,000 gallons could be supplied. The level of the duct between the Khore Muksar and the Isthmus reservoirs is found to be too flat; so that it is not till after several hours' pumping at Shaikh Othman that the water flows into the reservoirs at the Isthmus. If the duct is ever extended beyond Shaikh Othman, it would be as well to alter the levels for the last four miles at the Isthmus end, giving a little more fall; this can easily be done. The quality of the water is better than was anticipated, but it is not sufficiently good to warrant the erection of expensive engines and pumping apparatus for forcing it to the Camp and Steamer Point positions. The demand at present is small, as all the tanks and wells have water in them. On one occasion, at a very high tide, and immediately after a heavy fall of rain, salt water came down the duct and filled the expense reservoirs: this was pumped out, and the flow from Shaikh Othman was again fresh and pure. Trap-doors have now been added to the reservoirs and to the duct, to admit of the salt water, if another such flow occurs, being diverted at once from entering the reservoirs and spoiling the fresh water therein. The cause of this flow of salt water is not clearly explained.

21. A house 35' \times 24' and 20 feet high, with a veranda
 Condensers. on one side, has been erected, and
 the boiler and condensing apparatus
 put into position. A new condenser, on Normandy's pattern,
 estimated to make 2,000 gallons per diem, has been set up at
 Perim.

22. A piece of ground, containing 61,100 square feet,
 and from 3 to 4 feet in depth, has
 Reclaiming Land. been reclaimed in front of the new
 Steam Bakery; and a length of 650 running feet of dry rubble
 drain has been constructed: this drain is 36 feet broad and
 4 feet deep.

23. *Sholapore*.—This road deviation has been completed. The work consisted of two portions: one executed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and containing two over-bridges, one for the Railway, the other for the escape weir of the Tank; the other portion, carried out by the Public Works Department, is a simple embanked road skirting the Tank. A substantial railing runs along the whole length of the new road on either side.

24. *Sattara*.—The existing hill tracks to the Sanitarium of Manderdeo from Sheerwul and from Wace have been improved and made passable for horses at a cost of Rs. 7,824.

25. *Poona*.—The main scheme for the supply of water to Poona will be found described under the head Agricultural, para. 176. An engine of 16 H. P. has been added to the Jamsetjee Water Works; it is connected with the 6-inch pipe which leads to the Arsenal, 2,800 yards distant; it delivers 10,000 gallons into the reservoir when working 3 of the 6 pumps connected with the pipe. There is another engine connected with a 12-inch pipe also opening into the reservoir. The cost has been Rs. 11,544, of which Rs. 6,000 were contributed by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. The Water Tower at the Arsenal Tank has been completed; it is 50 feet in height, supporting a tank 25 feet square and 4 feet deep, and will give a head of 155 feet above the level of the Jamsetjee Bund. The tank, which is fitted with distribution pipes, will be put in position immediately. The estimate for the work is Rs. 9,631, of which Rs. 5,515 have been expended.

26. The site of the Station Bandstand at Wanowree being required for the Infantry Barracks, a new iron Bandstand is being provided, and the Afghan Trophy guns have been removed and mounted on a cutstone platform on another site.

27. A metalled and kerbed road, 1,090 feet in length and 30 feet wide, has been constructed between the Wanowree and Sholapore roads, parallel to the west face of the new Barracks, at a cost of Rs. 2,760. The bridge over Byroba's Nulla, which separates the Cavalry Lines from the rest of the Cantonment, has been completed. The new road running to the north of the Quartermaster General's Office will be metalled during the ensuing monsoon.

28. This riding path, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and 30 feet broad, from the camp to the Bund Gardens, is one of the most useful and most highly appreciated improvements that have been made in the station of Poona. Its surface is of moorum, rolled and covered with a layer of coarse sand; trees have been planted at intervals of 30 feet, and where it passes through private compounds, it is bounded by iron posts and chains. The cost has been Rs. 19,970, which has been met nearly equally from Imperial and from Local Funds.

29. *Kirkee*.—The Pashan Reservoir was nearly completed in 1867-68, but the piping, for a distance of more than 5 miles, remained to be laid down; this has now been nearly finished. A good deal of delay and expense occurred from the rocky nature of the ground. The supply of good water delivered at Kirkee was of great value, as the wells in the Cantonment failed during the hot season. Estimate, Rs. 2,73,238; expended, Rs. 1,93,742.

30. The roads from the Artillery Barracks to the Hospital, and from the Sick Horse Stables to the Railway Station, have been completed.

Kirkee Road.

31. *Ahmednuggur*.—The City and Camp of Ahmednuggur are supplied with water by aqueducts; the principal ones lead-

Water-supply.

ing to the European Lines and Camp are the Shahpoor and the Bhingar. The head works of the former having fallen into disrepair, the supply was partially cut off, and an estimate for their restoration, amounting to Rs. 5,609, has been sanctioned. The Bhingar is the chief source of supply, but in a portion of its course it passes through the village of Bhingar, and the water is there fouled. To remedy this evil, iron piping has been sanctioned for that portion at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,787. When these improvements are effected, the supply to the European portion of the Camp will be ample and good, and there will only remain the distribution piping to the Barracks. The City and the Native Infantry Lines depend for their supply of water chiefly on the Nagabhai Aqueduct, the improvement of which is estimated to cost Rs. 42,310, of which the Municipality will pay two-thirds and the Government one-third. The first portion of this work, viz. improvements to the wells at the source of supply, and to the duct as far as the reservoir, has been ordered to be carried out, and the extension, by piping, to the City will be sanctioned as soon as this portion is completed and the actual supply known.

32. *Nassick*.—The Cantonment of Deolalee is being supplied with water by wells; three old ones have been improved, and five new ones are being sunk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,855.

Deolalee Water-supply.

33. *Cantonments generally*.—All the wells in the Cantonments of this Presidency have had their circuits paved and drained,

Sanitary arrangements.

as a sanitary measure, for protection against guineaworm, &c., and orders have been given that they should be furnished with wooden coverings.

III.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

34. *General Remarks.*—The want of sanctioned plans and estimates was noted in last year's report as the cause of delay in carrying out the improved accommodation authorised for British Troops. This difficulty is now overcome, and a very considerable advance has been made in this most important branch of Public Works (and Army) administration. Barracks on the new standard plan are in progress at Colaba, Belgaum, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee. With the exception, however, of Poona and Kirkee, the sanctions were received too late to admit of the whole of the allotment for Military Works being expended, although every exertion was made to avoid any short outlay. This is the more particularly to be regretted as a bar as formidable as the one just overcome after several years of discussion now stands in the way of the rapid completion of these buildings. The determination lately arrived at to debit the outlay on these necessarily expensive barracks to current Revenue instead of to Loan, has reduced the Bombay allotment for 1869-70 from 39½ lakhs to 29 lakhs—a reduction so great and so sudden as to necessitate partial stoppage in the year just commenced, and to raise fears as to the grants of future years.

35. *Bombay.*—The Colaba Barracks are six in number, and are designed with two upper floors for the economy of space.

Infantry Barracks.

Each barrack will accommodate 72 privates and 4 non-commissioned officers; the dormitories (as in all standard plans) are on the upper floors, the ground-floor being appropriated for Day-rooms, Mess-rooms, and auxiliary accommodation generally. A Lavatory, Cook-house, and Latrine are provided

for each barrack, and are connected with it by covered passages. The estimated cost of each barrack, including these outhouses, is close upon 4 lakhs, the total estimate being Rs. 23,72,959. The general plan having been approved by the Government of India, the foundations and plinths were undertaken in October last, and have been nearly completed. The erection of the superstructure is deferred pending the sanction of the Government of India to the detailed plans and estimates; designs for a new Hospital, married men's quarters, and other auxiliary buildings have been prepared and are being estimated. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 81,863.

36. The Morley Hall Estate at Colaba is being converted into a Soldiers' Institute. The area of the compound is about $6\frac{2}{3}$ acres; it is contiguous to the new Barracks, and perfectly open on the harbour side, affording a charming view of the Harbour. Two existing bungalows, one oblong and the other octagonal, on the edge of the foreshore are being adapted for a Theatre, Library, Reading-room, Billiard and Refreshment Rooms, and Quarters for the Librarian, the whole being provided with gas fittings. The compound is to be laid out conveniently in broad paths, with seats here and there round the trees, and in it Racket and Fives' Courts, 2 Skittle-alleys, a Plunge-bath, an American Bowling-alley, and a Latrine are in course of construction. The works were commenced in December, are progressing rapidly, and will be completed before the monsoon at a cost of about Rs. 93,000.

37. A new Cook-house on the standard plan has been erected at the Colaba Sanitarium Hospital: one of teak framing and brick nogging walls has been provided for the Temporary Barracks. A temporary Regimental Market, consisting of an open cadjan-

roofed and stone-paved shed, 61 feet \times 34 feet, divided by teak rails into 48 stalls, with 4-foot passages down the centre and at the sides, has been constructed. A wooden Railway Platform has been added to the Troop-shed at Carnac Bunder; the floor of the shed has been raised, and Vehar Water laid on.

38. *Aden.*—Pucka roofs are being gradually substituted for the existing jowlee roofs of the
 Roofs of Military Buildings. Military Buildings at Aden; those of the School-room, Post Office, Artillery Hospital, and one Patcherry have been completed; those of one Infantry Barrack at the Isthmus, and the Orderly-room in Front Bay have been commenced. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,79,248, of which Rs. 50,789 have been expended.

39. An upper-storied Guard-room for European Infantry
 Guard-room. has been completed at Front Bay at a cost of Rs. 41,765.

40. A small work, but one which adds much to the
 Family Quarters. comfort of the Soldiers' Families, has been carried out at Steamer Point. The old dwarf wall running along the veranda of the Family Quarters, and completely shutting in the building on that side, has been removed. Steps have been made to each quarter, and trellis-work provided in lieu of the wall.

41. Plans and estimates for adding upper stories to the
 New European Barracks. Artillery Barracks at Front Bay have been received, and have since been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The general question of sites for the new Barracks at Steamer Point has been settled, and plans and estimates for these Barracks and for those at the Isthmus are in hand.

42. Plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,81,180,
 Officers' Quarters. for constructing two blocks of Officers' Quarters at the Isthmus on the

standard plan of 8 units in each block have also been received and sent on to the Government of India.

43. Lines for 100 Sowars, with Quarters for the Officer in command, and for three Native Officers; temporary stables for 100 horses, Quarter Guard, and water shed have been completed at a cost of Rs. 45,359.

44. *Belgaum*.—The new barracks for the Infantry in the Cantonment of Belgaum are eight in number, of which one is for 44 men, and the other seven for 36 men each. The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 7,63,672, having only lately been received, has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India. The barrack for 44 men is in progress, and has attained a height of 22 feet above ground level.

45. The sanction for the new Artillery Barracks in the Cantonment of Belgaum was received too late in the year to admit of much being done. The project complete, with the exception of stables and cook-houses, is estimated to cost Rs. 4,35,678. The foundations of the three barracks and two ranges of Family Quarters were being laid when the year closed.

46. A Canteen, costing Rs. 7,877, and a Coffee-room, costing Rs. 5,301, have been provided for the Garrison Battery in the Fort of Belgaum. The former is 33 feet by 20 feet, and the latter 28 feet by 18 feet. A Corporal's room 22 feet by 18 feet has also been added to the Infantry Canteen in the Cantonment Lines.

47. A new Guard-room for the Infantry Hospital in Cantonments has been built on the standard plan, except that the veranda roof is supported on wooden

Hospital Guard-room and
Servants' Quarters.

post instead of masonry arches. The cost has been Rs. 9,257. A range of Quarters consisting of eleven rooms, each 10 feet \times 10 feet, with a 5-foot veranda in front, has also been provided for the servants of this Hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,081.

48. *Sholapore*.—These buildings are of a temporary character, being urgently required
 Artillery Family Quarters. now, but not likely to be wanted for the purpose for which they were built when the Artillery are moved from Sholapore. They have permanent plinths, paved floors, wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs; they were nearly completed when the year closed, Rs. 26,740 having been expended.

49. Quarters of similar construction have been built for
 Hospital Matron's Quarters. the Hospital Matron at a cost of Rs. 3,640.

50. *Poona*.—The new Barracks for Infantry in the
 Infantry Barracks. Wanowree Lines at Poona, 6 in number, are estimated to cost Rs. 8,00,844; they are half-Company Barracks, accommodating 36 men and two Serjeants in each building, and are in rapid progress, the expenditure in the year having been Rs. 2,99,931, and the masonry of the lower stories of all the Barracks completed.

51. The three temporary Barracks reported as having
 Temporary Barracks. been destroyed by fire in last year's report have been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 40,189.

52. The Family Quarters at Wanowree, which were in
 Family Quarters. every way permanent, with the exception of the floors, have now been paved with cutstone at a cost of Rs. 17,687.

53. Six additional Solitary Cells, on the Standard Plan, have been commenced at Wanowree, Solitary Cells. Rs. 3,477 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 11,687.
54. Quarters have been erected at the entrance of the Hospital at Wanowree for the Hospital Serjeant's Quarters. Hospital Serjeant at a cost of Rs. 7,517.
55. This building has been erected at a cost of Rupees 12,634 to accommodate a European Arsenal Guard-room. Guard of 14 men at the Arsenal gate. It is 50' x 24' x 21', and has all the fittings and out-buildings recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner.
56. *Kirkee*.—The whole of the seven Barracks and the outhouses of five Barracks are under construction. Barracks Nos. 1 and 2, with outhouses, will be handed over to the Military authorities in May, and No. 3 will be ready for occupation in June. The upper superstructure of No. 4 is raised to within 6 feet of the roof, and that of No. 5 has just been commenced. Barracks Nos. 6 and 7 have only lately been commenced, sites not having been available earlier. The Staff Serjeants' Quarters, commenced in August, have been completed; they consist of four blocks, and provide accommodation for 15 Serjeants. The Canteen will be completed in a few days. These works were included in one estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,37,791, of which Rs. 7,36,605 have been expended.
- Artillery Quarter-guard. 57. A Quarter-guard with cells has been completed at a cost of Rs. 52,190.
58. The sites for the Harness-rooms not having been fixed, the commencement of this Harness-rooms work has been delayed, and it has

now been deferred pending the receipt of a revised standard plan from the Government of India.

59. Seven additional blocks of Quarters have been constructed for the Sappers and Miners at a cost of Rs. 13,983. Each block comprises 24 Quarters, consisting of one room $9' \times 9'$, and a veranda room $9' \times 4'$.
Sappers' Lines.

60. This work was commenced in September, and would have been finished by the close of the year if the Military authorities had not required an extension of the accommodation originally proposed. There are five wards, aggregating 233 feet by 22 feet, surrounded by an open veranda 10 feet wide; Quarters for two Hospital Assistants, each Quarter consisting of one room $14' \times 14'$, one veranda room $14' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'$, and a bathroom $7\frac{1}{2}' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'$. There is a Guard-room for 4 men $20' \times 16'$, a Cookroom of two compartments $18' \times 14'$, and four bathrooms $10' \times 10'$, with other requisite buildings. This Hospital is intended for 46 patients, and is estimated to cost Rs. 27,456.
Temporary Hospital for Natives.

61. Weather-boards have been fixed at a cost of Rs. 2,477 to the west side of the stables already completed, to shelter the horses from sun and rain. The materials for the additional stables not having arrived, the completion of this accommodation at Kirkoe is still delayed, although the width of each stall, after some discussion, has been fixed at 7 feet, and the length 14 feet, being the dimensions authorised and found to be sufficient by the Government of India.
Iron Stables.

62. The Guard-room and subsidiary buildings for the use of the Native Infantry Guard at Gunnessh Khind was commenced in November and will be completed in July; it is designed in
Guard-room at Gunnessh Khind.

the same style as the Government House, and gives accommodation in one room for 16 men. Round this room is an arcaded veranda $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, attached to one end of which is a Clock Tower, rising to a height of about 40 feet, and finished with a battlemented parapet. The opposite corner is enclosed to form a cook-room, a water-room being provided in the basement of the Tower. The estimated cost is Rs. 30,121, of which Rs. 8,608 have been expended.

63. *Poona Districts*.—The floors of the barracks at Poorundhur have been paved; additions and alterations have been made to the Patcherries; quarters have been built for a Serjeant Major; and other improvements have been effected.

64. *Ahmednuggur*.—The three Artillery Barracks at Ahmednuggur have the main walls raised to a height of 15 feet, and the superstructure of the subsidiary buildings is in progress. The Quarter-guard and Cells are nearly completed. Staff Serjeants' Quarters raised to an average height of 7 feet, and the Canteen to 9 feet; the two blocks of Family Quarters, with outhouses, are completed. The Plunge-bath, Fives' Court, and Skittle-alley not yet commenced. The total estimate is Rs. 6,59,637, of which Rs. 2,67,313 have been expended.

65. Alterations and additions have been made to the Station Theatre to convert it into a Gymnasium at a cost of Rs. 3,807.

66. *Nassick*.—The accommodation already provided, and described in para. 41 of last year's report, not being sufficient, is now being doubled, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,09,918. Three of the Barracks have been completed; five more will be ready for occupation by the end of June, and the remaining four in July. This set of buildings is of uncoursed rubble and lime

masonry, teak doors and windows, and double-tiled roofs. The iron roofs on the set of barracks built last year cannot resist the storms which occasionally occur at Deolalee, and it has been found necessary to tie them down with battens 2" x 1" screwed to the purlins. Estimates have been received for paving the whole of these buildings, but this essential sanitary improvement has been deferred for want of funds.

67. The materials of the huts used in the Abyssinian Campaign were transferred to Deolalee to serve as temporary accommodation for Officers; one hut having been erected as an experiment and considered satisfactory, the remaining nine are also being put up.

68. *Candeish*.—The Dhoolia Native Infantry Hospital comprises a central building containing two wards 14' x 12', dispensary, store-room, and quarters for a Native Doctor and two Hospital Assistants, and two wings, in each of which are two wards 61' x 22'; the height is 16' to tie beam. The construction is of stone and lime masonry on a 3-feet plinth; teak woodwork, cut-stone floor, and double-tiled roof. A veranda runs entirely round the building. The sculleries are in the rear veranda of the wings, on either flank of which, retired 10 feet and reached by covered passages, are Lavatories and Latrines. It is intended to accommodate ordinarily 50 patients, and is estimated to cost Rs. 80,908, of which Rs. 29,700 have been expended in carrying out the work to plinth level and in purchase of timber.

69. *Broach*.—There are some Native Infantry Barracks at Broach which were cut out off from the breeze by the old Fort wall; a great improvement has been effected at the moderate cost of Rs. 2,533, by cutting this wall down to the level of the Parade-ground.

70. A complete project for a Sanitarium on the sea coast at Teethul Sanitarium. Teethul, near Bulsar, was submitted to the Government of India on the 30th October. It provides two large upper-storied Barracks for 84 men and 2 Serjeants in each ; 24 married men's Quarters ; Quarters for 5 Staff Serjeants ; an upper-storied Hospital for 28 patients ; Quarters for 4 Officers, including Medical Officer ; Guard-room ; Canteen ; Commissariat and Store-rooms ; Plunge-bath ; Fives' Court and Bowling-alley ; also a road with a large bridge from the Railway Station to the Sanitarium. The estimate amounts to Rs. 13,67,575. The reply of the Government of India calling for a revised estimate on a greatly reduced scale has just been received (7th June).

71. *Ahmedabad*.—Plans and estimates for six half-Company Barracks have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the work was just being commenced as the year closed. The estimate is Rs. 6,79,392. The barracks are entirely new, as at present there are no European Infantry at Ahmedabad, and plans and estimates for all subsidiary and auxiliary accommodation are still required.

72. The Artillery at Ahmedabad are at present located in temporary barracks ; plans and estimates for 5 new Barracks on the Standard Plan were submitted to the Government of India, but sanction has been withheld on the ground of want of funds. The foundations of one barrack had, however, been dug out. The estimate is Rs. 7,02,928. It is intended to proceed with the Infantry Barracks first, so as to provide accommodation for the Artillery whilst their own Barracks are under construction on the site of their present temporary quarters.

73. The new Hospitals for the Infantry and Artillery will be massed together on the space intervening between the Lines of the respective Corps ; meantime the existing Artillery Hospital, which affords very imperfect accommodation, has been improved.

Hospitals.

74. Quarters for eight Staff Serjeants, Class B,* of Royal Artillery, have been commenced. Estimate, Rs. 35,703 ; expenditure, Rs. 5,019.

Staff Serjeants' Quarters.

75. Harness-rooms and Workshops, to cost Rs. 42,057, were also commenced, but their further progress has been suspended, as the Government of India are about to issue a revised Standard Plan.

Harness-rooms and Workshops.

76. *Decsa*.—An Arsenal Guard-room and a Sudder Bazaar Guard-room and Lock-up are in progress at Decsa ; the Quarter-guard of the Royal Artillery has been paved ; the Ball Courts have also been paved, as, owing to the unevenness of the floors, they could not be used.

Guard-rooms.
Ball Courts.

77. It has been found necessary to take down the Hospital which was in progress last year, a portion having fallen from bad workmanship and materials in former years. A design for a new building is in hand. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,64,577. The floors of the barracks, which have always been complained of as uneven and dirty, are being paved. A Barrack store-room has been completed, and a Bowling-alley nearly completed. The Government of India have decided against the removal of all the European Troops from Decsa to Mount Aboo.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

78. *Kurrachee*.—Sanction having been accorded to the addition of upper stories to the ten Infantry Barracks. Barracks for Infantry in the Napier Lines at Kurrachee, work has been commenced on two, which will be ready for occupation by the 1st June. The expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 1,52,366, the estimate being Rs. 12,46,097. The facilities for building at Kurrachee are greater than in most other stations, and the progress of this large work will only be delayed by financial difficulties, which have already appeared, as it is reported that the allotment for the current year, Rs. 1½ lakhs, will be expended by July.

79. Additional accommodation is required for the Artillery in the Somerset Lines, which Artillery Barracks. will probably be provided by adding a third floor to the centre one of the three existing upper-storied barracks.

80. New Family Quarters for 18 Families in two blocks of 9 each have been raised up to the plinths. The estimated cost is Rs. 83,920, of which Rs. 4,748 have been expended. The Superintending Engineer remarks that "it seems a subject for regret that upper floors are not allowed to married soldiers, the more so as their quarters are generally in rear of the lofty barracks."

81. Two new Cells on the standard plan have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,709 in Artillery Cells. the Artillery Lines.

82. A new Guard-room for the Garrison Cells, 22 feet square, and 20 feet in height, with an arched veranda all round and paved floors, has been constructed for Rs. 8,694, and the floors of the General Hospital have been paved at a cost of Rs. 3,539.

83. *Hydrabad*.—A Barrack for a Company of European Infantry Barracks. Infantry in the Fort of Hydrabad is being designed and estimated, the difficulty of selecting a suitable site having been the cause of delay.

84. A Quarter-guard for 14 men has been erected in the Fort at a cost of Rs. 7,884 ; the walls are burnt brick and lime ; the floor of cutstone pavement, and the roof tiled.

85. A block of three Staff Serjeants' Quarters for the Artillery at Hydrabad has been commenced and will shortly be completed. Estimate, Rs. 11,229.

86. *Jacobabad*.—The old pendalls for the 3rd Regiment of Sind Horse having fallen to decay, new Lines have been sanctioned. The pendalls are constructed in pairs, each 450 feet in length, subdivided by cross walls into 8 compartments ; the width is 37 feet, subdivided to form two wards of 8 feet, with a 6-foot veranda along the front of each. The foundations, plinth, and 2 feet of superstructure are pukka brick and mud, the remainder of the walling sun-dried brick and mud. The roofing is of semicircular archwork of pukka brick and lime masonry. One barrack is half roofed, a second is ready for roofing, and the plinth of a third is nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 48,630 ; expenditure Rs. 15,271.

87. The European Officers' Quarters at the several outposts have been improved by the addition of verandas and bathrooms, at a cost of Rs. 3,286.

88. *Cantonments generally*.—Many minor improvements have been effected in all our Cantonments to existing tem-

porary barracks, and a considerable sum has been expended in building new, or improving existing, Lavatories, Cookhouses, and Latrines. On the return of the Troops employed in Abyssinia, just as the monsoon was commencing, it became necessary to provide temporary shelter for those Regiments which could not, at that time of the year, be sent on to their proper stations. New Lines of temporary construction were therefore built, or old Lines repaired at Poona, Kolapore, Sholapore, Sattara, Malligaum, and Baroda, the cost being debited to the Abyssinian Expedition.

IV.—ORDNANCE.

89. *Bombay*.—Cast-iron columns, resting on stone bases, have been set up to support the queen post trusses, 50 feet span, of the roof of the Smithy in the Gun-Carriage Factory. A new melting shed has been erected in the Grand Arsenal, and a portion of the terrace on the north side of the Curriers' Shop has been covered in with iron roofing.

90. *Aden*.—Alterations and additions are being made to the old Powder Magazine at the Isthmus, and a Guard-room has been constructed near the new expense Powder Magazine.

91. *Belgaum*.—The gunshed and workshops in the Arsenal in the Fort of Belgaum have been paved.

92. *Poona*.—A Powder Magazine has been constructed in accordance with the Government of India's standard plan in the right flank European Infantry Lines at Wanowree.

93. *Kirkee*.—The Powder Works buildings have been progressing steadily during the past year. The total number of buildings sanctioned is now 65 instead of 63. Of this 52 have been completed and 8 are in progress, against 33 completed and 11 in progress when the previous year closed. The commencement of the other 5 buildings is delayed, partly on account of the

exact sites not being fixed, and partly because the machinery has not arrived from England. In addition to these buildings, the following works are in progress, viz. Footpaths, Butt, Platform and shed for electro-ballistic apparatus, Trainway, and planting trees. The dam across the River Moolla has been completed: the masonry of the inlet tower is in progress and will be finished this season. The tower is cylindrical in form, with a domed top: the thickness of the walls at the base 6 feet, diminishing to 4 feet at the springing of the dome. Sixteen cast-iron pipes 9" diameter, with perforated gratings at either end, are built into the masonry at different levels to admit the water. In the middle of the tower is a perforated cast iron cylinder 2' in diameter, in direct communication with the inlet pipe leading to the pump well. The length of this piping is 540 feet; the greater portion of the trench has been cut in hard rock, the depth varying from 8' to 30' and averaging 20 feet. This has been difficult work, water being met with in the lower levels; the blasting has been carried on with waterproof tin-cases to hold the charges, and by priming with waterproof fuzes. The engine-pump, boiler-house, and chimney-shaft have not been commenced for want of plans. The piping was received from England in January, and the greater portion will be laid before the monsoon. The storage reservoir, which is 110 feet long \times 60 feet \times 10 feet deep, and calculated to hold 400,000 gallons, is in progress; the excavation has been completed, and the reservoir will be ready in July. The total of the estimate is now Rs. 16,84,358, of which Rs. 2,39,569 were expended in the past year, and Rs. 13,14,938 have been expended altogether.

94. Plans and estimates for the Arsenal Buildings, Gun-Carriage Factory, and Magazine are in hand; they are to be constructed in the proposed Fort, the nature of which has not been definitely settled. The requisite buildings

Ordnance Buildings in the Fort.

for Small Arms Ammunition Factory were about to be commenced when the year closed.

95. *Kurrachee*.—Quarters for two Staff Serjeants attached to the Ordnance Department at Staff Serjeants' Quarters. Kurrachee were sanctioned, but their construction was deferred pending decision regarding the removal of the Arsenal from the Fort at Hyderabad to Kurrachee.

V.—COMMISSARIAT.

96. *Bombay*.—Additions and alterations are being made to the Government Bakery at Bakery. Bombay, consisting of an additional story over a portion of the Bakery in the Fort, with alterations needed for the reception of Bread and Biscuit Machinery from England. With the exception of the chimney, they have been nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 10,873; expenditure, Rs. 5,586.

97. *Aden*.—A new Steam Bakery has been commenced at Aden to cost Rs. 45,875. The New Steam Bakery. masonry work has been carried up ready for the girders of the first floor at a cost of Rs. 20,603.

98. Late in the year the new 15-ton Crane at Aden arrived from England and was erected on the Pier of Obstruction. 15-ton Crane. On the first day it was used the spindle broke right off with a weight of about 6 tons, owing to a very large flaw in the iron at the point of fracture. The Secretary of State has been asked to send out another Crane, and to have it tested in England up to 20 tons.

99. The ante-room and offices of the Commissariat Godowns have been completed as originally proposed, the estimate for

building Warrant Officers' Quarters above them being considered too high. The total expenditure has been Rs. 31,178.

100. *Sattara*.—A shed for 4 Elephants has been built on the standard plan at a cost of Rs. 3,181.
Elephant Shed.

101. *Poona*.—The Bakery at Poona has been enlarged, a new building having been added to it; a storeroom, workshop, and office provided; the size of the mill-house doubled. The work has been completed, with the exception of the engine-house and oven fittings, which are delayed pending arrival of the iron-work ordered out from England. Estimate, Rs. 52,220; expenditure, Rs. 42,034.
Government Bakery.

102. The slaughter-yards and subsidiary buildings at Poona have been completed, and the ground on which they stand has been added to the Cantonment, to place the employés under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate.
Slaughter-yards.

103. *Ahmednuggur*.—A shed for 2 Elephants has been constructed at Ahmednuggur at a cost of Rs. 1,588. Each stall is 18' × 16' × 14', with a wide opening in front and rear, the tethering ropes being secured to posts outside the building. The walls are stone and lime, and the roof double-tiled.
Elephant Shed.

104. *Kurrachee*.—A shed for Bengal Malt Liquor has been erected at Kurrachee at a cost of Rs. 14,085. It has been erected in two portions, one 243' × 40', and the other 133' × 40'; the height is 7' 2" to the tie-beam, and 8' 10" up to roof, which is tiled, resting on stone and lime pillars. The ground area covered is 15,040 square feet.
Malt Liquor Shed.

VI.—STAFF.

105. *Poona*.—In the front and north and south sides of the Finance Offices were four unfinished towers when the building was purchased by Government. These are being heightened, and will be completed with open cutstone belvederes, covered with iron roofs, and furnished with iron spiral staircases. The masonry of the work is nearly finished. Estimate, Rs. 16,290; expenditure, Rs. 10,282.

106. *Nassirk*.—A barrack storeroom has been constructed at Deolalec; it consists of two open sheds, each 50' × 15', a storeroom 20' × 15', and an office for the Barrack Master 10' × 15', and an open courtyard. The cost has been Rupees 9,134.

107. *Bombay*.—The purchase of the private property on Hog Island, situated in the upper part of the Harbour, behind Elephanta, has been effected at a cost of Rs. 1,05,000, and when the portion leased to Messrs. Nicol & Co. is resumed, the whole Island will be in the possession of Government. The Hydraulic Lift Dock, which is being constructed here for the purpose of docking the new Transport vessels, is a patent of Mr. Edwin Clarke's, and the contract for its erection has been given by the Secretary of State to Messrs. Emerson and Murgatroyd, of Stockport. The expenditure in India which will be incurred for freight, building materials, residences for workmen, piers, &c. will be about 2½ lakhs, and the total cost of the work will be about £190,000. The pontoon being too large to be built on any ordinary slip, will be erected in an enclosure embanked from the sea, from one side of which a timber pier is run out into deep water to facilitate the landing of the stores and materials required for the construction of the Lift, and to afford communication, when prolonged,

with the Lift itself whilst under construction. At the end of the pier two corrugated iron sheds on timber posts and trusses have been erected; a temporary house has been built for Mr. Clarke's engineer, who comes from England to superintend the work, and a range of quarters for the 12 European mechanics he is to bring with him has been partly finished. To increase the water supply, a well has been dug, and other measures to this end are being considered. The expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 37,920.

108. The entrance to the Duncan Dock has been deepened at a cost of Rs. 22,357, and all the three Troop ships having been docked, the result is satisfactory. The steps at the Dock gate have also been cut at a cost of Rs. 1,035 to admit these large vessels.

109. Three light corrugated iron sheds, 150' x 40', on wooden posts and trusses, have been erected on the Wellington Reclamation, adjoining the Dockyard, for the protection of the boats of the Overland Troop ships. The expenditure was Rupees 12,438.

110. Sheds have been erected over slips Nos. 1, 2, and 3; they are 228 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 50 feet high, and have cost Rs. 54,242.

111. The Wellington Basin having been reclaimed, it became necessary to protect the Dockyard premises by a separating-wall, which has been built for Rs. 5,931.

II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

I.—REVENUE.

112. The ground-floor of a Cutcherry for the Collector of Kulladghee has been completed, and the materials for the upper story are ready at the site. Estimate, Rs. 56,404; expended, Rs. 28,802. A detached record-room has also been completed, with the exception of laying on tiles; the expenditure has been Rs. 15,688. Improvements have been made to the Collectors' Cutcheries at Ahmednuggur, Tanna, and Ahmedabad.

113. The Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Panwell has been completed for Rs. 33,829, and that at Mangaon for Rs. 55,611. The one at Bassin is almost ready; that at Annund has been finished, and, with the Police Lines, will be handed over to the Civil authorities before the rains. Minor improvements have been made to the Mamlutdars' Cutcheries at Mareh, Tanna, Warra, Penn, Tulloda, and Ahmedabad. A Kardarate has been completed for Rs. 10,020 at Warra, in Upper Sind, and a Mooktyarkar's Office with Police Lines, to cost Rs. 24,226, is in progress at Mooghrabhin, in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

114. A Customhouse has been constructed at Jyghur, in the Southern Konkun, for Rs. 2,044. and Customs Chowkies have been completed at Diggi, in the Canara Collectorate on the Goa frontier, at Jambooghur, Suza, Chicklee, and Naka Mandlay in the Northern Konkun, where also nine Salt Chowkies have been built.

115. *Kurrachee*.—The accommodation being insufficient, a wing is being added at the south end, similar to the one on the north side, and another archway has thus been opened for traffic below the offices which are upon the upper floor in the centre

of the building. A shed abutting obliquely on the high road near the entrance of the Keamarcce Mole impedes traffic, and its removal is recommended. This wing is estimated at Rs. 9,382, and is almost ready for occupation.

II.—POST OFFICE.

116. *Bombay*.—The site originally fixed for the new Post Office at Bombay was the Wellington Reclamation adjoining the Apollo Bunder, but this has been given up owing to the great cost that would be incurred on foundations which were designed to be of masonry arches 18 feet in depth. The new site is on the Esplanade, on the north of the continuation of Church Gate Street, on the south of which road the Public Works Offices are being built. These two buildings will face each other on either side of the road, and occupy the whole space between the Esplanade main road and the Wellington road. The building has three floors, is 242 feet in length, 71 feet in breadth, with wings to the rear (north) 41 feet broad, projecting 28 feet. It is $69\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height at the eaves. There is a tower at either end of the building, forming part of the front façade, 92 feet in height to the eaves, and 117 feet in all, including the high-pitched roof. The style is mediæval; the design is by Mr. Trubshawe. The second story, rendered necessary by the change of site, and to take the place of the long wings originally proposed, is being designed by Mr. Paris. Sufficient space is retained towards the north, between this building and the Telegraph Office, to permit of the wings being extended hereafter if more accommodation is needed. The anticipated cost of the building is six lakhs. The sanction of the Government of India was received on the day after the old Post Office was burned down, and the work was just commencing when the year closed. The building is to be faced with coursed Coorla hammer-dressed rubble, in courses not exceeding 5" in depth, with bands of blue basalt; the dressings, quoins, &c. are to be in Ransome's Patent stone.

117. *Aden*.—A new Post Office is in progress at Steamer Point, Aden, and alterations are being made to the existing Post Office to convert it into a residence for the Postmaster. The estimated cost is Rs. 19,997, of which Rs. 6,000 have been expended.

118. *Sind*.—The Post Office at Kurrachee has been completed at the estimated cost at Rs. 44,151. The Kotree Office has also been completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,704.

III.—TELEGRAPH.

119. *Bombay*.—Some delay has been incurred in submitting a project for a new Telegraph Office in Bombay. It was proposed that the Telegraph Office should be in the same building as the Post Office; but it has now been decided that it shall be in a separate building, on the site adjoining that of the Post Office towards the north. The necessary information in regard to the amount of accommodation required was obtained from the Director General when he visited Bombay, and a design is now being prepared.

120. *Karwar*.—The Telegraph Office at Karwar has been fully completed for Rs. 17,728.

121. *Deesa*.—Additional quarters have been built for the Signallers attached to the Deesa Office. Cost, Rs. 6,499.

122. *Taroosha*.—A new Office was commenced at Taroosha, in Sind, but owing to the difficulty of procuring materials, the building was only completed up to plinth level when the year closed. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,500.

123. *Mekran Coast*.—The offices at Jask and Charbar, on the Mekran Coast, have been carried on vigorously under considerable difficulties, a large portion of the materials having to be conveyed thither from Kurrachee. The buildings at Jask consist of Quarters for the Superintendent and his Assistant in one block; the Office and Library in a second; and

accommodation for twelve clerks in a third ; with two store houses, a boat house, and three blocks of servants' quarters. At Charbar the buildings comprise an office and quarters for four clerks, with a room at one end for the Assistant Superintendent, a store house and a range of servants' quarters. The order for constructing those works was given suddenly late in the year 1868. It is expected that the Charbar offices will be completed in July, and those at Jask in October. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,18,573, and the expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 86,891. The Telegraph Office at Mussendon has been removed to Angaum, and will be re-erected there by June. The probable cost is estimated at Rs. 10,458, of which Rs. 4,835 have been spent.

IV.—GENERAL.

124. *Bombay*.—A number of alterations and additions are being made to the Mint at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,52,227.

One large block, 240½ feet long and 31½ feet wide, has been completed ; it contains a Carpenter's shop or storeroom, an Assay distilling-room, an Assay storeroom, a Smith's shop, a Dross room, a Ball Furnace room, a Refining Furnace room, a Washing room, and a Melters' storeroom. The total expenditure has been Rs. 25,241.

125. The detailed plans and estimates for the new European General Hospital, which will cost from 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees, have not yet been received ; the general design has been approved.

126. An upper story has been erected over the centre compartment of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and an Operating Theatre has been added to the ground-floor at the rear of the building. The extra accommodation provides for sixty

patients, and consists of one large centre ward, 72 feet by 29½ feet; four wards, 36 feet by 21 feet; and two wards, 22 feet by 10 feet. The Operating Theatre is 29 by 29 feet. An Hydraulic Lift is on its way from England to connect the theatre with the upper wards. The rooms and corridors are paved with Minton tiles, and the bathrooms are paved with white Minton tiles up to a height of 4 feet on the walls. Hot and cold water pipes are laid on, the hot water being supplied by a gas-heating apparatus erected in a recessed passage on the ground-floor. Gas has also been laid on to all the wards. The style of architecture is pure early English-Gothic of the second period. The work contains 453,171 cubic feet, and the cost has been Rs. 1,59,730 (of which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has contributed Rs. 50,000), giving a rate of five annas and seven pies per cubic foot, and is the cheapest architectural building as yet erected in Bombay. It has been designed, and in great part carried out, by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, R.E. The iron work, such as railing round the circular opening or well in the centre of the main ward, the ornamental grilles to the arches looking over the terraced roofs; the roof finials and ridging, have been prepared in the School of Art by Mr. Higgins. The lighting and ventilating consists of large glass skylights in the centre of the roofs of the main ward and theatre, and large clerestory openings in the gables over the east and west walls fitted with glass venetian blades.

127. The plan and estimate alluded to in para. 69 of last year's report were returned by the Native General Hospital. Government of India for revision, as they did not consider that a sufficient number of patients were provided for. An amended design, providing for 107 instead of 72 beds, drawn up by Mr. Molocey, and estimated to cost Rs. 2,83,815, was then submitted. This has been returned with an intimation that the accommodation must be still further increased to 124 beds, and at the same

time the funds available, Rs. 2½ lakhs, must not be exceeded. A design complying with these conditions is now awaited, and the work can be commenced as soon as it is approved by this Government, without further reference to the Government of India. Mr. Gokuldass Tojpall's gift of 1½ lakhs is available for the expenditure in the current year.

128. The new Secretariat on the Esplanade, facing Rotten

Row and Back Bay to the west, has
New Secretariat.

a frontage of 443½ feet, with two wings towards the rear (east), 81 feet in length, the ends of which are in form three sides of an octagon. The basement, which will contain the Printing Presses, is 16 feet in height on a plinth of 2½ feet; the 1st floor, to contain the Council Hall, Committee rooms, Private apartments, and the Revenue Department Offices, is 20 feet in height; the 2nd, to accommodate the Judicial and Military Departments, is 15 feet, and the 3rd, for the Public Works and Railway Offices, is 14 feet; the total height from floor level to tie-beams being 65 feet. In the entrance hall the principal staircase communicating with each floor is lighted by shafted windows contained in a single lofty arch, reaching through the several stories, and crowned by a large gable forming a principal feature in the west façade. The main centre of the building is provided with arcaded verandas on the west or front; the remaining portion of the frontage up to the wings being retired and protected by sun-shades, supported on brackets and corbels; on the east side closed corridors of communication run throughout the building. The north faces of the wings are arcaded, the south corridors being enclosed. The style is Venetian-Gothic; the design is by Colonel Wilkins, R.E. The building contains 2,766,384 cubic feet, and, as estimated in 1865, to cost Rs. 12,63,633, would give a rate of 4 annas and 4 pies per cubic foot; but as the rate the work is now being done for, the rate will only be a

little over 6 annas per cubic foot. The basement is completed, and the first floor is in progress. The walls are rubble and chunam masonry, exteriorly faced with Coorla stone khandkies in courses; the corridor arches on the ground-floor are of alternate blue basalt and Porebunder stone; those of the first floor, of alternate red basalt and Porebunder stone. The pillars are moulded Coorla cutstone; the small corridor shafts, the capitals and cornices of "Pauper" or Hemnuggur stone, a very superior silicious sand stone of a milky white tint. The outer cornice of the 2nd floor will be of Ransome's patent stone. A few models of the carved work to the main entrance doors were obtained from the School of Art. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 3,25,882.

129. A new building to accommodate the offices of the Public Works Department was commenced in March, the limit of cost having been raised by the Government of India from 3½ lakhs to 4 lakhs. The site selected is the southern side of the continuation of Church Gate Street, opposite the Post Office, facing north, extending from the Esplanade main road to the Wellington road, and at right angles to the frontage formed by the Secretariat, University Buildings, and High Court. The building is 288½ feet in length, 50½ feet in breadth, and consists of a basement, two stories over all, and a third story over the centre portion, forming a handsome and commanding architectural feature. The height to the eaves generally is 54 feet, and in the centre 82 feet, the highest point of the roof being 116 feet. The building contains 916,700 cubic feet. The architecture is a very handsome specimen of Venetian-Gothic, designed by Colonel Wilkins, R.E. The building is to be faced with hammer-dressed coursed blue basalt rubble in courses not deeper than 5 inches, with bands in Coorla rubble; the dressings of Porebunder stone; with red and blue basalt, alternating with Porebunder stone, in the arches.

130. The Victoria and Albert Museum was commenced as a private work, but owing to the difficulties of 1865, funds could not be obtained to carry it on. It has now passed into the hands of this Department to be completed from Imperial Funds. It has been found necessary, in the first place, to pull down in great part the front and rear walls, which were considerably out of plumb; and owing to the ironwork of the lower floor having been lost at sea, still further delay is unavoidably incurred in completing the work. The building is faced on two sides with Porebunder stone; on the other sides the dressings only are in Porebunder stone. The interior is to be fitted with ornamental ironwork; a gallery runs all round the interior, at first floor level over the aisles, supported on iron columns. The Hall consists of a nave, $105' \times 32\frac{1}{2}'$, with two aisles, $105' \times 16'$. The gallery is 18 feet wide, the entrance vestibule is $32\frac{1}{2}' \times 30'$, and the staircase vestibule at the other end of the building is of similar dimensions. Six small rooms are provided in the angles. The design was partly by Mr. Tracey and partly by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., the ironwork being designed in England; the style is Palladian; and the site is at the entrance of the Victoria Gardens. The estimate to complete the building is Rs. 3,20,972, of which Rs. 1,64,687 have been expended chiefly in payment for materials and outstanding claims.

131. The Mechanics' Institute on the Esplanade behind the Secretariat was designed by David Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute. Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. The ground-floor, which is $64' \times 30'$, is intended for a Museum, and the Reading-room and Library are above, reached by a stone staircase, on the half landing of which is the Librarian's Office. There is an arcade in front, the centre portion of which being raised one floor higher than the rest of the building, forms a Tower. It was proposed to construct a spacious Lecture Hall at the back, but this portion

of the scheme has been deferred for want of funds. The exterior walls are faced with Coorla irregular rubble neatly pointed. The Upper Hall or Reading-room has an open roof; the rest of the ceilings are plaster. The whole of the interior will be highly decorated. The completion of the building is only delayed by the non-arrival of Minton tiles for the floor and roof. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,00,533, out of an estimate of Rs. 1,45,279, of which Rs. 60,000 are given by the late Mr. Sassoon and Rs. 20,000 by the Sassoon Memorial Fund.

132. An additional Dining Hall, 70' x 28', a Billiard-room entrance vestibule, porch, and veranda, 20 feet wide, have been constructed at Malabar Point, and gas piping, 3,189' in length, has been laid down at Parell for the illumination of the garden.

133. A small shed in the Moody Bay Workshops yard has been erected, and the necessary moulding Benches and Plant have been made, and the mills received from England erected. The manufacture of this stone is under the superintendence of one of Messrs. Ransome's Assistants. The sand is procured from Sind and Cutch, and the stone will be tried as an experiment in the Secretariat and Post Office buildings.

134. *Poona*.—A Council Hall, 80' x 40', surrounded by a gallery is being added to the existing building, and various other alterations and improvements are being made. The masonry is of an ornamental kind, coloured bricks being used as an experiment. The estimated cost is Rs. 99,797, and the expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 49,981.

135. *Kirkee*.—The principal work during the past year on the Government House at Gunesh Khind has been building the Tower, plastering, laying floors, setting enrichments, erecting

skylight in cortill, &c. The house, with the exception of the State Drawing Room, will be ready for occupation by July. The plastering is of intricate character, and is superintended by plasterers from England. Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, furnishes models for the caps and enrichments; Mr. Griffiths, of the same School, prepares the designs for decorating the Music Room next to the State Drawing Room, and Mr. Higgins, also of the School, has undertaken the metal work. The terraces round the house are finished, and a large number of trees have been planted. The roads have been completed; the expenditure up to date has been Rs. 8,95,575.

136. An Office has been completed for the Botanical Superintendent, at a total cost of Rs. 3,175, and quarters, consisting of one room 16' x 16', two rooms, 16' x 8', two bath-rooms 8' square, front and rear veranda, and out-offices, have been built for his Assistant at a cost of Rs. 11,826.

137. *Broach*.—The Civil Hospital is a Gothic building, with high-pitched roof of corrugated iron, with planking underneath on hammer-beam trusses. In plan the two wings, in which are the wards, project 8 feet to the front of the centre portion, in which is the dispensary, storeroom, a small ward, and quarters for the Hospital Assistants. In the north wing are two wards, 39' x 22', and 26' x 22', and in the south wing one ward 60' x 22'; there is a veranda all round 9' broad in the centre and 11' in the wings. Lavatories are provided in rear at each end. The plinth is 3' high, and the height of the main rooms is 16 feet; the masonry is burnt brick and lime. The Hospital is intended for 26 patients, and is estimated to cost Rs. 67,000, of which Rs. 12,085 have been expended.

138. *Ahmedabad*.—The old Mahomedan City of Ahmedabad is full of fine buildings. To protect the more important of them from further ruin, grants have been given from the 1 per Cent. Income Tax Balances. At the Shah Alum's

Roza, the two minarets, which had been much shaken by an earthquake, have been restored; the stone work in the two *Rozas* has been scraped, cleaned, and pointed; the broad stone eaves have been repaired, &c. At *Surkej* the Harem and inlet sluice of the Tank have been thoroughly repaired; two bays of the Harem have been rebuilt; cornices, parapets, and window panels have been repaired, and, where necessary, replaced, &c. The total expenditure has been Rs. 9,903.

V.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

139. *Aden*.—The Church at Aden has been completed; the fittings are being placed in position; the steps leading up to the Church are in hand; the road requires finishing up. The total expenditure to date has been Rs. 48,129 of out an estimate of Rs. 52,405.

Aden Church.

140. *Belgaum*.—The Belgaum Church consists of a nave 104' × 40', a chancel, 25' × 24', two aisles, each 104' × 5', a Northex, porch, and two vestries. The architecture is Italian-Gothic, of a plain and substantial kind; roof of corrugated iron. The highest point of the belfry on the eastern wall of the nave is 80 feet. The number of sittings provided is 550. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,14,549.

Belgaum Church.

141. *Kirkee*.—The new Church at Kirkee has been completed, with the exception of lighting and furnishing, which is in hand; approach-roads, compound-wall, and entrance-gate are also under construction. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,20,259.

Kirkee Church.

142. *Malligaum*.—A handsome gateway has been put up to the Burial-ground at Malligaum for Rs. 600, of which Rs. 400 were contributed.

Burial-ground.

143. *Surat and Broach*.—The old Dutch and English Tombs at Surat and Broach have been so far repaired as to prevent further ruin.

144. *Ahmedabad*.—The Roman Catholic Chapel at Ahmedabad has been completed, with the exception of a few internal fittings; the cost has been Rs. 10,797.

145. *Kurrachee*.—The Presbyterian Church at Kurrachee has been completed at a cost of Rs. 53,020, of which Rs. 25,000 were given from Imperial Funds. The interior measures 100' × 40', and is 33' high to the plank ceiling; there are verandas 7' wide on two sides, an octagonal porch in the south-west corner, and a tower and spire rising to a height of 128 feet at the south-east angle.

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

146. *Bombay*.—The Senate Hall was designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The architecture is decorated early English of the 15th century. The Hall is 104 feet in length, by 44 feet in breadth, with a height of 63 feet to the apex of the groined ceiling, with a semi-circular apse of 38 feet diameter, separated from the Hall by an imposing arch, occupying a space of 7 feet in the length of the building. The front corridor is 11 feet, and the side corridors 8 feet broad in the clear. There is a gallery round three sides of the Hall, 8 feet in breadth, supported on ornamental iron brackets, and reached by staircases in octagonal towers at either side of the entrance porch. The facing is of Coorla hammer-dressed rubble in courses of 5 inches depth, pointed with Portland cement. The plinth is chisel-dressed Coorla; bases, capitals, cornices, and all other dressings of Porebunder; shafts of blue basalt, except in the main entrance, where they are marble. The groining will be

turned in buff bricks with Porebunder stone ribs; the floors paved with Minton tiles, and roof of Taylor's patent tiles. The building contains 688,022 cubic feet, and is estimated to cost Rs. 4,15,804, of which Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has contributed one lakh. The foundations have been laid, with the exception of one exterior corridor wall.

147. The University Library and Clock Tower was also designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott.
 University Library. The ground-floor contains two rooms each $56\frac{1}{2}' \times 30'$, a Hall, $30' \times 27\frac{1}{2}'$, a staircase vestibule, $27\frac{1}{2}' \times 27\frac{1}{2}'$, projecting to the rear in three sides of an octagan. Along the front there is an open arcade $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. The upper floor contains similar accommodation, with a front corridor 12 feet wide. Over the carriage porch there is a tower 250' in height, in five stories, in which a Clock and a peal of bells are to be placed. The construction will be similar to that of the Senate Hall. The upper rooms will be ceiled with a pointed panelled teak ceiling; the staircase vestibule will be ceiled with buff brick groining and Porebunder stone ribs worked to, and supported by, a central circular column. The Library contains 436,704 cubic feet, and is estimated at Rs. 2,80,748. The Clock Tower contains 221,646 cubic feet, and is estimated at Rs. 2,17,345. The Clock and Bells will cost about Rs. 30,000, and the total thus becomes Rs. 5,28,093, which will be covered by Mr. Premchund Roychund's gift, in 1864-65, of 4 lakhs and the interest thereon. The foundations of the main building have been completed, and those of the tower are in progress.

The site selected for these buildings is on the Esplanade between the Secretariat and the High Court.

148. The Elphinstone College, designed by Mr. Trubshawe, is in the mediæval style.
 Elphinstone College. The ground-floor contains a central Hall, $30' \times 30'$, two lecture-rooms, $40' \times 30'$, and two others

30' x 27'; on the first floor are two rooms 70' x 31', one centre room, 45½' x 31', and an office room and Lavatory in the Tower. On the 2nd floor are 40 Dormitories, teak partitioned, for students. The corridors on the ground and first floor are 12 feet broad; the Dormitories open on terraces with cast iron ornamental railing in front. The building is 55 feet in height to the eaves, the Tower over the carriage porch is 150 feet high, being 105 feet in masonry and 45 feet in high-pitched roofing. The College contains 846,907 cubic feet, and will probably cost Rs. 5,19,977, or Rs. 70,000 less than the estimate made in 1865, which saving will be available for out-offices and a compound railing. The building is faced with cut Coorla basalt in 6-inch courses, with horizontal bands of blue basalt at intervals. All corridor bases, columns, capitals, and window dressings are of Porebunder stone; the arches of corridors, and over doors and windows, of alternate Porebunder and blue basalt; the projecting window parapots of Hemnuggur stone carved in geometrical tracery; the ceilings are stuccoed; upper corridor floors of Minton tiles. The building is nearly ready for occupation; the total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 4,28,289. The College is on the Parell road, nearly opposite the Museum and Victoria Gardens; the adjoining building, belonging to the Municipality, and used as a Vehar Waterworks Office, has been purchased by Government with a view to its conversion into quarters for the Professors.

149. *Kirkee*.—The Civil Engineering College at Kirkee was completed early in the year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,647. Provision for the workshops, out-offices, compound-wall, and roads has been made in the current year's Budget.

150. *Surat*.—The new High School at Surat is a Gothic building with geometrical tracery in the fanlights of doors and windows. Approached from the porch by a flight of steps is the Lecture

Room, 51' \times 30', and 30' high to the roof slope, with octagonal form towards the rear (east). In each wing are 3 class rooms, 22' \times 18', with an end room, 24½' \times 24½', along the front (west) of which runs an arcade veranda 10 feet wide, surmounted by a pierced parapet at the level of the eaves. On the east side is a veranda 8 feet wide in ornamental teak posts. Above the two rooms, next the centre room, are study rooms for the Head Master, Assistant Masters, and Library, with an arcaded veranda in front. The walls of the porch are carried up to give an arcaded terrace above 20' \times 20', the front wall being gabled. The upper story is reached by circular staircases on either side of the entrance porch, hexagonal on the outside. The roof is of corrugated iron on hammer beam trusses, with planking underneath; ventilation is secured by a continuous ridge-ventilator and by dormer openings. The masonry is of brick, with stone cornices, mouldings, &c. The estimated cost is Rs. 79,073, of which Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gives Rs. 35,000, Imperial Funds Rs. 35,000, and Local Funds Rs. 9,073. The amount expended is Rs. 10,835.

151. The School-house at Baroda is for 120 boys; it is a Gothic building, consisting of three class rooms, each 26' \times 16', and 20½' in height up to the open timber roof; in front of the centre room is a veranda with a small porch; in this room is an hexagonal lantern; the other rooms have gable ends. The compound fencing has been put up, and the building completed for Rs. 10,222 of which Rs. 5,000 was contributed by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

152. *Kaira*.—Schools at Bhetasee, Napa, Aras, Wurtal, Ootursunda, Bhatera, Bhaner, Veeva, Dehwan, and Kalsur have been completed; those at Punsora, Kurrumsud, Wadud, Ungharee, Paria, Limbaree, and Mokwa

Minor School-houses in the
Kaira Collectorate.

are in progress, and will all be finished early in the rains. The cost is defrayed by Local Funds. The estimate is Rs. 55,260, of which Rs. 35,483 have been expended.

153. *Ahmedabad*.—Some additions have been made to the quarters for the Masters of the Premchund Roychund Training School. Premchund Roychund Training School at Ahmedabad, and the building finally completed at a cost of Rs. 88,281.

VII.—JUDICIAL.

154. *Bombay*.—A range of buildings, consisting of rooms for European and Native prisoners with a Guard-room, has been erected in the yard of the Girgaum Police Court, and the yard has been paved. The building itself has been completed by the addition of three roomson the second story.

155. The plans and estimates for a new Police Court at the Fort have been prepared, but the question of site delays the prosecution of the work.

156. The submission of the plans and estimates for the new High Court has been delayed on account of the difficulty of providing all the accommodation required for the sum fixed by the Government of India, viz. 12 lakhs. It is feared that the estimate cannot be reduced below 14 lakhs, although the size of the building has been reduced as much as possible.

157. *Aden*.—To admit of an extension of the Aden Jail a piece of waste land 440' × 417' has been enclosed with a wall 12 feet high, of which the upper two feet is open brick fret-work. A gate 10' high and 10' broad, and a small wicket-gate, have been provided, and 700 feet of open drain outside, 36 feet broad, with a culvert of three 5-feet arches, have been constructed. The cost, Rs. 27,814, is borne by Local Funds.

158. Police Lines have been completed at Tulloda, in Candeish ; at Poladpore and Beerwadee, in the Northern Concan ; at Pallee, Bhudrassa, Pania, and Salia, in the Kaira Collectorate ; and at Bola Khan's Tanda, in Sind. Lines are in progress at Bardolce in the Surat Collectorate and at Anund in the Kaira Collectorate. Others are about to be commenced.

VIII.—MARINE.

159. *Bombay*.—A building has been constructed for the accommodation of a set of self-recording magnetographs and a portion of the office of the Observatory at Colaba has been converted into a photographic operating room. The magnetic room, 30' × 24', is built underground, roofed with 3 feet of earth on teak planking, caulked and dammered, and supported on heavy teak trusses ; this arrangement, with a 2½ feet air passage between double walls all round the room, is intended to secure an equable temperature. At the bottom of the stone steps leading down to the room is a small antechamber, 12' × 8', in which is placed a thermantidote. Ventilating inlet and outlet pipes, respectively 9" and 12" in diameter, communicate with the air outside through the roof, and are fitted with moveable cowls. The walling is rubble in lime plastered inside ; the flooring of stone ; the supports for the instruments are monolith pillars of Porebunder stone. The fastenings and metal work, copper. The expenditure has been Rs. 15,106.

III.—AGRICULTURAL.

160. *Dharwar*.—The canals from the Mudduck Tank have been extended, but the progress made has not been as rapid as it might have been, the Executive Engineer having been withdrawn for duty in Abyssinia, and no one being available to take

his place. Irrigation is going on as far as the canals are completed. Estimate, Rs. 1,72,836; expenditure, Rs. 1,04,436.

161. *Belgaum*.—The plans and estimates for this project were submitted in December last, but orders have not yet been passed upon them by the Government of India. The work is an important one. It is to consist of a weir 2,410 feet in length across the Gutpurba River, immediately above the famous Falls of Gokak (where there is a sheer descent of 160 feet), and a canal 50 miles in length, which, owing to the favourable circumstances, commands at once a large extent of the valley below. Estimated cost, Rs. 15,00,889.

162. The survey for a second canal from the Gutpurba River has been carried on, but the country is very rough, and some time must elapse before a really sound project can be drawn up. The line surveyed crosses a valley at an elevation of 200 feet.

163. *Sattara*.—The works on the Krishna canal have been completed to the end of the 32nd mile, and the water has been kept constantly flowing. This has been the first season of regular operation, but the people have displayed considerable activity in making use of the water, and have irrigated about 6,000 acres. Acacia trees have been planted and tended on both sides of the canal by the Canal Establishment, and are growing well. Fruit trees are about to be planted also. The works are in good condition, and no repairs beyond the clearance from the canal bed of weeds and silt have been necessary, and this has been principally done by the Canal Establishment also. Water from this canal has been supplied to the town of Kurrar by means of a pipe carried from the nearest point on the canal across the river bed. Estimate, Rs. 5,71,441; expenditure, Rs. 5,67,356.

164. This project, which consists of a weir across the Yerla River, and two small canals, Yerla Irrigation, Khudgoon. each a little more than 8 miles in length, with numerous masonry works for the cross drainage, has been nearly completed. Water has been supplied to the cultivators for some time, and is at the present time being used for sugarcane. Babul and fruit trees have been planted and maintained by the Canal Establishment. Estimate, Rs. 1,20,741; expenditure Rs. 9,872.

165. This small work was commenced during the previous year for the relief of the Gondowlee Canal. people, who, in consequence of the failure of rain, had no employment. It consists of a weir across the Maund River near its head, and a small canal six miles in length. Good progress has been made with the excavation of the canal and the construction of the weir and of the aqueducts, some of which are of considerable size. Two of the latter have masonry piers and iron girders. The channel over all is of iron plates. The construction is light and economical where there is difficulty in obtaining good foundations for the usual masonry aqueducts, but its merit cannot be fairly weighed till it has had some seasons of trial, when the cost of maintenance will become accurately known. Estimate, Rs. 55,226; expenditure, Rs. 29,492.

166. This small work was also commenced during the previous year as a relief work. It Chickly Canal. consists of a weir on a tributary of the Yerla, and a small canal 11 miles long. Fair progress has been made. The excavation of the canal is well advanced, and 12 of the 18 masonry cross-drainage works have been completed. Estimate, Rs. 48,806; expenditure, Rs. 21,506.

167. This work was commenced in January last. It Maynee Tank. consists of a tank impounded by an earthen dam, whose greatest height

at centre of valley is 54 feet, and length 4,100 feet, and two small canals, one 10 miles, the other 3 miles in length. In the short time the work has been in hand good progress has been made. Muster of workmen had risen to 1,500 by the close of the year. Estimate, Rs. 1,80,272; expenditure, Rs. 15,615.

168. Surveys for other projects have been carried on by such of the Establishment as could be spared from the works. A large tank at Mhuswad, on the Maund River, has been designed, but a difficulty has arisen from a great deal of the land under command of the tank being alienated, and the work cannot be carried out until a distinct arrangement is made for the payment of water rates and other matters connected with administration.

169. The Yerla Valley has been partly surveyed for a site for a large storage work, the river's ordinary stream being now entirely used up by the existing works.

170. The Neera River survey has been continued, and connected with the survey for the irrigation of the north bank, carried on by the Executive Engineer, Poona. An officer has recently been specially appointed to complete the survey, and mature a project for a storage lake and canals to irrigate both sides of the valley. Several sites for storage works have been discovered and surveyed. The project will be a very large and important one.

171. *Sholapore*.—The progress made with this large tank or lake, which will have an area of between 6 and 7 square miles when full, has been very great, but fell a little short of the expectations entertained at the beginning of the year. If the muster of workmen could have been relied upon, the dam

might have been completed, and the tank would have filled during the approaching monsoon, but it was considered better to avoid all possibility of injury by deferring the completion of the work till after the monsoon. The puddle trenches have been completed over the whole width of the valley. The stone pitching, 2 feet in thickness, has been laid on the water slope of the dam, and the iron sluice-shutters and the lifting machinery were about to be fixed in the inlet tower. The main canal for the distribution of the water has been commenced as far as the 10th mile, and nearly 6 miles of it are completed. The large town of Sholapore will be supplied with water from this work. The estimate is Rs. 7,88,377, and Rs. 3,46,346 have been expended in the past year. The total expenditure has been Rs. 4,90,648.

172. The survey of the extensive tract of country between the Bheema and Secna has been continued and extended up the Goor River Valley, where canal head works and such storage works as may be necessary will have to be located. A considerable amount of professional investigation, however, is still required before a definite project can be decided upon. This project will probably be the largest yet undertaken in the Dekkan.

173. A project for a large tank to irrigate 10,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Punderpoor has been matured during the season. The subject is undergoing discussion before being submitted for sanction. Amount of estimate, Rs. 5,53,198.

174. A project for the water-supply of Punderpoor has been drawn up by the Irrigation Establishment, and is ready for execution. Estimated cost, Rs. 1,49,922.

175. *Poona*.—The restoration of the Kassoodee Tank,

Kassoodee Tank

which was destroyed very soon after its construction about 30 years ago, has been completed during the current year, it having been commenced as a relief work during a previous year. The steep slope of the ground makes the capacity of the tank so small compared to the cost of the dam, that the repair or restoration of the work did not promise any return, but after it had been carried on for some time merely as a work of relief, so little remained to be done, that it was decided to complete it. The work consisted of reconstructing a great portion of the earthen dam, repairing and protecting the whole with stone pitching, enlarging the waste weir, and constructing two small distributing channels to lead the water to the neighbouring fields. The tank will fill during the approaching monsoon. Estimate, Rs. 21,280; expenditure, Rs. 20,835.

176. This work is the largest and most important which

Moota Storage Lake and Canal.

has been as yet undertaken in the Dekkan. It was sanctioned by the Government of India in December last, and satisfactory progress has been made, though, as the collection of the workmen and large amount of material required for the dam necessarily occupies time, it was only during the last month of the year that the progress made was rapid. The number of people employed upon the dam was about 3,000, of whom 500 were masons. As decided upon under the latest orders of the Government of India, the project will consist of a lake or reservoir about 14 miles in length, and averaging half a mile in width, formed by a masonry dam 99 feet in height at deepest part, and 3,278 feet, or nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, carried across the Moota Valley, at a distance of 10 miles above Poona, with two canals, one 99 miles in length on the right side, the other, 16 miles in

length on the left side of the valley for the irrigation of the country. The country is rough, and the masonry works to provide for the cross drainage along the canals are both numerous and expensive. The Lake dam, which is the principal work, is to be constructed entirely of masonry, and rests upon a rock foundation. As a rule, the cross drainage masonry works are also on rock foundations. While, therefore, the magnitude and number of the masonry works must evidently make this undertaking costly in the first instance, its maintenance afterwards will be covered by a small percentage on the whole outlay. This project is designed for irrigation, but it will afford also a practically unlimited supply of water for the Cantonment and City of Poona, and Cantonment of Kirkee, where scarcity of water has been an evil of long standing. The work executed during the few months that remained of the year after the sanction had been obtained consisted in preparing the foundation for the Lake dam, which was effected by blasting out not less than 3 feet of the rock, and executing such portions of the masonry as must necessarily be stopped during the approaching monsoon, and raising the flanks so as to prevent the river getting into other parts of the work and interrupting operations. In laying the bottom course, the stones were spiked into the rock, the surface of which was roughed and mortised for their reception, in order to counteract any tendency of the dam to slide upon its foundation. The quantity of masonry laid upon the dam was 137,507 cubic feet, at a rate of Rs. 16 per 100 cubic feet, which is somewhat less than the estimated rate. The work is of excellent quality, the greatest vigilance being exercised by the Executive Engineer and his overseers in seeing that the stones are properly laid and well bedded in mortar. The precautions of having numerous spikes in each course to counteract the tendency of the courses to slide upon each other, and of using long headers at intervals, are also most carefully attended to. The rate of progress per day at

the conclusion of the year was 8,000 cubic feet and was increasing. At this rate the completion of the dam would occupy $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Storage may, however, be to some extent available before the work is completed. The canals were about to be commenced. Delay had occurred in consequence of the land required not having been given over. The buildings for the shelter of the Establishment were advancing rapidly, and some have since been occupied. Materials and plant to a large extent have been collected, and it is anticipated that the progress made during the succeeding year will be very rapid. Estimate, Rs. 37,47,273; expenditure, Rs. 2,95,255. ●

177. *Ahmednuggur*.—The Lakh Canal has been nearly completed, and water will be passed along its whole length, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by June next. During the year under review the water has been kept constantly flowing over the first five miles, and has been used for irrigation. Distributing channels are being made by the cultivators, and the Survey Department is reducing the size of the fields to increase the facility for irrigation. Estimate, Rs. 2,19,429; expenditure, Rs. 2,17,036.

178. The masonry dam of the Bhatodee Tank has been nearly brought up to the full height, with the exception of the portion in the centre of the valley, which has been kept 20 feet lower to act as a waste weir till the monsoon is over, when it will be completed to full height, and the surplus water will afterwards be passed off by the permanent waste weir which has been formed at the end of the dam. This work is not a new one. It is rather a restoration of an old one, and it has given some trouble, owing to leakage under the old masonry, which was evidently not carried down to an impermeable stratum. Estimate, Rs. 1,72,104; expenditure, Rs. 1,24,204.

179. The Wuddallee Dam has been completed, but no irrigation was carried on during the dry season, owing to a misunderstanding as to the rights of the cultivators who formerly used part of the water. This, it is hoped, will shortly be rectified. Estimate, Rs. 18,626; expenditure, Rs. 18,605.

Wuddallee Dam.
180. The progress made with the Palkhair Project has not been so satisfactory as it might have been, owing to the great demand for masons for the Barracks at Deolalee. The weir and canal will, however, be completed, or very nearly so, before the monsoon sets in. Estimate, Rs. 99,416; expenditure, Rs. 29,042.

181. The Wozur Canal will be supplied from the Praihra River. It was at first contemplated to design a large work, but this was relinquished after complete information had been collected as to the supply the river could afford, and the canal recently commenced as a relief work will be only 16 miles in length. As a relief work it has proved very important, a large number of people having come for employment. This project has been approximately estimated to cost two lakhs of rupees.

182. The result of the investigation of this large project has led to attention being now Godavery Canals mainly confined to the canal on the north bank, and plans and estimates are now under preparation. The canal will be between 60 and 70 miles in length. Plans were prepared for the commencement of the excavation and embankments on the first 20 miles as a relief work, but the necessity for commencing work did not arise, and operations will therefore be deferred till the whole of the plans are ready. Ground may be formally broken immediately after the monsoon.

PUBLIC WORKS.

183. The Collector of Ahmednuggur having represented the necessity for relief works, many small works, such as wells, &c., connected with water-supply were repaired under his direction. Amount expended, Rs. 5,000.

Minor Relief Works.

184. *Candeish*.—The main works of the left bank Jamda canal were completed during the previous year, and it only remained to construct modules for the measurement of the water and distributing channels. The people did not make such use of the water as was anticipated, and the majority, who trusted to the rain for their monsoon crops, were heavy losers in consequence, their crops having partially or wholly withered. Alterations have been proposed in the system of assessing the irrigated lands with the view of ensuring a more extended use of the water. The right bank canal has been nearly completed as far as the 12th mile, and water may be admitted during the approaching monsoon. Estimate Rs. 6,13,331; expenditure, Rs. 6,49,805. Rs. 20,075 have been laid out on village distributing channels. This amount will be recovered from the people.

Girna Irrigation.
Jamda Canals.

185. The Mooktee Reservoir has been designed to afford a larger supply of water to many existing works on the Panjra River. The reservoir is formed by an earthen dam, 56 feet high in the deepest part in the valley of the Mooktee, one of the Panjra's tributaries. The water will be liberated by means of an inlet tower and valves, whence it will pass off through a tunnel driven through the rock at one side of the valley. The reservoir will afford water for the irrigation of 2,450 acres. Work was commenced in January last. Estimate, Rs. 1,97,714; expenditure, Rs. 5,505.

Panjra River.
Mooktee Reservoir.

186. Five of the old village works have been improved at a cost of Rs. 7,200.

Minor Works.

187. These are two old tanks which are connected with each other when full. Owing to their seldom filling properly, it has been proposed to carry a large canal from the Panjra River to convey flood water to them, and to take advantage of the very peculiar features of the ground by converting the two tanks, which are shallow, into one very large and deep tank. The plans will probably be completed by the termination of the approaching monsoon, when the work might be commenced.

Surveys.
Warn Bokur and Gondoor
Tanks.

188. The Boree River has been surveyed for some distance in connection with proposals to store water in the valley, but the scheme has not yet taken a sufficiently definite form to deserve further notice at present. The result of the investigation will afford an alternative scheme to the Girna Lake, the difficulties connected with which have not yet been overcome.

Boree Valley.

189. Owing to the very urgent representations of the Collector of Candeish, many minor works of water-supply were taken in hand and repaired under his direction, for the purpose of giving the people employment, the season having been a very bad one. Amount expended, Rs. 21,882.

Minor Relief Works.

190. *Surat*.—The Taptee Project has not been commenced in consequence of the discussions upon it not having been concluded. It is anticipated, however, that the sanction of the Government of India will be shortly accorded, the explanation called for having been furnished. The estimated cost is Rs. 31,18,761. The section recommended for immediate execution will, however, only cost Rs. 9,53,573.

191. *Ahmedabad*.—The project for a canal from the Hathmuttee River. Hathmuttee, one of the principal affluents of the Sabarmuttee, has been matured, but owing to difficulty in arranging with the Edur State, where the head works are to be situated, it being necessary to place them beyond the British boundary to obtain command of the country, there has been great delay. It has been reported that the Edur Durbar has recently formally consented to the location of the head works near the old fort of Ahmednuggur, and if so, the works will probably be commenced after the monsoon is past. The project consists of a weir 22 feet high, and a canal to carry 450 cubic feet per second. The length of the canal and branches is 32 miles, and the area of land under command is 18,000 acres. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6,62,000. A portion of the water from this canal will be thrown into the Kharce River, to be there utilized, there being a great demand for it.

192. This work was designed to improve the supply of water to the Chandola and Kankria Tanks at Ahmedabad. In the form Kharce River Cut. proposed it did not promise to be successful, but while the question was under discussion, it became desirable to commence the excavation to afford employment to the famine-stricken people who were coming from Marwar. The work was highly useful for the purpose, but as the quantity of excavation done is very small compared to what remains to be done, and the revised plans and estimates show that the undertaking is a much more expensive one than was at first supposed, it is still a question whether the project should be carried out. The revenue prospects of the project are under further examination, and much depends upon the result. Estimate, Rs. 83,951; expenditure, Rs. 1,886.

193. The Saburmuttee River has been surveyed, and the result is shaping itself into a scheme for constructing a weir and leading off canals in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, which will answer both for irrigating a large extent of country, and supplying that large and important city with water. The weir will have to be founded in sand, and the project demands much careful professional consideration.

Saburmuttee River.

194. *Ahmedabad and Kaira*.—In consequence of the injury done to the numerous small village tanks by the extraordinary storm which occurred in the month of August, Rs. 20,000 were expended under the Collectors for the necessary repairs.

Minor Works.

195. *Kaira*.—A cut to carry off flood-waters from low-lying lands in the Kaira Collectorate know as the “Anund Mogree Drain” has been nearly completed. It was scarcely opened when heavy floods occurred, and its value was at once apparent. Lands that would otherwise have remained swamps for months dried up in a day or two after the storm. Estimate, Rs. 42,997; total expenditure Rs. 41,756.

Anund Mogree Drain.

196. Kurrumsud Drain was lined out, and preparations were made to commence it as a famine work, but as necessity did not arise, it has been decided that some further trial of the Anund Mogree Drain should be made before this one is undertaken.

Surveys.
Kurrumsud Drain.

197. The gauging of the rivers and rainfall of the different districts has been continued by the Executive Engineers, in view of the preparation of additional projects.

Gaugings of rivers and rainfall.

198. *Kurrachee*.—Extraordinary clearance to the Western Narra, which had become seriously obstructed by the growth of

Western Narra.

jungle and the deposit of silt, was sanctioned during the year. Estimate, Rs. 30,210; expenditure, Rs. 1,756.

199. The Karowah is a small canal which had fallen into an almost useless condition from defects in its levels and want of attention to conservation. The improvements are nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 13,481; expenditure, Rs. 9,019.

Karowah.

Surveys.
Munchur Lake Drainage.

200. Great difficulty has been experienced in designing any efficient remedy against the retention of the water in the depression called the Munchur Lake, to admit of its bed being cultivated when the river subsides. Some good was done by improving the Arul outlet where it joins the Indus, the surface of the water having been lowered 9 inches by this means, and it is expected that great good will be effected by excavating the bed of the Arul where it leaves the Lake, and a dredging-machine has been proposed for the purpose. Surveys are still going on, and it is expected that the results will be ready to admit of the necessary work being undertaken after the inundation has subsided. Expended, Rs. 1,805.

201. *Hydrabad.*—This is a small branch canal, 5 miles in length, which was designed to irrigate the lands in the vicinity of Hyderabad, and supply a portion of that town with water. It receives its supply from the Fullailee River. Estimate, Rs. 13,455; expenditure, Rs. 13,452.

New Wadhoo Canal.

202. The Kazia Canal is supplied from the Goonee or Tail Canal of the Fullailee. The old mouth was found to act so badly that a new one was designed. It is 1½ miles in length, and 22 feet wide at bottom. The depth of

New head to the Kazia Canal.

water will be 6 feet. It is provided with a regulator at head, which has been completed in a very satisfactory manner. Estimate, Rs. 19,783; expenditure, Rs. 19,800.

203. The Gaja Canal has for some years drawn its supply direct from the Indus, but as the point where the mouth was situated was found to be too low to afford a good supply, and admit of a sufficient slope to the canal, the following alterations and improvements have been undertaken. An old channel leading from the Fullailoe has been re-opened and cleared, and the Fullailoe new mouth near Hydrabad has been widened 15 feet to afford the requisite increase in the supply of water of 600 cubic feet per second. The Gaja Canal itself has also been cleared and improved. When these works are completed, the present mouth of the canal on the Indus will be closed, and the whole of the water required will be drawn from the Fullailoe River. Estimate, Rs. 48,406; expenditure, Rupees 48,406.

204. The Roree and Hydrabad Canal has not been commenced, but much valuable information has been collected, and the project, which has been undergoing revision, will shortly be ready. In consequence of the line of the canal passing through the possessions of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, the arrangements necessary to avoid injury to the Meer have called for much attention. His Highness has recently given his formal consent to the construction of the canal.

205. *Thurr and Parkur*.—The Mitrow Canal has been formed to its full width throughout its whole course of 87 miles, and the construction of the bridges across it, and of the branch head regulators, has made some progress. The orders issued by

Government for the efficient management of the canal were not fully carried out from the difficulties of procuring labour, but the effect has been so far satisfactory that the revenue has already increased to Rs. 58,000 ; during the previous year it was only Rs. 20,850. Estimate, Rs. 5,55,332 ; expenditure, Rs. 5,66,458.

206. The Thurr Canal is 24 miles in length. The work executed during the year has been principally confined to the "Chor" branch, and consisted of excavation of the channel and the construction of bridges of communication and masonry heads to the distributing channels. The canal is in operation, and will yield a revenue this year of Rs. 28,300. Estimate, Rs. 2,02,170 ; expenditure, Rs. 1,84,975.

207. These cuts are very important. They will diminish to some extent the overflow of the river, which is injurious, but their main object is to convey the water more rapidly to the lower part of the valley, where it is much needed. The progress made has been small owing to the want of labour. A gang of prisoners have done valuable service on this as well as on other works in the Narra District, where scarcity of labour is always a difficulty. Estimate, Rs. 2,07,969 ; expenditure, Rs. 1,61,230.

208. The object of this embankment is to prevent overflow. The work will extend over a length of 24 miles. All the available free labour was employed during the year, and 6 miles of embankment, comprising some of the heaviest part of the work, have been completed. Estimate, Rs. 57,556 ; expenditure, Rs. 7,735.

209. *Shikarpoor*.—This canal is to be 35 feet wide at bottom, and 68 miles in length. Its minimum discharge will be 400 cubic feet per second. For a great part of the year a much larger supply may be admitted. The canal is now nearly completed for a distance of 24 miles, which comprise the heaviest portion of the works, including the rock-cutting and regulating-bridge at the Indus. The iron gates with lifting gear have been fixed, and it is hoped the canal may be formally opened next year. The progress made with the excavation this year has been small, owing to misunderstanding and changes in the officers. The progress of the works in the vicinity of the head of the canal was also delayed by an unexpected rise in the Indus. Estimate, Rs. 7,29,820; expenditure, Rs. 4,99,487.

210. The upper part of the River Gharr channel was found to be in so defective a condition, that a special sanction was applied for, to the extent of Rs. 60,000, for forming a new mouth, and clearing the channel of silt. These works are intended to preserve the ordinary revenue, and should therefore rather come under the head of maintenance than original works. Estimate, Rs. 48,932; expenditure, Rs. 13,562.

211. The Gillespiewah was constructed some years ago under the supervision of the Revenue Officers of the district, but it did not answer. A new head on the Western Narra has been commenced to supersede the original one on the Indus. Estimate, Rs. 11,744; expenditure, Rs. 553.

212. The works necessary for utilising the waters from the Cheela Canal, which have hitherto run to waste in a large depression, were sanctioned and undertaken during the year. They will

be ready by the conclusion of the working season. Estimate, Rs. 15,438; expenditure, Rs. 6,995.

213. The enlargement, extension, and improvement of the Bigaree Canal has been continued this year, but the progress made has not been very great, owing to the water not having left the bed of the canal till some part of the working season was over. It is expected that this work will prove very remunerative. Estimate, Rs. 4,01,699; expenditure, Rs. 91,927.

Bigaree Canal.

214. Owing to encroachment of the Indus on the Muksooda Canal, it was considered necessary to form a new head at a cost of about Rs. 5,000.

Muksooda Canal.

215. The River Indus encroached during the year under review, and destroyed a portion of the embankment which protects the country in the vicinity of Sukkur from inundation. It was therefore considered necessary to prevent further encroachment by facing the bank in a continuous line with stone obtained from the rock-cutting near the head of the Sukkur Canal. Expenditure, Rs. 7,830.

Protecting the bank of the Indus above Sukkur.

216. Many of the Canals have been surveyed with a view to designing improvements in them, and to the laying down of permanent bed stones in order to guide the establishment employed in superintending the annual silt clearance of the canals.

Surveys.

217. The gauging of the canals generally in Sind has been carried on, to ascertain whether the water is being properly distributed and utilised.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

218. *Canara*.—The first section of this line, from Carwar to Ankola junction, is completed,

Road from Carwar *via* Ankola and the Arbyle Ghaut to the Dharwar Frontier.

with the exception of some kerbing; on the remainder of the line a large amount of cutting was done to widen out the formerly narrow road; moorum was laid down so as to bring the road surface to a proper section; the masonry drains to replace the old temporary ones, made of branches of trees, were carried on; metal has been collected all along the line. The expenditure has been Rs. 9,18,674. It having been determined that the wooden bridges between Soonksal and Arbyle should be renewed with timber superstructures, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 49,406, was sanctioned, but there being no reserve stock of wood, and but little of good quality obtainable for some time, considerable delay in carrying out the work was unavoidable; twenty-four spans, varying from 18 feet to 35 feet, with 5 wooden girders trussed with iron rods for each span, were required. The whole of the material has been despatched to site; one bridge of 3 spans, 33½', 35', and 32', has been put up; a second of 4 spans of 31' is nearly ready; and a third of 3 spans of 25' is in progress. All will be completed before the rains. The expenditure has been Rs. 28,201.

219. An expenditure of Rs. 10,163 has been incurred in the past year in improving the Unshy Ghaut Road.

Unshy Ghaut, on the line from Carwar towards Belgaum; but there is neither labour nor superintendence available for this route, as long as the more important Arbyle Ghaut line is under construction. The estimate was Rs. 85,334; the total expenditure has been Rs. 68,382; and

Rs. 16,952 must therefore be held available at some future date, when labour is more readily obtainable.

220. *Dharwar*.—The metalling and kerbing of this portion of the mail road from Poona to Madras Mail Road. Hurryhur, towards Madras, has been carried on with vigour, as far as the allotment (Rs. 40,000) permitted, over 21 miles of the worst portions of the road, viz. between Hooblee and Turrus, and between Bunkapoor and the Wurda River, and also on two miles in the station of Dharwar. There are now 2 miles completely metalled, 16 miles metalled for half the breadth, to the full depth of 6 inches, 1 mile metalled to full breadth but to a depth of only 3 inches, and a quantity of metal ready at the quarries, and stacked along the road. The estimate is Rs. 6,42,783, of which Rs. 73,204 have been expended up to date.

221. A small sum (Rs. 5,326) has been expended on this road, which is now thoroughly Bunkapore to Hurryhur. completed as a first class bridged, drained, moorumed road, 47 miles long and 22 feet broad. The Wurda bridge has 400 running feet of waterway, and is 41 feet above the bed of the river. The road has cost in all Rs. 4,34,468, or Rs. 9,244 per mile. This line has been connected with the mail road at the Toongabudra bridge at a cost of Rs. 3,784.

222. The road from Dharwar to Kulghutghee, on the line to Carwar, 18 miles in length, Dharwar to Kulghutghee. has been opened out, and is complete as to earthwork formation. (Local Funds.) The masonry works for about 10 miles are built, and the mooruming for the same length has been completed, the finishing of the road surface being postponed for a fall of rain to consolidate the embankments. The whole line will be ready

for traffic after the monsoon. The estimate is Rs. 72,438, of which Rs. 36,113 have been expended. The cost is defrayed by Local Funds.

223. Two new deviations were made on the road from Dharwar to Hullial, and one long one between the 7th and 9th miles alone remains to complete ; the rest of the line has been improved and moorumed. Estimate, Rs. 49,946, of which Rs. 26,718 have been spent. One mile of the road has been metalled, but this work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,04,765, and has been suspended for the present. This is an important line for forest purposes, and the Forest Department assist in its construction. Two bridges over the Arwudghee and Lingunmutt require renewed superstructure whenever funds, Rs. 15,419, can be spared.

224. The drains and bridges on the road from Hooblee to Anigherry are being restored. Estimate, Rs. 38,531 ; expended, Rs. 29,781. The restoration of the bridge over the Soal river has been taken in hand and nearly completed : it is 7 spans of 20 feet ; timber girders, with No. 14 gauge corrugated iron flooring for the roadway. The estimated cost is Rs. 12,298, and the expenditure Rs. 11,656. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,58,189, has been submitted for the metalling and kerbing of this important cotton road, but at present the money cannot be spared.

225. The plans and estimates for the continuation of the road from Gudduck to Dumul and Hesuroor, on the Toongabudry river to meet the Bellary line, have been sanctioned, but funds could not be made available in the current year's Budget. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,99,199.

226. *Belgaum*.—On the Madras mail road a skew bridge of 3 arches 14' span has been built at Kunungla, at a cost of Rs. 5,064.

Madras Mail Road.

The Gootoor Nulla still remains unbridged. This work was included in the Budget for the current year, but the allotment was transferred by the Government of India to increase that of the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The metalling and kerbing of this road (in the Belgaum Collectorate) is estimated at Rs. 5,43,145, and a commencement is to be made in the current year to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

227. Three temporary bridges of 45', 15', and 10' waterways, consisting of jungle timber superstructure on stone piers and abutments, have been constructed on the postal road to Karwar, between Khanaporo and Shetowna, at a cost of Rs. 4,585.

Belgaum to Karwar.

228. The Parpoolee Ghaut road has been so far completed as to ensure its being opened for general traffic after the monsoon; it is now used by the various departments of Government, and by travellers generally. The Ghaut has been completed, with the exception of one mile of metal to be collected, half a mile of outer kerbing to be laid, and a few parapet walls to be built. Temporary roadways have been constructed to the 8 unbridged rivers; these will be coated with moorum during the rains, to fit them for heavy traffic. The masonry work of these bridges is in hand, and the ironwork is on its way out from England. Estimate, Rs. 14,52,579; expended, Rs. 9,98,193.

Parpoolee Ghaut Road.

229. *Southern Konkan*.—The road from Poladpore to Khed has been nearly opened out, and will be completed as a cleared road by the rains. Total expenditure, Rs. 41,092.

Poladpore to Khed.

230. This line will also be completed by the monsoon as a cleared cart road. Total expenditure, Rs. 64,355.
Chiploon to Rutnagherry.
231. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 37,730, was sanctioned for certain improvements required to complete the Phonda Ghaut for traffic, but owing to the lateness of the season little was done; the work will be carried out in the current year.
Phonda Ghaut.
232. A new road, 32 miles in length, to connect the Phonda Ghaut with its natural seaport at Dewgurh, has been taken in hand; 17 miles have been completed, and the whole will be ready by the monsoon. Estimate, Rs. 36,990; expended, Rs. 19,165. Dewgurh is the best seaport in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, and will prove an important outlet to the traffic of the Southern Maratha Country centring at Neepanee.
Phonda to Dewgurh.
233. *Sholapore*.—The metalling of the road from Barsee to Barsee Road Station has been carried on, a second coating of metal having been laid over about half its length. Estimate, Rs. 76,481; expended, Rs. 59,521.
Barsee Road.
234. A road, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, has been constructed from Jehoon to Kurmulla; it is moorumed and bridged. There is a bridge of five 15-foot arches, two others of three 15-foot arches, and one of two 25-foot arches. The cost, Rs. 50,245, has been defrayed from Local Funds.
Jehoon to Kurmulla.
(Local Funds)
235. *Sattara*.—The amount allotted for the year, Rs. 50,000, has been expended in completing $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length of
Madras Mail Road.

metalled road of an average width of 16 feet, and with a depth of from 3 to 4 inches of metal. The estimate for metalling that portion of the Post road to Madras which lies in this Collectorate is Rs. 4,87,490, of which Rs. 1,46,251 have been expended.

236. On the road from Kurrar to the Koombharlee Ghaut, 47 miles (to Chiploon), Rs. 12,385 have been spent in various small works, required to complete it as a moorumed road, and as the traffic thereon is very heavy, the metalling of the line must be undertaken as soon as possible.

237. The Wurrunda Ghaut road has been improved at a cost of Rs. 8,977, by the construction of dry rubble drains, retaining-walls, diversions, easing slopes to nullas, &c.

238. The completion of the Pussurnee Ghaut has been undertaken, the small amount available in the past year being expended chiefly in providing catch-water drains, building retaining-walls, and constructing cross drains. The estimate is Rs. 90,039, and the expenditure has been Rs. 16,288, of which Rs. 5,000 were given from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances.

239. *Poona Districts.*—The Katruz Tunnel, on the mail road from Poona to Sattara, having become unsafe from portions of the unlined roof falling down, it has become necessary to complete the lining throughout. The cost will probably be about Rs. 70,000, of which Rs. 14,583 have been expended. The tunnel is 880 feet long, of which 300 feet in length were lined when it was bored some years ago.

240. A project has been prepared, and since sanctioned, for completing the Ghore Bridge, near Seroor, on the road from Poona

to Ahmednuggur, by new approaches about 6 miles in length. The estimate is Rs. 75,379, but the construction of the work is postponed for want of funds.

241. *Candeish*.—A sum of Rs. 6,999 has been expended in improving the Candeish portion of the Agra road, but metal is still required over some miles.

242. A Local road has been completed between Nargaon Railway Station and Bodwur, at a cost of Rs. 14,416.

243. *Northern Konkun*.—The road from Dhurumtur to Gagoda Khind has been entirely finished, the large bridge at Penn having been completed. There is much traffic on this line, grain being conveyed from the Deccan to the coast at Wassee, from whence salt is sent inland. The want of a properly made road from Gagoda Khind to the Railway at Campoollee or Kurjut is much felt.

244. Attention has chiefly been confined to the construction of two large bridges on this line, which span deep muddy tidal creeks. That at Needy, 4 arches of 25 feet span, is now up to springing; and that at Amtum, 12 arches of 25 feet span, is up to springing, with the exception of two piers. 20 drains and culverts, and the approaches to the Amtum Bridge, have also been carried out during the year. There remains to complete these bridges 59 minor drains, mooruming for 12 miles, and a small piece of rock cutting near Needy. Estimate, Rs. 1,90,985; expenditure, Rs. 1,10,343.

245. Little has been done on this line, the work having been confined to constructing ten drains on piles, with planked roadway, on the swamp between Oorun and Jassae.

246. The two large unfinished bridges on this road have been completed, and the road has been thrown open to traffic. The total cost has been Rs. 1,49,381.

Alibagh to Rewas.
(Local Funds.)

247. The allotment for the year permitted the completion of the road over the Pionar swamp. There remain $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the Kharlee Khind. Estimate,

Alibagh to Poinar
(Local Funds.)

Rs. 1,54,489 ; total expenditure up to date, Rs. 83,878.

248. *Surat and Broach.*—The Mahmoodpoora road has been completed, with bridges, drains, and metal, at a cost of Rs. 49,000.

Mahmoodpoora Road.
(Local Funds.)

249. The clearance of the road from Broach to Ahmode has been continued. Estimate, Rs. 17,310 ; expended, Rs. 9,675.

Broach to Ahmode.
(Local Funds.)

250. An enormous duty being levied by the Guicowar on wood passing through his territory on the way from the Dangs Jungles to Bulsar, a road avoiding the Guicowar's villages has been surveyed, and lined out at the cost of the Forest Department, who will clear the line. It is 72 miles in length, of which a great part is dense bamboo jungle, and runs from the foot of the Balboona ghaut near Chicklee, to Billimora, where it falls into the Local Fund road.

Forest road through the
Dangs Jungle.

251. *Kaira.*—The construction of a road from Dohud to Godra has been sanctioned, and the portion which passes through the

Dohud to Godra.

Barreah State has been cleared. The length of the line is $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which 20 miles are in the Barreah State. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 4,33,370, of which Rs. 2,50,992 are debitable to the Barreah State, and Rs. 1,01,236 will be provided from Punch Mahal Local Funds, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,142 to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. The

cost of the Barreah portion is met from the annual tribute of Rs. 12,000, which has already accumulated to upwards of two lakhs of rupees. This is one of the principal lines of traffic between Malwa and Gujarat.

252. The ghaut at Dohud is being improved from Local Funds. Metalling will be spread during the rains, and the work completed soon after. Estimate, Rs. 8,289; expenditure, Rs. 6,570.

Dohud Ghaut.
(Local Funds.)

253. The line from Godra to Pallee, being the continuation of the Dohud and Godra road to the Railway, is being bridged and drained, from Local Funds. The estimate is Rs. 32,551; and the expenditure to date has been Rs. 20,825.

Godra to Pallee.
(Local Funds.)

254. The line from Godra to Oorwara is also being bridged and drained, from Local Funds. Estimate Rs. 23,814; expenditure, Rs. 16,774.

Godra to Oorwara.
(Local Funds.)

255. *Ahmedabad*.—An expenditure of Rs. 8,445 has been incurred in restoring the road from Gogo to Dundooka; the iron bridges between Tugdee and Dhundoo have been removed to Burwalla; the wooden superstructure of a bridge at Ganglee has been completed, a gap near Mooldraie has been paved, and others are in progress. The estimate is Rs. 99,525.

Gogo to Dundooka

256. On the cleared road from Ahmedabad towards Neemuch a large bridge of nine 30-feet arches, over the Meswa river, at Hursole, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 40,817, and stood without injury the storm which carried away the Railway Bridge over the same river.

Ahmedabad to Sameyria towards Neemuch.

257. *Sind*.—A road has been cleared through the Guggur Pass, on the line from Kotree to Bola Khan's Thanna, at a cost of Rs. 5,877, and the Railway Feeder from Tatta to Joongshae has been commenced.

Sind Roads.
(Local Funds.)

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

258. *Ahmednuggur*.—This work, undertaken to give relief to those suffering from actual want of food, is a new line, 34 miles in length, and has been opened out of a width of 20 feet throughout its entire length, with the exception of the Ballownee Ghaut, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and is at present only 14 feet in width. Expenditure, Rs. 20,993. It has given employment to 2,500 persons.

Ahmednuggur to Sheogaum.

259. A line from Ahmednuggur to Kurmulla, towards Sholapore, 52 miles long, has been commenced as a famine relief work; 26 miles have been opened out to a width of 20 feet. The expenditure has been Rs. 10,158, and it has employed 1,000 labourers.

Ahmednuggur to Kurmulla.

260. This relief work is 38 miles in length; it has been opened out to a width of 20 feet; the expenditure has been Rs. 12,813, and the number of people employed 1,600.

Ahmednuggur to Anna Ghaut.

261. *Candeish*.—The line from Challisgaum (Railway Station) to Kunhur, in the direction of Ellora, Dowlutabad, and Aurungabad, is one of the famine relief works undertaken in the Candeish districts, and has given employment to 3,000 people since December 1868. The eight miles from the Railway to the Ghaut, and the Ghaut itself, are in hand. The length of the

Challisgaum to Kunhur.

Ghaut is about 5 miles, and its steepest gradient 1 in 21: the width of roadway 20 feet; the soil is hard; no heavy retaining-walls, and only one large bridge—an arch of 60 feet span—is required, the abutments of which are solid rock. The height to be overcome is 1,050 feet, and the top of the Ghaut is 2,353 feet above the sea. From the top of the Ghaut to Kunhur is about 8 miles of very ordinary road. The cost will be under 4 lakhs, and the expenditure in 1868-69 was Rs. 49,194.

262. The Kunhur road crosses a range of hills on the left of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, looking towards Bombay.
Bhowar Baree Ghaut.

A similar range runs parallel to the railway, on the right, at a distance of about 18 miles. Through this, to communicate with the Lasulgaum Station on one side, and the large town of Suttana on the other, a cart road, which will prove a valuable railway feeder, and is also required to connect together the two divisions of the proposed new Collectorate of Nassick, is now being made, where previously coolies on foot had a difficulty in passing. The length of the ghaut is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the width of road 18 feet, and the ruling gradient 1 in 20; the height to be overcome on the north is 142 feet, with a descent on the south side of 103 feet. At the summit is a heavy piece of rock cutting, but there are no large bridges, or heavy retaining-walls. This work has given employment to about 2,000 workpeople. The estimate is Rs. 57,584, and the expenditure in the past year Rs. 7,000.

263. *Ahmedabad, and Thurr and Parkur Frontier Districts.*—Measures were also taken to provide work in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectrates for famine-stricken Marwarces. Some were employed on the road from Ahmedabad to Sameyria, which was in progress; others on the Dohud and Godra road, which was commenced at that time. Some were also set to work to thoroughly restore the earthwork and drains on the

road from Changodur to Bowla, on which Rs. 5,470 were expended; and others, again passing into Sind, found employment and food in clearing various small lines of road in the Thurr and Parkur Frontier Districts.

II.—BRIDGES.

264. *Canara*.—The route of the Cotton traffic of Bunkapore to Yellapore, and thence to Carwar, is seriously checked by the Siddlegoondy Bridge. Gungawully River crossing the line at Siddlegoondy, about midway between Yellapore and Moondagode, and it naturally avoids this obstacle by following the Sircy from Moondagode to Coompta. A bridge over the Gungawully has now been commenced, consisting of iron girders resting on granite piers, the centre span being 85 feet, and the side spans 20 feet. The masonry work and approaches will be completed before the monsoon, but the want of suitable iron in the Bombay market has prevented the construction of the girders, and they have now been sent for from England. The estimate is Rs. 51,042, of which Rs. 9,176 have been expended.

265. *Kulladghee*.—A pile bridge, to cost Rs. 41,297, has been commenced at Kulladghee from (Local Funds.) Local Funds; there are 15 bays of 30 feet each; the abutments have been completed. Expenditure, Rs. 6,091.

266. *Southern Konkun*.—A new bridge has been built on the road from the Koombharli Ghaut to Chiploon, over the Kootearee river, to replace one washed away during the rains of 1866; it is of five 30-foot arches, and has cost Rs. 15,461.

267. *Kolapore*.—The large bridge over the Punchgunga River close to Kolapore, and on the Punchgunga River. mail road to Madras, is being con-

structed by the Kolapore State. The amount provided is 2 lakhs; but as the estimate is Rs. 2,52,493, a small grant-in-aid will be required from the Imperial Treasury. There are 7 arches of 60 feet span; the south abutment and 4 piers have been raised to a height of 18 feet over footings; the foundations of the 5th pier have been got in, and the excavation for the foundations of the 6th pier and the north abutment have been sunk to a depth of 24 feet; these excavations fill rapidly with water, the baling and pumping out of which is a source of great expense and considerable delay. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 58,882.

268. The Kolapore State also proposes to construct a large bridge over the river Krishna at Oodgaon, on the road from Kolapore to Meeruj, and on to Beejapore, offering 2 lakhs for its construction.

269. *Sholapore*.—The bridge over the Seena river, on the Barsee road, of 11 arches of 40 feet span, which was almost completed at the commencement of the year, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 2,50,292.

270. *Sattara*.—All the masonry portions of the Quoina bridge at Kurar have been completed up to roadway level, with the exception of piers Nos. 5 and 6, the well foundations of which are giving great trouble. In pier No. 5 the brick cylinders have been sunk to a depth of 23 feet, and it is anticipated that there will be no further difficulty with this pier. Little has been done to pier No. 6, the brick cylinders having reached a layer of hard conglomerate, which prevents their sinking further, and has caused them to cant considerably out of the vertical. The ironwork for the 4 centre spans of 108 feet each is on the ground, and the girders for one opening on the

Sattara side will be got into position before the rains. The estimate is Rs. 3,60,742, and the expenditure Rs. 2,99,352.

271. *Poona Districts*.—The old wooden Wellesley Bridge over the Moota River at the Sungum, on the road from Poona to Kirkee, having become decayed, a project is in preparation for a new masonry bridge of eleven 60-foot arches.

272. *Candeish*.—The bridge over the river Girna at Mehoonbarra, on the road from Dhoolia to Chalisgaum, consists of 19 arches of 40 feet span, with a height of roadway of 37 feet above the river bed. The estimate is Rs. 1,62,314; the work is only just commencing.

273. *Northern Konkun*.—The bridge over the Khall river at Mangaon, on the main north and south Konkun road, of eight 50-foot arches, was commenced in October, and is now up to springing. Estimate, Rs. 1,16,330; expended, Rs. 34,958.

274. *Surat and Broach*.—The Nahier Bridge, five 30-foot brick arches, over a creek on the road from Broach to Ahmode, has been completed at a cost to Local Funds of Rs. 34,632.

275. Over the Bhooke Creek, on the same road, a bridge of four 30-foot arches, to cost Rs. 34,069, is in progress, Rs. 22,400 having been expended.

276. *Kaira*.—The Mohur Bridge, of five 60-foot waterways, masonry abutments, and cast iron screw pile piers of 18" outside diameter, is in rapid progress. Three out of four piers, each being of 4 piles, have been completed; the fourth will be ready in April; and it is hoped that the wrought iron bow string girders will be in position by the middle of June, and the bridge opened for traffic by the end of the rains. Estimate, Rs. 51,879; expended, Rs. 28,588.

277. The bridge near the village of Ungharee, on the road from Annund Railway station to Pallee, and on through Godra and Dohud into Malwa, was partially finished in 1866, but was stopped for want of funds; it has now been resumed, and will be completed before the rains. Estimate, Rs. 16,294; expended, Rs. 6,182.

Ungharee Bridge.
(Local Funds.)

278. Trams of wrought iron plates, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, to save the planking, and lessen vibration, have been laid on the Beelodra Bridge near Neriad, on the road from Neriad to Kupperwunj, at a cost of Rs. 4,727.

Beelodra Bridge.
(Local Funds)

279. A masonry bridge of two 20-foot spans, built some years ago over a creek close to the Balapeer gate, Kaira, having been several times damaged by floods, two 26-foot spans are being added. The roadway is on wrought iron girders, with masonry piers and abutments. Estimate, Rs. 12,793; expended, Rs. 5,035. The work will be completed before the rains.

Balapeer Bridge.
(Local Funds)

280. A bridge of 20 feet waterway, with a roadway of 12 feet, carried by two wrought iron girders, is being constructed over a small stream which crosses the country cart track from Neriad to Pitlad and Cambay, near the village of Mitral. Estimate, Rs. 2,627; expended, Rs. 560.

Mitral Bridge.
(Local Funds.)

281. *Ahmedabad*.—The estimate of the Saburmuttee Bridge has been raised to Rs. 5,16,737, the floods of August 1867 having shown that it would be advisable to add 9 feet to the height of the bridge. The piles of nine piers have been screwed, and the placing of the girders in position is about to be commenced. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 4,01,880. The probable additional cost of approaches to the bridge is Rs. 6,985.

Saburmuttee Bridge.

282. *Sind.*—On the trunk road from Kotree to Rookun
 Local Funds (towards Shikarpoor) 38 bridges over
 canals are being constructed from Local
 Funds. 20 are completed, with the exception of pitching; 11
 will be ready in May. The estimate is Rs. 32,090, and the
 expenditure Rs. 11,417. Two brick bridges, one of 16 feet
 span and the other of 35 feet, have been built on the road from
 Adum-ka-Tanda to Alyar-ka-Tanda, at a cost of Rs. 5,313.
 Two brick bridges, each of 35 feet span, have been con-
 structed over the Sangurwah, on the roads from Adum-ka-
 Tanda to Meerpoor, and to Gotana. A bridge of 60 feet
 span, to cost Rs. 7,855, and another of 90 feet, to cost Rupees
 10,949, have been commenced over the Western Narra at
 Kukkur and Kolachee.

III.—RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

283. The improvement of the navigation of the Indus at
 Indus Navigation. Sukkur has been carried on as rapidly as
 possible; the time between the fall of the
 river in November and its rise in March being rather a limited
 working season. The rock excavation has been continued, a
 strip about 80 feet in width giving a quantity equal to 468,591
 cubic feet, having been cut down to within a few inches of
 zero on the Bukkur gauge. The success of this work has
 already been proved; steamers are not now detained at Sukkur
 on account of the strength of the current; neither is there any
 necessity for lightening vessels, as formerly, previous to their
 passage through the Pass. After each inundation a heavy
 deposit of silt remains over the rock, and this costs time and
 money to remove before blasting operations can be carried on.
 The quantity removed this year was 1,034,106 cubic feet.
 The estimated cost is Rs. 2,05,984, of which Rs. 1,94,725
 have been expended.

IV.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

284. The new Dhurumsala near the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's Station (Grant Road), at the junction of four cross roads, is a Venetian-Gothic building, designed by Colonel Wilkins, R.E. The centre portion contains four rooms $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet by 15 feet, and two rooms 25 feet by 15 feet. Each wing, which is at an angle of 147° with the centre, is 107 feet by 14 feet, divided into two rooms of unequal size. The tower is 50 feet in height, with a high-pitched roof. The construction is Coorla irregular rubble, with Porebunder dressings. The cost, Rs. 65,130, has been met from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances.

285. Travellers' Bungalows have been completed, or are in progress, at Gairseppa Falls, Tirlcope, and Dastikope, in the Dharwar Collectorate; Ambolee, Kannoore, Danoolee, and Akarsee on the Parpoolee Ghaut road, and Sanund, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, on the road to Rajkote.

286. Dhurumsalas are being constructed at Huttikerry, on the Arbyle Ghaut road to Carwar; at Kulghutghee and Narulghee, in the Dharwar Collectorate; at Tungargee, Hoon-goond, Kulladghee, Kortee, Kolhar, Dholked, Tidgondy, An-nuckwaree, Bullolee, Goondwan, Hoom Hypurga, Tamba, and Moodibehal, in the Kulladghee Collectorate; at Mareh Railway Station; at Goreh Boodrook, in the Poona districts; at Malligaum; at Peeplode, Oorwara, and Dohud, in the Kaira districts; at Truck, Mayting, and Bolakhan's Thanna, in Sind. A large Dhurumsala is also in course of construction at Anund, in the Kaira districts, which is to cost Rs. 22,451, of which Mr. Premchund Roychund gave Rs. 15,000.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

I.—MUNICIPAL.

287. *Bombay*.—The progress of this work has been delayed for the construction of the new
 Eastern Boulevard. Municipal sewer; it will shortly be completed. Estimate, Rs. 58,216; expenditure, Rs. 42,900.

288. A road, 60 feet wide, has been commenced along the inside of the Railway on the Back Bay
 Churney Road. reclamation, between the two Churney roads, to open out the station lately erected. The estimate is Rs. 29,027.

289. Metalled roads, 36 feet wide, have been made on the side of Lot 5, and on the rear of Lots
 Esplanade Roads. 1 to 5 near Bazaar Gate Street, on which buildings are in course of erection. The cost has been Rupees 7,735. A road has been made, 80 feet wide, with footpaths of 12 feet, between the sites of the University Buildings and the High Court; one on the north of Lot 28 (Treacher's) 54 feet wide, with footpaths of 12 feet, and one joining these two and running between the High Court site and the buildings in course of erection in Rampart Row, 36 feet wide, without footpaths. The cost has been Rs. 18,582. The road leading from the Bazaar Gate to the foot of the Carnac overbridge, and the roads round the new Markets, have been widened; the portion which passes through the Boree Bunder Lines remains untouched until the Sepoys' huts can be removed. The estimate is Rs. 86,729, and the expenditure has been Rs. 50,641, the cost being borne by the Esplanade Fee Fund. From this fund Rs. 20,095 have been expended in planting trees and protecting them with wooden or iron cages; and Rs. 2,097 have been expended in putting up 44 cast iron posts, with lamps, on the sea wall road.

290. The ditches below the bridge at the entrance of Fort George and the low ground in rear of Hodge's Ravelin, have been filled in at a cost of Rs. 4,708 ; and Rs. 6,120 have been expended on minor drainage works on the Esplanade. Masonry platforms have been constructed round three trees at a cost of Rs. 1,177, and the west side of the Marine parade ground has been railed in at a cost of Rs. 836.

291. A grant of Rs. 15,000 was made from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances for the construction of railing round the Racecourse at Byculla, and the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 13,830.

292. *Poona*.—The garden between the Moota Moola (FitzGerald) Bridge and the Bund has been completed at a cost of Rs. 25,172, from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances. The fountain given by Mr. Bholagier Maugier has been erected.

293. *Northern Konkan*.—The Bund near Garbet's Point, Matheran, has been completed, with the exception of a small bridge over the waste weir. Estimate, Rs. 6,623 ; expenditure, Rs. 5,832, from the Income Tax Balances.

294. *Ahmedabad*.—The water distribution at Ahmedabad has been slightly extended, 2,900 feet additional of iron piping having been laid, supplying three new stand posts. The old pumping engine has been made more effective by the fitting of larger air vessels, &c. A number of new stand-posts has been purchased, and will be erected as soon as the storage tank at the river side has been completed. The contribution received during the year was Rs. 3,073, and the expenditure Rs. 2,760. The total expenditure has been Rs. 23,647.

295. *Kurrachee*.—It is proposed to supply Kurrachee with water from the River Mulleer; a detailed project has been called for. The cost is roughly estimated at 6 lakhs, and the money will be advanced, as a loan to the Municipality, from the Imperial Treasury.

II.—HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

296. *Bombay*.—The work executed this year has been chiefly confined to the Commissariat Wharf at the north end of the Reclamation, where $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of cubic feet of earth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions cubic feet of dry rubble stone breakwater, and 340 running feet of masonry walling, have been put in. The reclamation near the Fort commenced by the Railway Company has been completed. The Flotilla and Steam Workshops have been kept in very constant work throughout the year, and have worked well. The expenditure during the year has been $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which, however, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were paid to the Railway Company for work previously carried out by them for a station, and not now required for that purpose. The total expenditure has been Rs. 38,68,860.

297. The reclamation of Apollo Bay has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 14,36,845. The area is $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with an average depth of about 12 feet, and it has a wharfage of 1,687 yards, the average height of the wall being 19 feet. This gives a rate of Rs. 52,250 per acre, and Rs. $10\frac{3}{4}$ per square yard.

298. This reclamation has not progressed as rapidly as was expected, owing to the amount of rock blasting in the basin. The estimated cost is Rs. 3,81,276; expenditure, Rs. 2,78,932.

299. A great improvement is being effected to the principal landing-place of Bombay, the Apollo Pier Extension. Pier being widened out to the full width of the approach road. In advance of the masonry pier there will be a large floating pontoon, which will rise and fall with tide, the pontoon being connected with the pier by an iron bridge. The estimated cost is Rs. 4,86,593, of which Rupees 51,492 have been expended. The foundations are from 18 to 20 feet below mean sea level; the occurrence of large boulders interfering with the pile-driving delayed the progress of the first two coffer-dams, but the walling is now rapidly progressing.

300. *Carwar*.—During the past year 150 running feet of wharf wall have been constructed at Carwar, of large blocks of granite, increasing the length to 800 feet. Estimate, Rupees 11,51,136; expenditure, Rs. 6,99,638.

301. *Northern Konkun*.—The expenditure on the following Bunders and Piers in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate has been met from Local Funds and Port Funds, aided by grants from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances :—

The Bunder at Bassein having been very nearly completed, has been opened to the public.
Bassein Bunder Expenditure, Rs. 16,996.

The Mora Bunder has been finally completed, having cost Rs. 1,07,809.
Mora Bunder.

The Karanjah Bunder is still incomplete, owing to difficulties with the contractor having only lately been got over. The estimate is Rs. 1,02,016, and the expenditure, Rs. 70,826.
Karanjah Bunder.

The Rewas Pier has been completed, but something still remains to finish up the approach road.
Rewas Pier. The pier is on wooden piles 440 feet long, 16 feet broad, with 5 feet low water. The approach is 2 miles

long, over a soft swamp, and is embanked and pitched. The expenditure has been Rs. 95,384.

Dhurumtur Pier. The Dhurumtur Pier of wooden piles, 150 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 5 feet low water, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 16,263.

Floating Pier. 302. *Surat.*—The Surat Floating Pier has been completed, together with the approach from the Castle, and was opened for traffic in January. Expended, Rs. 72,401, from Local Funds.

Manora Breakwater. 303. *Kurrachee Harbour Works.*—Active operations have been resumed on the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The deposit of rubble stone for the base of the Manora Breakwater, was commenced. The stone is brought by native craft from the coast, 12 to 15 miles westward of Kurrachee. About one-tenth of the base, of 10,000 tons, will be deposited by the middle of May.

Dredging on Bar. Dredging under Manora Point was carried on from December to March, 63,677 tons being removed.

An increase of minimum depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, that is from 11 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water, has been obtained, the width being 240 feet. At the middle of the bar the water space obtained by dredging in 1867-68 has been maintained, but the depth is reduced to 12 feet.

Chinne Creek. The Chinnee creek waters will shortly be diverted by making an opening in the Napier Mole opposite the bridge.

Deepwater Point. At Deepwater Point 2,201 tons have been removed by dredging.

General effects. The periodical surveys have been kept up; the changes shown, though generally favourable, have no very immediate bearing on the state of the navigation, excepting in the steady improvement of the channel under Manora Point.

III.—Lighthouses.

304. *Bombay*.—The Lighthouse on the South-West Prongs has been commenced; the foundations of the coffer-dam, and the first tier of concrete blocks, having been put in. A number of concrete blocks are ready in the Moody Bay Workshops for the ensuing season's operations. The tower is of stone; its diameter at low water mark is 40 feet, and at top 16 feet; its height 140 feet above, and foundations 8 feet below, low water mark; the pressure on the base is under 4 tons per superficial foot. Some doubt having been expressed as to the reliability of the substratum on the site to bear the weight of the Lighthouse, the point has been set at rest by a Committee viz. Lieut. Colonel Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. Ormiston, Chief Engineer Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and Mr. LeMesurier, Chief Engineer Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who have decided that the foundations could be relied on for a much heavier structure, and that the site chosen is the best. The estimate is Rupees 5,84,206, and the expenditure Rs. 81,651.

305. *Southern Konkan*.—A lighthouse is being constructed on the outermost of the Vingorla Rocks. The tower is 40 feet high, thus placing the light 110 feet above sea level. The light will be a dioptric of the 4th order, having a visible compass of 288° of horizon. The subsidiary buildings consist of a Barrack for the accommodation of 5 Light-keepers, with storage room for 5 months' supplies. Estimate, Rs. 28,221; expenditure, Rs. 14,990. The cost is defrayed from Port Funds.

IMPERIAL AND LOCAL.

The Appropriations and Outlay for the Public Works of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1868-69 were as follows (exclusive of the Grant for Railways):—

1868-69.	Rs.	Rs.
The Imperial Grant, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant.	1,35,93,279	
Expenditure ditto ditto	1,12,60,244	
Saving.....	23,33,035	
Local Funds Grant, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant.	27,64,240	
Expenditure ditto ditto	18,25,895	
Saving.....	9,38,345	
<i>Or</i>		
Imperial Grant	1,35,93,279	
Local Grant.....	27,64,240	1,63,57,519
<i>Outlay.</i>		
Imperial	1,12,60,244	
Local.....	18,25,895	1,30,86,139
Saving.....	.....	32,71,380
<i>Cost of Establishment.</i>		
Imperial	21,26,748	
Local	66,178	
Total.....	.....	21,92,926

Cost of Establishment, Rs. 21,92,926, gives a percentage of 16·75 on the Expenditure of Rs. 1,30,86,139; including contributions the percentage is 16·52.

IMPERIAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public works, Imperial, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.		
			Outlay less than Grant.	Outlay more than Grant.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
<i>Original Works.</i>					
Military	{ Special Fund	16,00,000	6,22,016	9,77,984	....
	{ Ordinary „	32,94,800	29,50,844	3,43,956	....
Civil Buildings ..	{ Special Fund	6,66,000	2,54,642	4,11,358	....
	{ Ordinary „	7,64,200	12,81,670	....	5,17,470
Agricultural	{ Extraordinary	21,50,000	13,72,801	10,77,199	....
	{ Ordinary	3,00,000	26,832	....	21,832
Communications..	{ Special Fund	5,000	12,74,891	....	3,40,291
	{ Ordinary „	9,34,600	15,29,063	29,937	....
Miscellaneous	{ Special Fund	15,59,000	1,60,133	....	44,133
Public Improve- ments	{ Ordinary „	1,25,000	....	....	....
		1,13,98,600	94,81,892	19,16,708	....
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Military.....	.....	6,55,200	5,39,366	1,15,834	....
Civil Buildings .....	.....	3,52,200	3,11,396	40,804	....
Agricultural .....	.....	4,50,000	4,17,513	32,487	....
Communications.....	.....	4,85,900	3,85,692	1,00,208	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements .....	.....	27,500	27,528	....	28
		19,70,800	16,81,495	2,89,305	....
<i>Establishment.</i>					
Agricultural, Extraordinary .....	.....	3,00,000	19,41,531	1,66,069	....
Other Services .....	.....	18,07,600	1,85,217	....	15,217
Special Fund .....	.....	1,70,000	....	....	....
		22,77,600	21,26,748	1,50,852	....
<i>Tools and Plant.</i>					
Agricultural, Extraordinary .....	.....	50,000	1,81,010	68,990	....
Other Services .....	.....	2,00,000	....	....	....
		2,50,000	1,81,010	68,990	....
Profit and Loss .....	.....	....	3,373	....	3,373
Total .....	.....	1,58,97,000	1,34,74,518	24,22,482	....
Deduct reductions of grant .....	.....	1,43,398	....	....	1,43,398
Less decrease in Stock .....	.....	....	87,526	87,526	....
Grand Total....	.....	1,57,53,602	1,33,86,992	23,66,610	....
Expenditure on Imperial Works from Funds supplied in addition to the Budget Grant.	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay.	Less.	More.	
Grants-in-aid from Local Funds	5,81,229	5,77,067	4,162	....
Contributions	3,60,928	1,87,178	1,73,750	....

PUBLIC WORKS.

IMPERIAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Imperial, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as they stood on the 31st March 1869.	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grant.	More than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original Works.</i>				
Military { Special Fund	15,48,012	6,22,016	9,25,996	....
..... { Ordinary „	33,18,113	29,50,844	3,67,269	....
Civil Buildings. .. { Special „	5,18,306	2,54,642	2,68,664	....
..... { Ordinary „	7,70,040	12,81,670	....	5,11,630
Agricultural { Extraordinary	21,50,000	13,72,801	10,92,999	....
..... { Ordinary	3,15,800		....	21,832
Communications .. { Special Fund	5,000	26,832	....	84,347
..... { Ordinary „	11,90,544	12,74,891	....	....
Miscellaneous { Special Fund	16,76,122	15,29,063	1,47,059	....
Public Improve- { Ordinary „	1,21,128	1,69,133	....	48,005
ments				
	1,16,13,065	94,81,892	21,31,173	....
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military	5,80,837	5,39,366	41,471	....
Civil Buildings	3,52,200	3,11,396	40,804	....
Agricultural	4,34,200	4,17,512	16,687	....
Communications	4,37,400	3,85,092	51,708	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	26,600	27,528	....	928
	18,31,237	16,81,495	1,49,742	....
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Agricultural, Extraordinary	3,00,000	19,41,531	48,792	....
Other Services	16,90,323		....	15,217
Special Fund	1,70,000	1,85,217	....	....
	21,60,323	21,26,748	33,575	....
<i>Tools and Plant.</i>				
Agricultural, Extraordinary	50,000	1,81,010	....	32,033
Other Services	98,977		....	32,033
	1,48,977	1,81,010	....	32,033
Profit and Loss .....	....	3,373	....	3,373
Total	1,57,53,602	1,34,74,518	22,79,084	....
Less decrease in Stock .....	....	87,526	87,526	....
Grand Total	1,57,53,602	1,33,86,992	23,66,610	....
<i>Expenditure on Imperial Works from Funds supplied in addition to the Budget Grant.</i>				
	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay.	Less.	More.
Grants in-aid from Local Funds	5,81,229	5,77,067	4,162	....
Contributions	3,60,928	1,87,178	1,73,750	....

LOCAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Local, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less than Grant.	More than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original Works.</i>				
Military .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Buildings	1,89,051	1,05,616	83,435	.....
Agricultural .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	2,55,138	6,70,600	.....	4,15,462
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,45,429	2,27,462	.....	82,033
	5,89,618	10,03,678	.....	4,14,060
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Buildings	8,738	11,224	.....	2,486
Agricultural	3,000	604	2,396	.....
Communications	1,59,245	2,39,083	.....	79,838
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,915	37,252	.....	23,337
	1,84,898	2,88,163	.....	1,03,265
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	} 36,750	15,916	20,834	.....
Travelling Allowances				
Contingencies ..				
	36,750	15,916	20,834	.....
Tools and Plant	1,500	7,249	.....	5,749
Grants-in-aid to Imperial Works..	4,86,277	5,77,067	.....	90,790
Profit and Loss, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total... ..	12,99,043	18,92,073	.....	5,93,030
Net increase by additional grants, or share of grants, made over to Public Works Department	15,57,025	.....	15,57,025	.....
Grand Total... ..	28,56,068	18,92,073	9,63,995	.....
Grants from Imperial Funds in aid of Local Works	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Contributions for Local Works ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOCAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Local, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as they stood on the 31st March 1869.	Expenditure.	DIFFERENCE	
			Less than Grant.	More than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original Works.</i>				
Military .....	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	2,66,763	1,05,616	1,61,147	....
Agricultural .....	....	....	....	....
Communications	13,66,143	6,70,600	6,95,543	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,44,515	2,27,462	1,17,053	....
	19,77,421	10,03,678	9,73,743	....
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military .....	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	16,908	11,224	5,684	....
Agricultural	3,000	604	2,396	....
Communications	2,67,729	2,39,083	28,646	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	34,111	37,252	....	3,141
	3,21,748	2,88,163	33,585	....
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	} 41,566	15,916	25,650	....
Travelling Allowances				
Contingencies				
	41,566	15,916	25,650	....
Tools and Plant	4,396	7,249	....	2,853
Grants-in-aid to Imperial Works ..	5,10,937	5,77,067	....	66,130
Total...	28,56,068	18,92,073	9,63,995	....
Grants from Imperial Funds in aid of Local Works	15,000	15,000	....	....
Contributions for Local Works ..	....	....	....	....

Abstract of Expenditure on all heads of Imperial Funds.

SERVICE HEADS.	Imperial Funds.	Local Fund Grant-in-aid to Imperial.	Contributions	Total.
<i>Original Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	35,72,860	.. ..	12,880	35,85,740
Civil Buildings	15,36,312	36,984	78,408	16,51,704
Agricultural	13,72,801	.. ..	....	13,72,801
Communications	13,01,723	12,032	65,619	13,79,374
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	16,98,196	....	15,376	17,13,572
	94,81,892	49,016	1,72,283	97,03,191
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Military	5,39,366	....	1,026	5,40,392
Civil Buildings	3,11,396	....	3,231	3,14,627
Agricultural	4,17,513	....	....	4,17,513
Communications	3,85,692	4,77,789	10,613	8,74,094
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	27,528	.. ..	25	27,553
	16,81,495	4,77,789	14,895	21,74,179
Establishment	21,26,748	50,262	.. ..	21,77,010
Tools and Plant	1,81,010	....	....	1,81,010
Profit and Loss	3,373	....	....	3,373
Total	1,34,74,518	5,77,067	1,87,178	1,43,38,763
Decrease in Stock	87,526	....	....	87,526
Grand Total	1,33,86,992	5,77,067	1,87,178	1,41,51,237

RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

No additions were made to the open line during the year under review; the total length open was $874\frac{1}{4}$ miles, of which 261 miles are double.

Important alterations have been carried out in the Engineering Department of the Company: instead of one Chief Resident Engineer, two Chief Engineers have now been appointed—the one, Mr LeMesurier, having charge of the line from Bombay to Raichore, on the South-East Extension, and to Bhosawul on the North-East Extension; the other, Mr. Brereton, having charge of the Nagpore Branch, and the extension from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore. This division of labour was necessary on account of the large number of works that were under reconstruction, and also to secure greater efficiency in carrying out those works still under construction on the unopened line.

OPEN LINE.

Concan Division.

Waree Bunder.—The general Goods Station is completed, with the exception of one or two minor works. The Carriage Shed also has been finished, and handed over to the Locomotive Department; the north goods shed is in possession of the Stores Department, and the Hydraulic machinery has been in use since December 1868. The sidings to the wharves for the Stores Department have been completed as far as the land will permit.

The works for the permanent Terminal Station at Boree Bunder have not yet been commenced; the designs are being prepared by the Company's Consulting Engineer in England.

Quadrupling Line.—The work of quadrupling the line from Boree Bunder to Byculla is being carried forward, and permanent fence walling has been erected ; it is proposed to extend the quadrupling of the line as far as Chinchpoo in order to provide increased siding accommodation near Bombay.

Doubling Line.—The double line from Callian to Kurjut has been opened for traffic, and the old line closed for the purpose of renewing sleepers and worn-out rails, and re-ballasting.

During the monsoon of 1868 the line was again flooded between Tanna and Callian, Callian and Narel, and Callian and Titwallah ; additional waterways are being provided, and the question of raising the line also is under discussion.

Bhore Ghaut.—The Mhowke Mullee Viaduct has been completed, and the double line opened for traffic. The design consists of two Warren girders of 202 feet span, with a central masonry pier built in block in course ; new abutments also had to be erected in advance of the former ones, in order to give the necessary length of straight line which the use of girders entailed. The single line over this viaduct was opened for traffic on the 1st July 1868, and the double at the close of this official year.

The overhanging mass of rock above No. 21 Tunnel having shown signs of movement, it has been considered advisable to remove it by blasting.

At No. 16 Tunnel a wall, 80 feet in length, is being built to support the roof, which appeared in a dangerous state.

A portion of the retaining wall near the Reversing station, which showed signs of failure, has also been rebuilt.

The lengthening of the Thakoorwadee catch siding has been completed, and designs are also under preparation for lengthening that at Woonee. A catch siding is also being carried out at Khandalla, and it is proposed to have another short one a

short distance above the Reversing station, and one on the Reversing station itself. Surveys for lengthening the present Reversing station, or doing away with it altogether, are also being carried out.

Mhowlee Viaduct.—The filling-in of the ravine spanned by this viaduct is nearly completed.

Mokowna Viaduct.—The 35-feet arch under this work is nearly complete, and the filling-in will shortly be commenced.

Thull Ghaut. Ehegaum Viaduct.—The cracks in the spandrels of this work having shown signs of increase, girders have been fixed over the end arches, and designs are under consideration for making the work permanently secure. The cracks in this work are, in all probability, due more to the expansion of the girders than any other cause.

The lining of No. 2 Tunnel is progressing, and the work will probably be completed at the close of the monsoon.

On both Ghauts the slopes of the cuttings are being flattened in parts, and loose or dangerous masses of rock removed; the side drainage is also being improved.

Two catch sidings have been opened between Egutpoora and the Reversing station, which will, it is hoped, secure the future safe working of this portion of the Ghaut, and a third one is under consideration.

Lanowlee to Sholapore.

The work of reconstruction in this section of the line is being rapidly pushed forward; 12 arches have been rebuilt, and a large number are under construction. The line has also been raised to a height of 3 feet above the arches in very many bridges in order to prevent vibration.

Kirkulla.—Down passenger platform has been completed, platform siding lengthened 350 feet, and palisade fencing completed.

Tulligaum and Kirkee.—At Tulligaum a goods siding has been completed, and the up platform extended 100 feet; the up platform and siding at Kirkee are also finished.

Poona.—Important alterations and additions to this station are in progress; the main building is being added to, and increased accommodation for the goods traffic is being provided; a new engine shed is also to be built here.

Lonee.—This new station was completed, and handed over to the traffic in August 1868.

Sholapore.—A 3rd class passenger shed is in course of construction, and provision has been made for securing a better supply of water.

Egutpoora to Bhosawul.

Godavery Viaduct.—The down line portion of the new viaduct, which consists of 2 land spans of 60 feet and 2 centre spans of 132 feet, was inspected by the Government Engineer on the 22nd of December, and the examination proved satisfactory; the erection of the down line girders will be proceeded with as soon as the demolition of the old bridge permits.

Waugoor Viaduct.—Timber tressels are in course of erection to relieve the piers of the weight and vibration of the iron girders, and when these are completed, the work of rebuilding the piers will be put in hand.

Doubling the Line.—The section of the new up line from Egutpoora to Kujgaum, a distance of $130\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was opened for traffic on the 10th January 1869, and that from Kujgaum to Myjee will shortly be ready for traffic. The completion of the doubling has been delayed, in a great measure, by the dilatoriness of the contractors, and to some degree by the deficiency of permanent-way material.

Bhosawul to Khundwa.

On this section of the line there have been heavy renewals of sleepers, fencing, and ballast, owing to the rapid decay of the junglewod, and the original bad quality of the ballast.

Taptee Viaduct.—This work has shown no further signs of decay, and crushing on the face of the piers and the soffit of the arches; the design on which the new bridge is to be constructed is under consideration in England.

The *Sooke Viaduct* has been made secure against danger from floods by stone pitching to slopes and addition to wing walls; the construction of a new bridge about 30 chains to the north of the present structure, and a diversion at that point is recommended by the Chief Engineer.

During the monsoon a considerable flood filled the *Abna River*, submerging the girder superstructure to within a few feet of the rails; the line will have to be raised to ensure future safety.

Bhosawul Dépôt.—The following works have been completed :—

Eight blocks for the Traffic Department.

Building for the residence and offices of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments, occupied by Chief Engineer.

Travellers' bungalow, occupied chiefly by Traffic Department.

Arrangement for supply of water from the Taptee.

The Stores building is nearly completed; the School-house and Schoolmaster's residence, and the new halting station, are also well in hand. Extensive repairs to the old works have been carried out, and the station generally much improved.

Bhosawul to Nagpore.

The renewals of sleepers on this section have been exceed-

ingly heavy, and the re-ballasting of the line entails a large expenditure.

New *Crossing Stations* at Parus, Boregaum, and Koorun are open for traffic, and the water-supply arrangements are nearly completed; additional measures have also been adopted to secure a good supply to each station from the nearest suitable site.

Additional *Siding* accommodation, to the extent of about 12 miles, has been provided, including Cotton sidings at Neemgaum, Sheagaum, Moortizapore, Budnaira, and Wurdah stations.

Goods sheds at Mulkapore, Neamgaum, Sheagaum, Akola, Moortizapore, Poolgaum, and Wurdah have been completed.

At Sheagaum, Engine-drivers' quarters, a Stores building, and Traffic Superintendent's residence, have been finished, as also bungalows for the Locomotive Foreman and Audit Club at Budnaira.

Reconstruction Works.—The contract for the reconstruction of work on No. 13 contract, which was let to Messrs. Glover & Co., has been cancelled, and re-let to Messrs. Charnock, Mitchell, & Reid. A quarry of excellent stone has been opened near Parus, and a tramway, of 4 miles in length, laid down thence to the station. The Mulkapore and other old quarries have been closed.

The two heaviest works of reconstruction on No. 13 contract, at the Omer and Mahana rivers, will be well advanced before the setting in of the monsoon. Much work has been done in the way of diversions, raising the road over bridges, and strengthening failing works.

The reconstruction of the works on 14 contract has been let to Mr. Chalmers. Excellent quarries have been opened out, and the works are being carried out with much energy.

LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

No. 15 Contract.—Bheer to Hurdah.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Wythes' Agent, in April 1868, to push on the reconstruction of the works which suffered so severely from the unusual monsoon floods of 1867; but unfortunately the contractors have not brought that energy to bear upon the completion of the work which was to have been expected from a firm of Messrs. Wythes' standing. The materials and character of the work executed are reported by the Chief Engineer to be unsatisfactory.

The heavy works that require pushing on are the Chota Towa Viaduct of eight 60-foot girder spans and four 30-foot arches; and the Kala Machuk, consisting of 5 spans of 100 feet; the latter work is the key to the opening of the line to Hurdah.

No. 16 Contract.—Hurdah to Sohagpore.

The *earthwork* is completed; 30,000 cubic yards of ballast remain to be spread. 74 miles, out of 82 miles, of permanent-way have been laid, but, with the exception of about 7 miles recently laid, the whole of this length will have to be re-laid on account of the decay of the junglewood sleepers.

The *masonry* work is nearly complete. The most important work is the Towa Viaduct, consisting of four spans of 210 feet, and two of 130 feet; the masonry of this is almost finished, and is reported to be of excellent quality: the design, which has difficult battering lines and curves, has been most admirably carried out. The girders are now being erected.

The stations, and one of the new passing stations, have been completed as originally designed, but will require several additions.

No. 17 Contract.—Sohagpore to Jubbulpore.

The new works and additions which were rendered necessary by the disastrous floods of 1867 are being satisfactorily pushed on, and will be completed by May 1870.

The earthwork and ballasting throughout this contract are almost finished.

The whole of the junglewood sleepers which have been laid into the road are now worthless, and will have to be renewed.

Viaducts.—The *Daodhye Viaduct* is in a forward state, and will be ready for the girders within a short period.

The founding of the piers of the *Shukkur Viaduct* has proved to be a work of very great difficulty and cost: this has arisen from the immense depth of loose sand, full of water, and layers of varying thickness of the hardest flinty conglomerate, which rendered the well sinking very slow and costly. This portion of the work is now complete, and the foundations are being laid in. The masonry work will probably be finished by March 1870.

The 2nd abutment of the *Sheir Viaduct* is being pushed on, and eight out of the nine girders have been fixed.

The masonry of the *Baloorewa Viaduct* is complete, and ready to receive the girders, which are fitted and ready for hoisting.

The girders of the *Nerbudda Viaduct* have not yet been hoisted, on account of the failure of the lifting chairs, and some of the girder material being deficient, but two pairs of girders are now ready for hoisting, and good progress has been made with the others.

Little or nothing has yet been done to the station works; but there is nothing to delay the completion of all but the Jubbulpore station, by the time the line is opened for traffic.

No. 18 Contract.—Sholapore to Koolburga.

There has been little progress on this contract, and the contractor's agent and his subordinate have carried on the work in a most unsatisfactory manner. It has been considered necessary to close the contract and complete the works departmentally.

The *Juguljee Viaduct*, which was ordered to be pulled down, owing to the under-scouring from floods, has been rebuilt.

The *Boree Viaduct* has progressed but slowly; the piers are now being built under the new specification, and those erected under the old specification are to be pulled down and rebuilt.

About one-half of the ballasting has been done, and the permanent-way has been laid up to the 35th mile.

The contractors refused to commence either station buildings or inspectors' bungalows until increased rates were conceded.

No. 19 Contract.—Koolburga to Raichore.

The *earthworks* are nearly complete; about 18 miles of ballasting have been carried out. Considerable progress has been made with the *masonry works*, but the south abutment of the Caugnee viaduct, and the bridges over the Teganoo and Shahbad Nullas, are still very much behind hand. The work that has been executed is reported to be of a good description.

The Shahbad, Nalwar, Yedagherri, Sydapore, and Kistna Stations are commenced, but the work is carried on very slowly.

Of the *permanent-way* 8 miles have been laid, and 17 miles delivered on to the ground.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The total amount of Capital Expenditure in England and India up to the 31st March amounted approximately to—

In England	£ 8,092,592
In India	11,597,883
Total	<u>£19,690,475</u>

giving a total Capital Expenditure of £1,873,210 during the year under review. £1,025,327 was spent in England, and £847,113 in India.

REVENUE.

The Gross Revenue Receipts from 1st April 1868 to 1st April 1869 amounted to Rs. 1,58,55,121, thus derived—

Passengers	Rs. 36,79,558
Goods	„ 1,21,75,563

EXPENDITURE AND NET PROFITS.

The total Expenditure amounted approximately to Rs. 1,07,85,917, and the net Profits were therefore Rs. 50,69,204.

The Receipts, Expenditure, and net Profits *per mile open* were as follows :—

Receipts	Rs. 18,140
Expenditure	„ 12,340
Profits	<u>Rs. 5,800</u>

The net Profits show a return of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Capital expended up to the 31st September 1868.

TRAFFIC.

The Traffic returns for the year are favourable ; there has been a considerable increase in the tonnage of merchandize ; the traffic in salt and seeds has steadily improved ; and in spite of the great difficulties in working the line on account of the large number of bridges under reconstruction, the traffic

RAILWAY.

in both passengers and goods has been conducted with great punctuality.

The credit of this is due to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Knox, whose energy and constant supervision have done so much to improve the management.

PASSENGERS.

The receipts from Passengers amounted to Rs. 36,79,558, thus distributed :—

1st Class.....	33,440	....	Rs.	2,57,281
2nd „	199,504	....	„	4,23,145
3rd „	1,981,579	....	„	21,38,407
4th „	1,236,439	....	„	8,60,714

The fares of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class per mile were 18, 9, 4, and 2½ pies respectively; there were 53,782 less travellers than during the previous official year, but the receipts increased to Rs. 5,58,262; this increase is chiefly due to the 4th class fare having been raised, in October 1867, from 2 to 2½ pies per mile.

ACCIDENTS.

A very serious accident occurred on the Bhoze Ghaut on the 26th January 1869, by a passenger train getting beyond control and running over the Reversing station; 18 were killed and 43 wounded. A Government Commission was appointed to investigate the circumstances which led to the accident, and to suggest measures for the future safe working of the line.

AGENT.

In 1868 Major General Rivers was obliged to resign the appointment of Agent on account of ill-health; and the Traffic Manager, Mr. Knox, was appointed in his place.

GREAT INDIAN
RETURN of Rolling Stock for

	Engines.	COACHING.													
		Saloons.	First Class Carriages.	Composite Carriages.	Sleeping Carriages.	Family Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Third Class Carriages.	Fourth Class Carriages.	Carriage Trucks.	Horse Boxes.	Brake Vans.	Military Hospital Carriages.	Post Office Carriages.	Composite (Second Class Post Office Carriages)
Total Stock on 1st July 1868	227	2	47	27	5	3	104	362	100	26	93	216	6	..	..
Added during the year	15	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	33	..	2	..
Total....	242	2	47	27	5	3	128	362	100	26	93	249	6	2	..
Deduct during the year for conversion ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	242	2	47	26	5	3	116	358	79	26	93	249	6	2	..
Added during the year from conversion .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
Total Stock on 30th June 1869....	242	2	47	26	5	4	116	358	79	26	93	249	6	6	12

RAILWAY.

PENINSULA RAILWAY.

the Official year 1868-69.

MERCHANDISE.													TOTAL.	
High-sided Waggon.	Low-sided Waggon.	Covered Goods Waggon.	Covered Cotton Waggon.	Powder Vans.	Cattle and Sheep Trucks.	Compound Brake Vans (Incline).	Brake Vans (Incline).	Rail and Timber Trucks.	Ballast Waggon.	Coke Waggon.	Pilot Trucks.	Water Tanks on Trucks.	Engines.	Vehicles.
316	2,369	422	1,928	7	70	....	48	168	128	10	..	..	227	6,455
100	91	8	56	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	15	314
416	2,460	430	1,982	7	70	....	48	168	128	10	..	..	242	6,769
..	30	18	....	..	..	....	4	12	....	..	..	..	....	102
416	2,430	412	1,989	7	70	....	44	156	128	10	..	..	242	6,667
..	....	....	....	..	21	4	..	..	30	..	18	12	.. ..	102
416	2,430	412	1,982	7	91	4	44	156	158	10	18	12	242	6,700

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

During the year under review the line was extended from Grant Road Station to Churney Road Station, on the Back Bay Reclamation, and sanction was also accorded for a further extension of nearly a mile, to a passenger platform near the Marine Lines; the latter work will be completed, and the temporary wooden Station opened for traffic, before the commencement of the monsoon.

WORKS ON UNOPEN LINE.

The Breach Candy road bridge has been completed.

The reclamation works in Back Bay are nearly finished; all that remains to be done is a small amount of stone work to the breakwater, some filling in close to the old Esplanade sea wall, and a general levelling up of the ground.

Passenger Terminus.—The question of the position of the Passenger and Goods Terminus remains still undecided; propositions for providing separate accommodation for goods and passengers at Colaba, Marine Lines, and the Elphinstone Land Company's property, have been brought forward and discussed, but the question is under reference to the Secretary of State.

Parell Works.—The whole of the extensive Locomotive Shops, General Stores dépôt, and Mechanics' buildings at Parell, have been completed in a substantial manner, and the old shops at Amrolee have been abandoned.

Extension to North of Line.—The extension of the line from Ahmedabad to the Sabarmuttee river has been completed, and the works after having been maintained by the contractors for twelve months, were taken over on the 30th March.

The screw-pile Bridge over the Sabarmuttee will, in all probability, be finished before the coming monsoon: the girders have been erected over all but four spans. No difficulty was experienced in screwing the piles for the completed spans, and

good material for foundation was met with 15 and 18 feet beneath the bed of the river; but the piles for the remaining spans, and the north abutments, will probably have to be put down as much as 60 feet beneath the bed of the river.

Tramway Feeder.—It having been found that the present tramway in the Guicowar's territory, between Meagaum and Dubhoo, was unsuited for the conveyance of the traffic, an Engineer on the Company's staff has, at the request of the Guicowar, been deputed to survey the existing line, with the object of converting it into a Railway of the Indian 5' 6" gauge.

OPEN LINE.

Stations.—The work at the Grant Road station has been delayed by a change in the design, and by the dilatoriness of the contractor; it will, however, be completed by the monsoon. The wattle and dab stations of Chumargaum and Pallean are being rebuilt in a more substantial manner; and a 4th class station has been completed at Bheelar.

The *doubling* of the bank in the Bassein Swamp has been completed; both this and the banks in the Dhanoo Swamp stood well during the monsoon.

Sanction was accorded for laying a second line of rails over the larger Iron bridges: this work has been completed on the Bassein and Veturnee Viaducts.

Damage from Monsoon Floods.—During the month of August the line to the north of the Nerbudda was severely damaged by a most unprecedented fall of rain; of the Nerbudda bridge itself three piers were carried away, affecting two 60-feet and one 90-feet girder spans; the flood only rose to within 3 feet of the flood of the previous year. The north abutment of the Syree Viaduct was underscoured, and the north abutment of the Meshwa swept away, injuring the adjacent pile pier, and in addition to the damage done to these

larger works, several minor works were destroyed, and considerable damage done to the banks and ballasting of the line.

The necessary repairs were carried out in the most energetic manner, and the line opened for traffic again to the north of Broach, after an interruption of about 10 days.

At the *Nerbudda* a temporary timber bridge, 82 feet high from foundations, and 282 feet long, was erected in the course of about two months, and the bridge reopened for traffic. The permanent line, which will be shortly completed, is run over on two 15-foot and three 60-foot single 90-foot spans. Six additional spans have been added to the south end of the bridge, and measures are being taken to render the south embankment, which was also much damaged, more secure against the action of the flood water. A large number of pier columns which formerly rested in beds of sand and gravel have been got down into the hard clay, and all piles found to be driven to an insufficient depth will be rescrewed into good foundation.

Another span of 60 feet has been added to the Syhree Bridge; one span of 60 feet is being constructed at the Mulcara, and three 60-foot spans are being added to the Meshwa Viaducts.

FENCING.

Under the orders of Government, a sum of 4 lakhs has been set aside out of Revenue for the purpose of erecting new fencing, instead of the former post and rail fencing, which had been allowed to fall into decay; considerable lengths have been completed on the southern portion of the line.

SURVEYS.

The surveys of the extension of the line to Neemuch, Delhi, and Agra have been completed, and submitted to Government, with a detailed report on the different projects by the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

RAILWAY.

CAPITAL.

The total Capital Expenditure in England and India up to the 31st March amounted approximately to £7,421,797 :—

In England.....	£3,076,018
In India	4,345,779

£7,421,797

REVENUE.

The Gross Revenue Receipts from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869 amounted to—

Passengers.....	Rs. 18,91,027
Goods.....	„ 26,51,852

Rs. 45,42,879

which gives a return of Rs. 14,846 per mile open.

The Expenditure may be estimated at about Rupees 28,68,569, or Rs. 9,374 per mile open; the net Profits were therefore Rs. 16,74,310, or Rs. 5,472 per railway mile, yielding a return of about 2 per cent. per annum on the total Capital Expenditure.

TRAFFIC.

The receipts from Passengers were as follows :—

	Number.	Rupees.
1st Class	11,601	56,807
2nd „	74,523	1,20,065
3rd „	1,614,563	17,14,154

This shows a falling off in receipts of Rs. 1,32,191; whilst the *Goods* traffic receipts have increased Rs. 2,09,548. Both Passenger and Goods traffic will have been affected in some measure by the break at the Nerbudda from August to October 1868.

ACCIDENT.

There was no serious accident during the year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND
RETURN of Rolling Stock of the Bombay, Baroda, and

COACHING.

Carriages.

2nd Class. | 3rd Class.

	Engines	Ci	Story.	cks.
Total Stock on 1st April 1868	65	14 | 24	40	58
Added during the year				
Total	65	14 | 24	40	58 | 18
<i>Deduct during the year for conversion.</i>				
<i>Deduct one engine condemned and two sold to Government</i>				
Total	62	14 | 24	40	58 | 18 | 1
<i>Added during the year from conversion</i>				
Total Stock on 31st March 1869	62	14 | 24	40	58 | 18

CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Central India Railway for the Official year 1868-69.

MERCHANDIZE.											TOTAL.		Ballast Waggon.	Ballast B. Waggon.
Waggons.									Powder Vans.	Brake Vans.				
High-sided and Coke.	Low-sided.	Covered Goods.	Cotton.			Cattle.	Sheep.	Timber.			Engines. ‡	Vehicles.		
			Flat.	Low-sided.	Covered.									
27	419	755	554	280	328	40	34	35	6	31	65	2,710	333	12
..
27	419	755	554	280	328	40	34	55	6	31	65	2,710	333	12
..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
27	419	755	539	280	328	40	34	55	6	31	62	2,695	333	12
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
27	419	755	539	280	343	40	34	55	6	31	62	2,710	333	12

SIND RAILWAY.

The results of the traffic operations of the year under review, contrasted with those of the previous official year, are shown below :—

	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
During 1867-68	12,09,388	10,63,903
„ 1868-69	9,20,982	6,66,743

2. It will be observed that, although there is a large falling off in the gross receipts, there has been more than a proportionate reduction in working expenses, by which the net Revenue earned amounts to Rs. 2,54,239, against Rs. 1,45,485. These amounts would have been available in reduction of guaranteed interest but for the high cost of making good the storm damages of 1866, the Revenue share of which has absorbed more than the net earnings. The above results are so far satisfactory; not so, however, the diminution in the gross earnings: this is due to stagnation in trade, and the almost entire cessation, during the last six months, of the down traffic in cereals, &c., due to the great scarcity in the Punjaub and the districts to the east of Sind.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. The following, forming part of the works rendered necessary to the Line by the damages caused by the storm of 1866, have been completed :—

Bridge at Pipree, at a cost of Rs. 41,603

Culverts at Khargote and Tully bridge. . . , 1,95,618

These were opened for traffic on the 23rd June. The whole of the restorations in connection with the damage to the Line have been completed, and it is in good running order.

The following works are, however, still needed for the better drainage of the Line; they will probably be commenced after the rains of the current year :—

Culvert near Loyach.

Do. at the 90th mileage.

4. The following minor works have been completed :—

Pier at Keamaree, at a cost of.....	Rs. 17,135
Alterations to married Mechanics' quarters at Kurrachee, at a cost of.....	„ 24,243
Weigh Bridge at the McLeod Station	„ 1,672
Pointsmen's houses at Dorbajee do.	„ 2,314
Station buildings at Dorbajee do.	„ 5,142
Do. at Bolari	„ 5,519
40 feet Turntable at Joongshaie	„ 8,394
Coal Shed at Ghizree Junction.....	„ 8,801
Tunnel at Joongshaie Station	„ 3,754

5. High service tanks and watering arrangements at Kotree, Joongshaie, Dorbajee, Mulleer, and Ghizree have been completed, with the exception of some minor details. The aggregate cost of these works up to the 31st March has amounted to Rs. 96,017.

The water arrangements and works at Bolari and Jimpeer Stations are in progress.

6. It having been decided that the line to Keamaree running along the Napier Mole should be removed, and the traffic transferred to the line running from the Clifton crossing *via* the Chinnee Creek, as soon as the latter was put in proper repair by the Harbour Works Department, the Sind Railway Company contributed Rs. 20,000 towards the repairs, which were completed by the end of March. The staging over the Chinnee Creek has stood in a very satisfactory manner the test to which it has been subjected, viz. a load equivalent to one and a half ton per running foot.

REVENUE.

7. The falling off in receipts from traffic, as compared with those in the previous official year, is most serious. From June to December 1868 the falling off amounted to Rupees 1,36,000, or, on the average, over Rs. 5,000 per week. The weekly falling off from 1st January to 14th March averages Rs. 7,462. The cause is the very great decrease in the down traffic due to the diminished export in grain of all kinds, which forms the bulk of that traffic, owing to the great scarcity which has prevailed in the districts east of Sind and the Punjaub, grain having been sent there from Sind in considerable quantity.

8. The traffic for the year was composed of—

1st Class Passengers	Rs. 1,732
2nd do. do.	„ 4,062
3rd do. do.	„ 1,28,634
96,047 tons of Merchandize.	
21,649 „ of Railway materials for the line.	

9. A return of Rolling Stock made up to the 31st March is annexed.

10. At the close of the official year 1867-68 Government directed the assembly of a Committee to collect information, and to report on the question of the Indus Valley Railway Extension. The Committee consisted of the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Kurrachee, the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, the Agent Sind Railway, J. G. Tyndall, Esquire, of Messrs. Fleming & Company, and D. McIver, Esquire, merchant. In December last the Committee presented their report, which was favourable towards the extension being carried out, and recommended the early commencement of the first section to Sukkur along the right bank of the Indus.

SIND RAILWAY.

RETURN of Rolling Stock of the Sind

	COACHING.										
	Engines.	Carriages.						Carriage Trucks	Brake Vans.	Horse Boxes.	
		Saloon.	1st Class.	2nd Class.		Troop.	3rd Class.				Composite.
				Ordinary.							
Total Stock on 1st April 1868	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10	
Added during the year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10	
Deduct during the year for conversion..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10	
Added during the year from conversion..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stock on 31st March 1869....	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10	

N.B.—The stock-taking of the whole of the Rolling Stock of the line has just

RAILWAY.

RAILWAY.

Railway for the Official year 1868-69.

MERCHANDIZE.														
High-sided and Coke.	Waggons.				Powder Vans.	Water Tanks.		Brake Vans.	Rail Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Stone Trucks.	Drake Trucks.	TOTAL.	
	Low-sided and Platform.	Open-sided.	Cotton.	Covered Goods.		Wooden.	Iron.						Engines.	Vehicles.
18	266	31	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	643
..
18	266	31	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	643
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
18	248	31	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	623
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
18	248	49	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	643

been completed. This will necessitate some corrections in the next return.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

The results of the Traffic operations of the year under review, contrasted with those of the previous official year, are shown below :—

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
During 1867-68	10,52,220	8,01,740
„ 1868-69	11,97,082	7,31,424

2. The Earnings have increased by Rs. 1,44,862, whilst the Expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 70,316. This may be considered very satisfactory.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. The Company's fleet at the close of the year 1867-68 consisted of fourteen steamers, having an aggregate burthen of 2,796 tons, and an aggregate of 1,530 horse-power (nominal), and forty-four barges, aggregating 6,535 tons.

4. During the year 1868-69 the following were added :—

	Horse-power (nominal.)	Registered Tonnage.
Steamer "Cranbourne"	150	229
Barge "Delhi"		290
Do. "Meerut"		290

The portions of a Floating Dock to be put together, and moored at Kotree, to enable the vessels to be docked, examined, and repaired there, were received from England in April 1868, and conveyed to Kotree. The erection of the dock was commenced in September 1868, and by the close of the official

RAILWAY.

year good progress in the work had been made. It is expected that it will be completed in May and ready for launching when the Indus rises high enough, probably in July.

5. At the sale of the fleet and property of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company at Kotree, towards the latter end of March 1869, by order of the High Court of Chancery, the following vessels were purchased for the Indus Steam Flotilla :—

	Horse-power (nominal.)	Registered Tonnage.
Steamer "Oobara".....	120	568
Barge "Kotree"		424
Do. "Allahabad".....		670

A Workshop, with tools, was also bought.

6. The expenditure of Capital in India upon the erection of new vessels, &c. during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,71,050.

REVENUE.

7. The improvement in receipts is almost entirely due to the unusually large number of troops, materials, and followers carried by the Flotilla in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition. The cost of working traffic of this nature is light compared with that of conveying ordinary merchandize, hence the increased profits, which, arising, as they do, from an exceptional cause, will most probably revert to their former level when that cause no longer exists. The goods traffic has been favourable in spite of two serious drawbacks—

1st.—The great scarcity in the Punjaub.

2nd.—The unusually low state of the channels of the Chenaub during the past cold season.

8. Owing to the failure of the crops in the Punjaub, the course of the principal articles of down traffic has been

reversed. Instead of grain, the principal staple of export, coming down in large quantities, it has been sent up the Indus from Kotree to Sukkur, and carried by the Flotilla steamers, under the orders of Government, at the reduced rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund per mile.

9. The Chenaub during the low season was divided into *five* channels, with only 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in each. Three of the steamers were blocked near Sultan Kashab for days, and in December matters were so bad that the Agent and Superintendent was obliged to stop through booking. He resumed it, however, in January, having stationed two light steamers on the Chenaub. By arrangements for lightening barges, and transferring cargo, he was enabled to get all the up-traffic to Raj Ghaut (the terminus for Mooltan), and to continue through booking during the remainder of the low season. The drawback experienced by the Flotilla has been the want of vessels of light draught, only one steamer (the "Phara") having been able to get through the channels in their abnormally low state. This want has been to a certain extent remedied by the purchase of the "Oobara," a steamer of light draft and large carrying capacity.

10. No accidents of a serious nature occurred. In September last the forward piston of the engines of the Steamer "Sir Herbert Maddock" was disabled, and she was unable to return to Kotree from Mooltan until a fresh piston had been fitted and forwarded to the latter place.

11. In consequence of the limited number of steamers on the working line, and the large body of troops and mule-teers returning to the Punjaub on the termination of the Abyssinian Expedition, the strain on the Flotilla during the inundation season was severe; all the available steamers had

to ply with unusual frequency. It reflects credit on the Flotilla management that the service has, under these circumstances, been conducted without accident or loss.

12. During the official year under report there were the following departures :—

Up River, 66 Steamers, with 87 Barges.

Down River, 61 do. • 92 do.

13. The number of Passengers and the gross weight of Merchandize carried is given below :—

No. of Passengers :—

Cabin.....	78½	} Total ..18,891
1st Class deck	209½	
2nd „ „	3,385	
3rd „ „:	15,218	

Gross weight of Merchandize 20,385 Tons.

14. A statement of the strength of the Company's Fleet on the River on the 31st March 1869 is annexed.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

Strength of the Fleet on the River on the 31st March 1869.

STEAMERS.			BARGES.		
Names.	Horse-power Nominal.	Registered Tonnage.	Description.	Names.	Registered Tonnage.
Stanley	120	295	Iron.	Shikarnpoor	192
Havelock	110	194		Mooltan	192
Frere	110	194		Kurrachce	192
Outram	110	194		Simla	192
Lawrence	110	194		Umritsur	192
Sir H. Maddock.....	280	364		Lahore	192
DeGrey	140	260		Hydrabad	192
Indus	90	149		Tatta	182
Phara	65	243		Sukkur.....	182
John Jacob.....	150	229		Boree	182
McLeod	150	223		Bukkur.....	182
Cranbourne	150	229		Kashmir	254
Oobara	120	568		Kangra	254
Tug C	40	67		Chenab.....	290
Tug D	40	67		Jumna	290
Tug E	15	43		Sind	441
			Wooden .	Bhawulpoor.....	441
				Jhelum.....	290
				Beas	290
				Ravee	290
				Sutledj	290
				Delhi	290
				Meerut	290
				Kotree	424
				Allahabad	670
				Ethersey	134
			Corru- gated Iron.	Cursetjee	89
				Seven 1st size, No. 1 to 7 each ...	84
				Four 2nd „ „ 1 to 4 „ ...	43
				Nine 3rd „ „ 1 to 9 „ ...	35
				Ferry Barge.....	35

Aggregate Tonnage.

16 Steamers..... 3,593

48 Barges 8,209

MILITARY.

Accommodation for British Troops.

During the past year an increase to the Barrack accommodation to the extent below shown has been carried out.

In *Colaba* the foundations of the barracks of a wing of Infantry have been laid.

In *Poona* six barracks to complete the permanent accommodation for a wing of Infantry are in progress, and are likely to be completed within a year.

At *Ahmednuggur* barracks for a Field Battery have been commenced.

In *Belgaum* foundations have been laid for barracks for a Field Battery.

At *Ahmedabad* barracks for 3 Companies of Infantry have just been commenced.

At *Deolalee* the doubling of the existing accommodation is in progress, and will, it is expected, be completed before the trooping season. The barracks will then shelter 1,200 men.

In *Kurrachee* the conversion of the Napier barracks into upper-storied ones has been commenced.

At *Kirkee* the 7 new barracks begun last year are steadily progressing; one barrack is ready, and two more will be ready by the end of May 1869.

At *Neemuch* the new barracks for a wing of Infantry will be ready for occupation early next year.

At *Nusseerabad* the barracks for 9 Companies of Infantry will be completed in May 1870.

At *Mhow* the additional barracks for Cavalry and Infantry are progressing.

The work of improving the subsidiary accommodation of the soldiers, *i.e.* their cookhouses, lavatories, and latrines, has been steadily continued.

Accommodation for Native Troops.

The lines being built by the 1st Grenadiers, 4th, 16th, 18th, and 24th Regiments at Belgaum, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, Rajkote, and Poona respectively have been nearly completed.

Overland Transport Service.

The Overland Transport Service has been carried out with great precision this year (its second season).

The number of troops sent home by these Transports last season was—

Men.	Women.	Children.
5,134	397	804

The number received from England by the same means—

Men.	Women.	Children.
7,142	769	932

The concentration near the port of embarkation of Regiments for England, in course of relief for the year 1869-70, was prevented during the last season by the scarcity prevailing in Central India. It was therefore necessary to detain in this Presidency troops originally ordered to the Bengal Presidency.

The following numbers of Invalids of the Bombay and Madras Armies, too ill to proceed *via* the Overland route, and

a few men in health as a guard to convicts have proceeded to England *viâ* the Cape route :—

Invalids	195
Insanes	25
Men in health	23
Women	30
Children.....	55

The whole of the Troops arriving for the Bengal Presidency, except those of the Peshawur, the Lahore, and Sirhind Divisions, who have gone through Sind, have been forwarded *viâ* Nagpore and Jubbulpore; a military bullock train having been laid for the purpose of conveying them over the break between the Railway termini at those two places. This train, which was laid under the orders of the Government of India, has, it is stated, answered its purpose well.

Abyssinian Expedition.

During the months of May, June, and July 1868

11,500 { European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank
and File,

1,200 Horses,

3,300 Native Regimental followers were received and despatched to their several destinations after return from the Abyssinian Expedition. This is irrespective of followers and cattle of the Commissariat and Land Transport.

In consequence of the arrival of these troops during the monsoon, it was found necessary to improvise accommodation as follows :—

Malligaum, for 2 Regiments Bengal Native Cavalry.

Baroda, one Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Sholapore, ditto ditto.

Sattara, ditto ditto.

Poona, ditto ditto.

Cantonments.

During the year the Bombay Cantonment Act III. of 1867 has been introduced into the undermentioned stations:—

Poona.
Ahmednuggur.
Kirkee.
Sholapore.
Belgaum.
Kurrachee.
Ahmedabad.

The Government of India Act XXII. of 1864 has been introduced into the station of Baroda.

Lock Hospitals are being established in all the Cantonments which have been brought under the abovementioned Acts.

Water-supply for the Troops.

There has been some improvement during the past year in respect of the water-supply to the troops. Though at the present moment little has been actually done, extensive water works have been sanctioned at Kurrack Wasla, in the vicinity of Poona, which, besides other purposes, will provide an abundant supply of pure water to that Cantonment and to Kirkee.

Improvements have been sanctioned to the several aqueducts at Ahmednuggur, which will eventually ensure to that station a plentiful supply of pure water.

At Nusseerabad an officer is specially engaged under the orders of the Government of India in investigating a project for supplying that station by gravitation from the hills.

At Kurrachee the water-supply is under consideration.

At Aden the Shaik Othman Project has been completed, and the 5 condensers for largely increasing the supply of fresh water have been supplied, and are in course of erection.

Regimental Conservancy.

The system of dry conservancy has been now completely introduced amongst the British troops, and is found to work fairly.

Gymnasia.

The Gymnasia in operation are in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 49th and the 108th Regiments, under regimental arrangements, two in temporary buildings, the other in the open air.

Sanitaria.

	Staff	Sergeants	Rank and File		
			Married	Single.	Total
Poorundhur . . .	2	..	12	76	88
Aboo	2	16	..	144	144
Taraghu . . . .	..	1	..	20	20
Total..	4	17	12	240	252

The amount of accommodation available for the British troops of the Bombay Army on hill sanatoria is shown in the margin, being about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Transports.

The space allotted to European Troops in steamers and sailing vessels proceeding from port to port in India has been increased.

MILITARY.

Tentage.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the Sepoys' Pal used in the Bengal Presidency has been ordered to be introduced in this Army.

Discipline.

The standing orders affecting Regiments of Native Infantry have been collected and published in a small volume for the purpose of uniformity and easy reference.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Musketry.

To improve the efficiency of the Native troops the system of musketry instruction obtaining in the British Army has been introduced into the Native Army.

Schools.

Education in the Native Army continues to progress steadily, and the daily attendance for the past year shows an increase in that for the previous one.

The Girls' Schools also progress favourably, the number in Native Regiments having increased from five to nine.

Veterinary.

The provision of Government stallions in various districts appears to have been successful. Inquiry shows that the produce is quickly purchased at good prices. This evidence of success and the increasing demand for such stallions considered, the Government at present continues to extend the supply of stallions as opportunity permits.

The following is a return of the strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks on the 1st April 1869 :—

	European Com- missioned Officers.		European War- rant and Non- Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Native Commis- sioned, Non- Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	Total.
	In India.	Out of India.			
Bombay Staff Corps	353	139	....	....	492
Unattached List.....	..	..	347	.. .	347
Officers Unattached, and on Veteran Establishment, and holding Honorary Commis- sions	21	2	....	....	23
Artillery.....	157	38	2,496	246	2,937
Artillery Store Lascars .....	..	..	....	261	261
Royal Engineers and Corps of Sappers and Miners	70	21	12	565	668
Staff and Guides attached to Sind Horse.....	..	..	....	315	315
Cavalry	84	20	795	3,629	4,528
Infantry.....	437	103	7,898	21,650	30,088
Lascars	1,541	1,541
	1,122	323			
Grand Total. . . .	1,445		11,548	28,207	41,200

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

The only noticeable event during the past year was the resignation of the Right Reverend Dr. Harding, and the appointment of the Right Reverend Dr. Douglas, who arrived on the 30th January and was installed as Bishop of Bombay the following Sunday (31st idem).

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

During the past year several alterations and improvements have been made in the working of the above line of telegraph communication, the chief of which consist in the reduction of the tariff for a single rate of 20 words between Kurrachee and Great Britain (in accordance with the terms of the Vienna Convention) from Rs. 45-13 to Rs. 25, the reduction affecting the rate from Kurrachee to Fao to the extent of Rs. 11.

2. The direct route of the cable, which had previously been taken across the Arabian headland at Massendom, at which place there had hitherto been a station, was also changed, and a new cable was laid from Jask to the Tomb Island with stations at Jask and Henjam.

3. The extension of the aërial line on the Mekran Coast from Guadur to Jask was commenced, and preparations were made for laying an additional cable between Jask and Bushire, which, however, was not done owing to the non-arrival of the cable from England, one of the ships conveying it having been abandoned at sea.

4. The interruptions which have occurred in the working of the cable are shown in Appendix A. The most serious of these lasted for 72 days, from 12th March to 23rd May, while the repairing steamer *Amberwitch* was in dock undergoing extensive repairs, and communication was maintained by steamers between Guadur and Mussendom. Another between Kurrachee and Guadur extended over twenty-three days, during which time, however, the alternative land line of telegraph was available; the traffic consequently suffered no delay.

5. During the year under report twelve faults occurred in the entire length of cable, the causes of which were as follows :—

- 6 faults caused by cable chafed through on rocks.
- 1 do. do. a vessel's anchor.
- 1 do. do. gutta-percha cracked by accidental exposure to sun.
- 2 do. do. by the teredo boring through the hemp and gutta-percha.
- 2 do. do. owing to bad joints in the original manufacture of the cable.

6. The mechanical and electrical condition of the submarine cable continues on the whole to be satisfactory. Several faults are, however, being very gradually developed, the repairs of which (as they do not impede the transmission of messages) are postponed until the alternative lines are completed, when they can be made without interfering with the traffic. A statement in detail of the condition of each section of cable is given in Appendix B.

7. Appendix C gives the amounts of the gross and net revenue for 1868-69 as compared with those of the previous year, and may be summarised as follows :—

Total number of messages transmitted. . 35,492

Gross revenueRs. 14,90,687 11 6

Net revenue of this section 9,44,781 10 0

showing a monthly average of 2,958 messages and an average net revenue of Rs. 78,731.

8. The number of messages transmitted over this section exceeds by 4,808 those of the previous year. The

revenue shows, however, a decrease of Rs. 44,092 as compared with 1867-68, caused mainly by the reduction of the rates by nearly 50 per cent. from 1st January 1869; this falling off in the revenue is still more apparent on reference to Appendix D.

9. The net revenue received from the Indian, Persian, and Turkish administrations and from the stations of this section is shown in Appendix E, and may be classified as follows :

From outward traffic from Europe and			
the West	Rs. 4,58,538	4	0
From inward traffic from India and the			
East	4,58,062	8	0
From Local traffic from stations of this			
section	28,180	14	0

Total net revenue....Rs. 9,44,781 10 0

10. In the local traffic there is an increase of over 12 per cent. as compared with the year 1867-68, but as shown in Appendix F the receipts are less than those of the previous year by Rs. 15,915-10, caused by the reduction in the rates previously referred to.

11. A table showing the number of rates of 20 words each into which the messages despatched during the year 1868-69 were divided is given in Appendix G.

12. Of the total number of messages passing to and from Europe during the year under report 15 per cent. were transmitted *vid Persia* and Russia and 85 per cent. *vid Constantinople* (Appendix H.)

13. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages between Fao and Kurrachee was 21 hours and 45 minutes; but omitting from this calculation the months of April, May, and November, during portion of each of which the

cable was not available for traffic, the average time is reduced to 3 hours and 20 minutes. The average time between Great Britain and Kurrachee *vid* Turkey was 3 days 19 hours and 10 minutes, and *vid* Russia 4 days 13 hours and 32 minutes. The particulars are given in Appendix I.

14. Appendix J consists of a table showing the average time occupied in the transmission of Indo-European messages from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and Burmah to Kurrachee, and thence to Great Britain by the Russian and Turkish routes respectively.

15. The aerial coast line between Kurrachee and Guadur has worked very satisfactorily during the year, with the exception of an interruption during the month of August, when it was seriously injured by storms and floods. The portions which then proved defective have since been renewed. The average rate of transmission of messages over this line is given in Appendix K.

16. During the year 106 complaints (against 130 in 1867-68) of delays, errors, and non-delivery were received for investigation. Of these 102 were transferred to other administrations for inquiry, the errors not having been made on this section. Four only were found to have originated between Fao and Kurrachee, and refunds to the amount of Rs. 227 were made on account of these.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1868-69 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges	*42,698 11 1	640 0 0	43,338 11 1
Inspection and ditto....	†1,34,696 14 8	19,102 10 3	1,53,799 8 11
Instruction (including all Educational Expenditure not coming under the above heads)	‡6,69,547 6 4	8,89,734 13 8	15,59,282 4 0
Total....	8,46,943 0 1	9,09,477 7 11	17,56,420 8 0

2. The total expenditure, as contrasted with that of last year, is shown below :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Imperial Funds	8,67,830 3 8	9,46,943 0 1	.....	20,887 3 7
From Local Funds	8,02,907 10 14	9,09,477 7 11	1,05,569 13 0	
Total....	16,70,737 14 7	17,56,420 8 0	1,06,569 13 0	20,887 3 7

* This includes salaries and Travelling allowances (Rs. 28,808-0-2) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his Establishment, amount spent on Contingencies (Rs. 7,441-6-10), Patronage to Literature (Rs. 316-12-6), and Books issued gratis (Rs. 2,000); also Rs. 4,432-1-1 spent on account of the Establishment of the Reporter on the Native Press.

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors and their Establishments; also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, after deducting the proceeds (Rs. 1,47,401-4-2) of sale of Books, &c. repaid into the Treasury during the year; Translation Department, Grants for building School-houses, Grants-in-aid to private Institutions, Contingencies, Charges on Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

3. The following table explains the variation in Imperial Expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Imperial Funds.				REMARKS.
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
Direction and subsidiary charges	49,311 3 8	42,698 11 1	.. .. .	6,612 8 7	
Inspection and ditto	1,30,831 12 11	1,34,696 14 8	3,865 1 9	.....
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	6,87,687 3 1	6,69,547 6 4	.....	18,139 12 9	
Total.....Rs.	8,67,830 3 8	8,46,943 0 1	3,865 1 9	24,752 5 4	
	Deduct Increase....			3,865 1 9	
	Net Decrease ..			20,887 3 7	
				
				6,674 0 2	
				3,537 11 7	
				

Detail of variation on Instruction.

Government Colleges and { General	4,05,532 11 10	4,09,079 3 3	3,546 7 5
Schools. { Special	1,01,573 9 4	94,899 9 2	.....
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges { General.	52,603 9 11	49,065 14 4	.....
and Schools. { Special .	15,319 14 7	20,271 12 2	4,951 13 7

Translation Department..	8,949	6	11	10,154	11	6	1,205	4	7	.....
Book Department	21,132	6	3	35,037	14	1	13,905	7	10	.....
Building	64,829	1	5	27,926	8	8	.....	.....	.....	30,902 8 9
Expenses from Dakshina Fund	9,470	6	2	8,579	3	0	.....	.....	.....	891 3 2
Allowance to Drs Buhler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit manuscripts	156	0	0	1,932	13	0	1,776	13	0	.....
Special allowance to European and Eurasian students	4,620	0	8	10,642	0	10	6,022	0	2	.....
Contribution to Art Exhibition, Bombay ..	3,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0
Expenses on account of the <i>Gazetteer</i> , Bombay Presidency .....	.....	.....	.....	1,632	12	4	1,632	12	4	.....
Miscellaneous. ....	.....	.....	.....	325	0	0	325	0	0	.....
<i>Add charges on account of Direction and Inspection</i>	6,87,687	3	16,69,547	6	4	33,365	10	11	51,505	7 8	
	1,80,143	0	7	1,77,395	9	9	..	..	2,747	6 10
Total..... Rupees	8,67,830	3	8	8,46,943	0	1	33,365	10	11	54,252 14 0	
						Deduct Increase.....					33,365 10 11
						Net Decrease.....					20,887 3 7

4. The expenditure from Local Funds during the year under report is shown below in contrast with that of the previous year. It will be observed that besides the Cess and other contributions of the inhabitants of the Collectorate, the local funds include the subscriptions of the Chiefs of Kattiawar and the Rewa Kanta, and of the Sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country.

Divisions.	1897-98		1898-99.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.	Ra.	a. p.
<i>Central Division.</i>								
School Fees	66,473	10 9	85,295	8 2	18,816	13 6	.....
Educational Cess	2,08,011	3 10	2,31,004	14 11	22,993	11 1	.....
Popular Contribution for School purposes	4,434	4 5	3,389	15 6	.....		994	6 8
Municipal Fund	2,855	5 4	1,863	14 8	.....		1,044	4 11
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	2,522	2 5	7,268	12 0	4,746	9 7	.....
Reparations and other Funds	63,751	6 8	69,118	3 4	5,366	12 8	.....
Total	3,48,053	1 4	3,97,938	4 7	51,923	14 10	2,038	11 7
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
School Fees	8,832	3 4	12,189	0 3	3,356	12 11	.....
Educational Cess	2,35,998	6 4	1,66,012	8 11	.....		69,985	13 4
Popular Contribution	182	8 0	1,676	14 11	1,494	6 11	.....
Municipal Fund	8,905	6 11	9,646	1 3	740	10 4	.....
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	3,033	2 0	20,304	13 0	17,271	11 0	.....
Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	670	6 9	749	4 11	78	14 2	.....
Kattiawar Educational Fund	43,997	8 0	56,866	13 5	11,869	5 5	.....
Gujarat Provincial College and other Funds	3,365	1 7	5,240	3 11	1,875	2 4	.....
Total	3,04,984	10 11	2,71,685	12 7	36,686	15 1	69,985	13 5

Southern Division.									
School Fees	13,540	11	10	5,330	7	5	.....	.....	8,210
Educational Cess	66,000	12	9	1,30,634	12	10	64,834	0	1
Popular Contribution	3,353	3	5	3,172	9	1	.....	.....	2,110
Municipal Fund	2,462	13	7	2,358	7	3	.....	.....	104
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	8,361	5	7	11,037	15	6	26,676	9	11
Belgum Sardars' High-School Fund	4,513	11	9	4,333	14	2	.....	.....	379
Dharwar English School Endowment Fund	200	0	0	80	0	0	.....	.....	120
Kolapore State Funds .....	..	..	..	23,912	1	1	23,912	1	1
Meeruj State Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	869	4	5	859	4	5
Mudhole State Funds .....	..	..	..	1,047	15	9	1,047	15	9
Local Funds of these States .....	.....	.....	.....	762	8	0	762	8	0
Total.....	1,09,362	10	11	1,83,739	15	1	94,102	6	10
Sind Division.									
Sind Scholarship Fund	1,129	13	9	788	0	0	.....	.....	341
School Fee Fund.....	4,781	12	9	5,414	15	6	633	2	9
Educational Cess or Jagheer Fund.....	2,027	8	8	3,099	3	4	1,071	10	8
Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	14,433	9	5	14,730	6	9	296	13	4
One Anna or Local Cess Fund	23,049	9	0	26,547	6	1	3,497	13	1
Contribution for Local Works	4,084	14	2	5,533	8	0	1,448	9	10
Total.....	49,507	3	9	56,113	7	8	6,948	1	8
Grand Total.....	8,02,907	10	11	9,09,477	7	11	1,89,661	6	5
Deduct Decrease....									
Net Increase....									
								83,691	9
								1,06,569	13
								0	0

5. The expenditure stated to have been made on Aided and Inspected Private Schools during the year, from private funds and exclusive of State assistance, is as follows :—

Central Division	Rs. 2,60,963	7	11
Northern Division	„ 49,554	6	8
Southern Division	„ 22,339	11	6
Sind Division	„ 15,796	8	0

Total... Rs. 3,48,654 2 1

6. Objects of expenditure on Instruction during the year 1868-69 :—

	From Imperial Funds	From Local Funds.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Government Institution.</i>			
Colleges	80,679 8 10	48,901 13 3	1,29,581 6 1
High Schools	97,215 3 9	66,934 11 7	1,64,149 15 4
(a) General { Middle Class			
Schools	73,583 10 2	1,37,070 11 6	2,10,654 5 8
(a) General { Lower Class			
Schools	1,49,248 2 10	3,96,025 9 3	5,45,273 12 1
(b) Special	94,849 9 2	25,759 9 6	1,20,639 2 8
(c) Female Schools	8,352 9 8	21,709 1 0	30,061 10 8
Total....	5,03,978 12 5	6,96,401 8 1	12,00,380 4 6
Add for Kolhapoor, Meeruj, and Mudhole States, of which the detail is not given by the Educational Inspector .....	.....	19,832 12 5	10,832 12 5
Grand Total ...	5,03,978 12 5	7,16,234 4 6	12,00,380 0 11
<i>Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.</i>			
A. On the system of Payment by Results.			
Colleges .....	.....	.....	15,686 0 0
(a) General { High Schools .....	.....	.....	8,075 0 0
Middle Class	.....	.....	.....
(a) General { Schools .....	.....	.....	1,018 0 0
Lower Class	.....	.....	.....
(a) General { Schools	1,018 0 0	.....	1,018 0 0
(b) Special .....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Female Schools	3,306 8 0	.....	3,306 8 0
Total...	28,085 8 0	.....	28,085 8 0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

		From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	TOTAL.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward....		.....	.....	.....
B. Not on the system of Payment for Results.				
(a) General	{ Colleges ....	.....	.....	.....
	{ High Schools.	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0
	{ Middle Class Schools...	20,000 6 4	.....	20,000 6 4
	{ Lower Class Schools ..	.....	.....	.....
(b) Special		20,271 12 2	.....	20,271 12 2
(c) Female Schools.....		900 0 0	.....	900 0 0
Total....		41,252 2 6	.....	41,252 2 6
Translation Department....		10,154 11 6	52 0 0	10,206 11 6
Book Department ..		35,037 14 1	325 0 0	35,362 14 1
Buildings		27,926 8 8	1,72,821 13 5	2,00,748 6 1
Expenses from Dakshina Fund		8,579 3 0	.....	8,579 3 0
Special allowance to Drs. Buhler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit MSS.		1,932 13 0	.....	1,932 13 0
Grants to students of European and Eurasian parentage		10,642 0 10	.....	10,642 0 10
Expenses on account of the <i>Gazetteer</i> , Bombay Presidency		1,632 12 4	.....	1,632 12 4
Miscellaneous		325 0 0	301 11 9	626 11 9
Total ...		96,230 15 5	1,73,500 9 2	2,69,731 6 7
Grand Total...		6,69,547 6 4	8,89,734 13 8	15,59,282 4 0

7. Results of expenditure on Instruction during 1868-69, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Col- legiate Schools	Average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year	Average daily at- tendance.	Ratio of average daily at- tendance to average monthly number
<i>Government Institutions.</i>				
At Colleges affiliated to the University (i.e. Elphinstone, Poona, Grant Medical, and Poona Engineering Colleges, and Law School).....	5	464.0	396.0	.85
At Colleges not affiliated (i.e. Gujarat Provincial College).....	1	37.2	250	.67
At Higher Class Schools (i.e. Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Ratnagerry, Dhoolia, Hyderabad, Raj- pote, Kurrachee, Kolhapoor, and Ah- mednuggur).....	12	2,637.9	2,268.5	.86
At Middle Class Schools (i.e. 1st Grade and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools).....	167	19,064.0	15,313.4	.80
At Schools of Lower Class, i.e. Vernacular or Primary).....	1,881	107,398.7	82,264.8	.76
At Female Schools.....	141	5,036.0	3,212.8	.64
At Normal and Special Schools (i.e. Poona, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum Training Colleges, and Surat, Rajpote, Kolha- poor, Hyderabad, and Sukkur Normal Schools, and Hyderabad Engineering School).....	9	361.0	305.6	.84
Total.....	2,216	134,998.8	102,786.1	.77
<i>Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.</i>				
At Higher Class Schools.....	10	2,648.0	2,236.0	.84
At Middle Class Schools.....	21	2,160.0	1,832.0	.85
At Lower Class or Primary Schools.....	25	1,335.8	1,085.6	.81
At Female Schools.....	22	1,826.7	1,400.5	.76
At Special Schools.....	2	137.0	101.0	.74
Total.....	80	8,107.5	6,655.1	.82
<i>Private Institutions not receiving aid, but under inspection only.</i>				
At Higher Class Schools.....	19	1,671.5	1,352.1	.81
At Middle Class Schools.....	14	5,766.1	4,896.5	.76
At Lower Class or Primary Schools.....	32	1,355.3	838.1	.62
At Female Schools.....	5	54.0	46.0	.85
At Special Schools.....				
Total.....	160	8,868.9	6,625.7	.74
Grand Total.....	2,456	151,975.2	117,066.9	.77

8. Increase of Schools and Scholars during the year under report :—

Grade of Schools.	Number of Schools				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Government Institutions.</i>								
High Schools	10	12	2	..	2,083	2,844	761	..
Middle Class Schools ..	105	167	62	..	11,629	19,632	8,003	..
Lower ditto	1,670	1,881	211	..	104,703	112,223	7,520	..
Female Schools	97	141	44	..	3,458	5,427	1,969	..
Normal Schools and Special Schools	8	9	1	..	298	370	72	..
Total....	1,890	2,210	320	..	122,171	140,496	18,325	..
<i>Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.</i>								
High Schools	7	10	3	..	2,275	2,747	472	..
Middle Class Schools ..	18	21	3	..	2,310	2,336	26	172
Lower ditto	24	25	1	..	1,281	1,447	166	..
Female Schools	15	22	7	..	1,393	1,874	481	..
Normal ditto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Special ditto	3	2	..	1	197	155	..	42
Total..	67	80	14	1	7,456	8,361	1,119	214
<i>Private Institutions not receiving aid but under Inspection only.</i>								
High Schools	2	..	..	2	378	..	..	378
Middle Class Schools ..	22	18	..	4	1,895	1,648	..	247
Lower ditto	77	104	27	..	4,266	5,065	1,339	..
Female Schools	30	33	3	..	1,413	1,297	..	116
Normal ditto	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	8
† Special ditto .....	..	5	5	..	..	54	54	..
Total ...	132	160	35	7	7,960	8,604	7,303	749
Grand Total....	2,069	2,450	369	8	137,587	157,461	19,872	983

* Sir Jamesjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and Industry and Davis Sanatorium and Reformatory Institution.

† Schools of Sanskrit learning at Sangli.
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9. The net increase of Schools and Scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	320	18,325
Aided Institutions	13	905
Inspected Institutions	28	644
Total....	361	19,874

10. The following table gives the numbers matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year :—

Institution.	Matriculated in 1867.	Matriculated in 1868.
Elphinstone High School	42	58
Poona ditto	23	29
Rutnagherry ditto	8	22
Surat ditto	10	19
Ahmedabad ditto	10	12
Belgaum (Sirdar) ditto	4	5
Dhoolka ditto	3	7
Hydrabad ditto	5	2
Kurrachee ditto	1	3
Rajkote ditto	2	6
Kolapoor ditto .....	...	4
Ahmednuggur ditto .....	...	1
Total....	108	168

The Sholapoor 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School also succeeded in passing two Candidates.

11. The following is a corresponding table for Aided Institutions :—

Institutions.	Numbers Matriculated in 1887	Numbers Matriculated in 1888
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ..	6	11
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	2	4
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay ..	6	9
Free Church Mission Institution, Poona	4	2
Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School, Bombay	5	4
St Mary's Institution, Bombay .....	...	6
Hydrabad Mission School .....	...	3
Bombay Proprietary School .....	...	8
Irish Mission School, Surat ..	..	2
Total..	23	49

12. The comparative results of Collegiate Instruction, as shown by the numbers who have passed the Higher University Examinations, are as follows :—

	Number passed.	
	1887.	1888
<i>First Examination in Arts.</i>		
Elphinstone College	13	26
Deccan College	8	14
<i>B.A. Degree.</i>		
Elphinstone College	18	4
Deccan College ..	6	8
<i>M.A. Degree.</i>		
Elphinstone College ..	4	4
Deccan College ..	2	...
<i>L.M. Degree.</i>		
Grant Medical College ..	3	3
<i>LL.B. Degree.</i>		
Government Law School ..	3	3
<i>First Examination in Civil Engineering.</i>		
Poona Civil Engineering College ..	...	7
<i>L.C.E. Degree.</i>		
Poona Civil Engineering College ..	...	1

13. No candidate from any aided Institution succeeded in passing any of the higher University examinations.

14. The following statements show the cost to Government, and the operations of the Book Department.

The total Imperial expenditure on the Department during the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Curator's salary	3,600	0	0
(b) Establishment	4,621	10	2
(c) House rent	2,680	0	0
(d) Sums drawn for printing and purchasing School Books	1,27,129	3	5
(e) Ditto encouragement of Literature	10,961	10	0
(f) Contingencies	12,053	11	3
(g) Commission to Vendors	12,184	1	4
Total....	1,73,310	4	2

15. The sum paid into the Treasury on account of sale proceeds of books, including certain adjustments, amounts to Rs. 1,47,401-4-2. The following tabular statement shows the sums drawn from and paid into the Treasury during the last five years on account of the sale of School Books:—

Year	Amount drawn.	Amount paid
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1884-85	19,117 2 11	93,756 2 8
1885-86	79,995 13 10	98,904 9 4
1886-87	1,25,706 13 10	1,25,353 3 7
1887-88	1,15,068 3 2	1,45,526 0 11
1888-89	1,27,129 3 5	1,47,401 4 2

16. The following table will show the Books and Maps in different languages printed and purchased by the Book Department during the year:—

	Number of Books, &c.	Amount,
		Rs. a. p.
English	173,376	42,692 3 1
Latin	2,160	2,725 9 8
Marathi	169,187	18,534 5 6
Gujarati	173,000	30,530 11 0
Canarose	54,230	9,763 11 0
Hindustani	5,505	1,373 12 9
Sanskrit	5,745	8,378 6 11
Maps	700	3,525 10 0
Miscellaneous	4,742	9,634 13 6
Total....	538,545	1,27,159 3 6

17. The subjoined is a summary statement of Books and Maps in different languages sold by the Department during the year:—

	Number of Books, &c.	Amount,
		Rs. a. p.
English	98,155	39,575 9 2
Latin	687	1,029 9 4
Marathi	199,876	40,017 1 3
Gujarati	139,298	34,451 5 9
Canarose	29,186	5,976 3 0
Hindustani	5,231	2,235 13 6
Sanskrit	5,015	6,323 9 0
Miscellaneous	5,497	7,473 15 3
Furniture	11	6 14 0
Total....	486,356	1,44,125 5 6

18. The amount of sale proceeds of Books this year is exceeded by the amount paid into the Treasury by Rupees 3,654-14-8. The difference is owing to certain balances of former years recovered and paid into the Treasury during the year under report.

19. Besides the sum drawn for printing and purchasing School Books, Rs. 10,061-10-0 have been spent on the encouragement of literature, from which may be deducted Rupees 351-10-0 received by sale of Books bought from the Encouragement Fund. The value of the balance on March 31st of stock purchased from the same Fund was Rs. 3,569-8-0. Books bought from this Fund are presented gratis to the registered libraries.

20. The exact receipts of the Book Depôt for the year, after deducting the receipts of the Encouragement Fund, are therefore Rs. 1,43,394-11-6; and the exact expenditure on salaries, house rent, printing, purchases, commission, and sundries, is Rs. 1,63,248-10-2. This shows a balance of Rs. 19,853-14-8 against the Book Depôt. But there has been an addition to the stock on hand during the year to the value of Rs. 28,110-9-7, so that there is a net surplus of Rupees 3,256-10-11 on the whole transactions.

21. The following table shows an increase of 10 in the number of Depôts subordinate to the Central Book Depôt during the year under report :—

	Number of Depôts on the 31st March 1868.	Number of Depôts on the 31st March 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Zillah Branch Book Depôts.....	28	27	..	1
Depôts attached to English Schools	2	0	..	1
Branch Book Depôts Rawant Wasse.....	1	1	..	..
District School Depôts.....	200	216	16	..
Total.....	331	346	15	2
Deduct Decrease.....			2	
Net Increase.....			10	

22. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report:—

Division	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure.
<i>New buildings</i>			Ru. a. p.
Central Division	88	*20	66,013 4 3
Northern Division	34	33	81,259 0 7
Southern Division	51	17	1,10,723 12 1
Sind Division	1	6	10,691 0 0
Total ...	174	76	2,68,687 0 11
<i>Alteration* and Special Repairs.</i>			
Central Division .....	....	835	14,341 14 1
Northern Division	4	4	2,824 12 0
Southern Division	9	6	5,076 13 6
Sind Division .....	....	3	1,389 9 6
Total....	13	848	23,633 1 1
Grand Total....	187	924	2,92,320 2 0

* Besides these, eight new School-houses have been built in the Tanna Collectorate by the people themselves at their own cost

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

23. In order to show from what sources funds for buildings have been obtained the following table is given:—

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS.									
Divisions.	Imperial Funds	Local Cms.	Municipal Funds.	Revenues of the Political States.	Popular Contributions	Exps.	Educational Cms or Janggeer Funds	TOTAL	
	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs	a. p.
Central Division..	* 12356 10 11	60,003 7 1	....	...	7,268 12 0	726 4 4	....	80,355	2 4
Northern Division.	3,109 0 0	57,380 4 7	....	....	23,594 8 0	....	....	84,083	12 7
Southern Division.	31,341 5 9	69,442 2 10	460 0 0	12,800 5 4	17,856 11 8	1,000 0 0	....	1,15,900	9 7
Sind Division	3,187 8 0	2,550 13 10	665 3 8	....	5,533 8 0	60 0 0	0 0	12,080	9 0
Total....	39,894 8 6	1,82,376 12 4	1,125 3 8	12,800 5 4	54,253 7 8	1,786 4 4	0 0	2,92,820	2 0

* In addition to these sums a special Grant in-aid, amounting to Rs 300, has been made from Imperial Funds to the European and Eurasian School-house at Sholeppoor.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Bombay]

24. The following table shows the increase of Libraries in each Division :—

Libraries.

	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division	43	*50	7	...
Northern Division	52	72	20	...
Southern Division	17	18	1	...
Sind Division	7	7	...	...
Total....	119	147	28	...

* Exclusive of the large public Libraries in Bombay and Poona, which have no connection with the Department.

The following table shows the number of Candidates at Bombay
since

Year.	Matriculation		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		License in Law.*		Bachelor in Law.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
1857.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859.....	127	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860.....	43	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861.....	86	39	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862.....	134	30	9	6	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
1863.....	146 143	55 50	20	15	6	3	5	2	..	..	..	..
1864.....	341	100	22	16	15	8	2	2	..	..	..	..
1865.....	362	111	22 47	15 26	20	12	6	4	..	..	2	2
1866.....	440	98	59	21	23 88	10 16	6	6	..	..	2	2
1867.....	539	163	63	21	40	24	12	6	..	..	6	3
1868.....	540	250	85	40	53	7	20	4	..	..	6	3
Total.....	2,823	845	358	166	179	68	47	24	..	..	16	10

* No examination for this Degree in connection with this University.

N.B.—I. This University holds a special examination for Honour in Law. Any candidate at this examination. In 1866 two candidates who had participated themselves at this examination

II. This University can also hold an examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

University Examinations and the number passed in each year
1857:—

License in Medicine and Surgery.				Bachelor in Medicine.				Doctor of Medicine		License in Civil Engineering			
First Examination.		Second Examination.		First Examination.		Second Examination.		Number of Candidates	Number passed.	First Examination.		Second Examination.	
Number of Candidates	Number passed	Number of Candidates	Number passed	Number of Candidates	Number passed	Number of Candidates	Number passed			Number of Candidates	Number passed	Number of Candidates	Number passed
..
..
..
..
8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
5	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1	1
57	26	25	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	2	1

who is passed in the first Division at the examination for the Degree of LL.B. is allowed to appear at the examination.

or which, however, no candidate has as yet applied

UNIVERSITY.

Examinations in 1869-70.

For the Matriculation Examination held in November last 600 Candidates were examined. Of these, 250 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools:—

- 58 by Elphinstone High School.
- 29 „ Poona High School.
- 22 „ Rutnagiri High School.
- 19 „ Surat High School.
- 12 „ Ahmedabad High School.
- 11 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
- 10 „ Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
- 9 „ Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
- 8 „ Bombay Proprietary School.
- 7 „ Dhoolia High School.
- 6 „ Rajcote High School.
- 6 „ St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
- 5 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
- 4 „ Kolhapoor High School.
- 4 „ Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
- 4 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
- 3 „ Kurrachee High School.
- 3 „ Hyderabad Mission School.
- 2 „ Akola High School.
- 2 „ Hyderabad High School.
- 2 „ Solapur Government English School.
- 2 „ Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
- 2 „ His Highness the Maharaja's Madressa Indore.
- 2 „ Surat Irish Mission School.
- 1 „ Ahmednuggur Government English School.

1 by Fort High School.

1 „ Mahagavkar's English School, Poona; and the remaining .

15 had been under Private Tuition.

Of these, 32 passed for their second Language in Sanskrit, 16 in Latin, 8 in Portuguese, 96 in Marathi, 90 in Gujarati, 1 in Canarese, 1 in Hindustani, 5 in Sindhi, and 1 in Persian; 182 being Hindoos, 47 Parsees, 8 Portuguese, 7 Indo-Britons, 3 Sindhees, 2 Jews, and 1 Mahomedan.

For the *First Examination in Arts* 77 candidates were examined, and 40 passed the examination. Of these, 26 were from Elphinstone College and 14 from the Deccan College; 81 being Hindoos, 8 Parsees, and 1 Portuguese. Of the candidates, 21 selected Sanskrit as their second Language, 18 Latin, and 1 Marathi. In the special subjects of the examination 19 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

In the *Examination for the Degree of B.A.* 27 candidates were examined, of whom 7 passed, all in the Second Class; 4 being Hindoos and 3 Parsees. Of the candidates 4 were from Elphinstone College and 3 from the Deccan College; 3 selected Latin as their second Language, 2 Sanskrit, and 2 Marathi. Of selected subjects, 7 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 4 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 4 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 2 in Political Economy, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

In the *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages* there were 6 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination. Of these, 2 were Hindoos, who passed in English and Sanskrit, and 1 a Parsee, who passed in English and Latin. One of the Hindoos passed in the First Class, and considered to have taken Honours in Languages in this examination, the others were placed in the Second Class. They were all from Elphinstone College.

In the *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy* there were two candidates, both of whom failed to pass the examination.

In the *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy* 2 candidates were examined—one a Parsee, from Elphinstone College, passed, and was placed in the First Class, and considered to have taken Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

In the *Examination for the Degree of LL.B.* there were 6 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the examination and were placed in the Second Division. Two were Parsees and one a Mahomedan.

In the *First Examination for the Degree of L.M.* there were 7 candidates from Grant College, of whom 4 passed the examination, 3 being Hindoos and 1 a Portuguese.

In the *Second Examination for the Degree of L.M.* there was 1 candidate, a Portuguese, from Grant College. He passed in the First Class.

For the *First Examination of Civil Engineering* there were 8 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Of these, 7 passed, 1 being placed in the First and the others in the Second Division. They were all Hindoos.

In the *Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.* there was one candidate, a Hindoo, from the Poona Civil Engineering College. He passed the examination and was placed in the Second Division.

UNIVERSITY PIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship was resigned by the First Fellow, Atmaram Sadashiv Jaykar, L.M., B.C.P., on his return to India from England on the 9th June 1869, as the first Hindoo Commissioned Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service in the Presidency. On the 29th of September last another Graduate, Shripad Babajee

Thakur, B.A., of Elphinstone College, left Bombay for England as the second Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow.

For the *Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship* there were 9 competitors last year. The Scholarship was awarded to Abajee Vishun Kathvate, B.A., of the Deccan College.

For the *Homejee Cursetjee Prize* the Syndicate received during the last year 9 poems on the subject of "India three thousand years ago," but none of them having been found worthy, the prize remained unawarded.

The *Jugonath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships* continue to attract a great many students in the various parts of this Presidency to the important study of Sanskrit. During the year under review there were 43 competitors, against 34 of last year and 21 of 1866. The first of the Scholarships was awarded to Pandurung Venkatesh Chintamanipetkar, of Poona High School, and the second Scholarship to Narayen Bikaji Agase, of Rutnagiri High School.

The *Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship* having become vacant last year was awarded to Savailal Gowindram Desai, of Elphinstone High School.

The *Covasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship* was awarded to Michael McDermott, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the last Matriculation examination.

ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

The Kinloch Forbes Medal.

On the 19th December last the Senate of the University accepted the offer of the Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and Messrs. George, Foggo, Venayek Rao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, and Herbert D. Wood, of a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. paper for

the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, to be called the "Kinloch Forbes Medal," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the Fund allow.

Sir Stafford Northcote Prizes.

On the 27th November His Excellency the Governor offered to the University on behalf of the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Baronet, M.P., late Secretary of State for India, £50, or Rupees 500, to be given in five prizes of Books to the value of Rs. 100 each, of which 4 were to be for the highest proficiency in the examination in each of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and the fifth to the candidate who should pass the best examination for Matriculation. At the late examinations held in the different Faculties the prizes were awarded as follows :—

IN ARTS.

At the M.A. Examination.

To Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, of Elphinstone College.

In Law.

To Ratanshah Erachshah Kohiyar, of Government Law School.

In Medicine.

To Mathias Francisco Pereira, of Grant Medical College.

In Civil Engineering.

To Gopal Raojee Tilak, of Poona Civil Engineering College; and at the

Matriculation Examination.

To Keshao Vaman Kirtane, of Poona High School.

Government of India Scholarships.

During the past year the Government of Bombay requested the University to nominate to two Scholarships established

by the Government of India to be held by Natives of India on condition of their residing in Great Britain and studying for any of the learned professions or for the Civil and other Public Services in India. For the first of these Scholarships the Syndicate received six applications from candidates who had successfully passed the late first examination in Arts. Of the six applicants, Mr. Sitaram Narayen Pundit, of Elphinstone College, was found the most worthy, and accordingly the first Government of India Scholarship was adjusted to him, subject to his fulfilling the conditions and requirements attached to the Scholarship.

The University Buildings.

During the year 1868-69 the foundation-stone of the University Hall, Library, and other buildings on the site on the Esplanade presented by Government was laid by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., the Senate of the University, and a vast concourse of spectators composed of all classes of the community, Native and European.

The University of Bombay.

The total annual value of endowments is Rs. 4,100.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows :--

For University Buildings	Rs. 1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ..	1,200
For University Library Building.....	„ 2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	„ 2,00,000
For University Mace	„ 1,200

Total....Rupees 5,02,400

MEDICAL.

During the past year many minor alterations and improvements have been made in the buildings at present used for the European General Hospital at Bombay, and other alterations and desiderata have been sanctioned. The endeavour has been, and continues to be, confined to rendering the place as suitable as possible for sick European accommodation, pending the erection of a new hospital, the subject of which is still under consideration.

2. The upper story of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital has been completed, and will afford space for seventy more sick. In addition to this, an operating theatre has been provided.

3. Some temporary sheds for the isolation and treatment of small-pox and cholera cases, which were erected in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, were unfortunately destroyed by fire during the year. They are being replaced by strong corrugated iron sheds in a suitable locality near the hospital.

4. The number of capital operations performed in this hospital was 370, being an increase on the previous year of 47. The minor operations performed were very numerous.

5. The Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, which is unfortunately inherently defective in its construction, has, throughout the year, had several alterations and improvements effected in it.

6. The number of Lunatics treated in the Asylum was 345, of whom 276 were males and 69 females. Of these 95 were discharged cured, 23 died, and 227 remained under treatment.

7. The subject of a new Central Asylum is under consideration.

8. The "Cawasjee Jehangeer" Ophthalmic Hospital is fast increasing its great sphere of usefulness. The operations performed during the year in this hospital amounted to 552 against 279 in the previous year, and the number of out-patients was 4,499 against 3,485 in 1867, and 2,730 in 1865, while the daily number of in-patients was 41 against 33 in the previous year.

9. There were 106 cases of "cataract" operated on, of which 91 were successful, and 26 cases of "artificial pupil," of which 22 resulted successfully.

10. The inmates of the County Jail and House of Correction have been singularly healthy. With a total strength of 473, the average daily number of sick has been 7.2.

11. The sanitary state of the Byculla Schools has been much improved by the completion of the upper story dormitories for girls, and by other minor improvements.

12. There were 138 boys in the schools during the year and 121 girls, and the admissions into hospital were 870. One death occurred. The average daily sick was 11.5.

13. Generally, the public health at the Presidency during the year may be said to have been good, though there were more deaths from cholera, small-pox and measles, than during the preceding year. Neither small-pox nor cholera, however, became epidemic.

14. In the Poona and Southern Mahratta Circle of medical superintendence, the David Sassoon Hospital is the largest charity. It was opened in 1867, and its progressive utility and popularity are shewn by the accompanying table:—

Period.	1867.	1868.
	Admitted.	Admitted.
1st quarter ending 31st March	115	145
2nd „ 30th June	125	171
3rd „ 30th September.....	112	260
4th „ 31st December	133	251
Total.....	485	827

15. The utility of this hospital is further testified by the increasing number of out-patients attending its Dispensary.

16. Dispensaries were opened during the year at Yeola in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, and at Kipra in Sind. Arrangements have also been made for opening Dispensaries in Guzerat, at Sanund, Dhundooka, Prantej and Jamboosur.

17. At Sadra, in the Mahee Kanta Political Agency, a new hospital has been built from subscriptions raised by Major Law and the Talookdars of the country. It was opened in November, and is most favorably reported on.

18. The sanitary state of the Jail and Police Hospitals throughout the Presidency may be considered to have improved, the returns showing the number of deaths and the percentage of deaths to strength, and of deaths to

treated, to have been less than those of the previous year. The following are the details:-

		Strength.	Treated	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of—		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Jail Hospitals.....	1868-69	7,491	9,815	144	131·02	1·92	1·47
	1867-68	7,419	9,663	233	130·25	3·14	2·41
Police Hospitals.....	1868-69	16,874	7,357	72	43·60	0·43	0·98
	1867-68	16,782	7,630	86	45·46	0·51	1·13

19. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the year was 4,01,455, or 45,514 more than in the previous year.

20. The following are the details:—

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Total.
Presidency Division	12,482	98,645	1,11,127
Poona „	8,983	91,214	1,00,197
Northern „	6,337	96,911	1,03,248
Sind „	14,301	69,338	83,639
Aden	3,244	.....	3,244
Total.....	45,347	3,56,108	4,01,455

21. The Lunatic Asylums at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dharwar and Sind, gave shelter to 332 lunatics, of whom 58 were discharged, and 24 died.

22. In the Dispensaries throughout the Presidency the castes receiving aid were as follows:—

Percentage of castes to treated—

Christians.....	4·34
Hindoos	49·46
Mussulmans.....	42·36
Parsees	3·46
Other castes.....	0·38

23. Vaccination under the Superintendent General of Vaccination was carried on with good success.

24. The number of operations was 4,26,253, being an increase of 34,838 over the preceding year. The number vaccinated under the age of one year was 1,77,276, and above that age 2,43,978. The percentage of successful cases was 93·5.

SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following statement shows the area measured and classified during the year by the several Survey Departments under the control of the Survey Commissioner, Northern Division :—

Department.	No. of parties or establishments employed.	Area measured and classified.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Measured	Classified.	In area measured.	In area classified.	In area measured.	In area classified.
Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey	8	4,22,751	3,36,024	...	...	1,26,174	1,96,838
Khandeish Survey ..	3	7,60,042	1,54,309	...	...	2,06,976	2,70,459
Ahmednuggur Revision Survey	2	1,21,503	...	40,606	...	.....	.....
Indus Right Bank District	6	2,24,233	2,84,733	65,694	...	.....	4,65,041
Indus Left Bank District	7	10,12,128	1,50,111	64,272	...	.....	41,106
Bombay Survey .....	...	.....	.....	This survey completed 52 traverses containing an area of 2,855 acres.			
		25,40,657	9,25,177				

2. In addition to this work, the Survey Settlement was introduced into 955 Government and 46 alienated vil-

lages, in all 1,001 villages. The details of the settlement work are given in the following table:—

Name of District.	No. of Villages settled.	Survey Assessment.	Past Collections.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.
<i>Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey.</i>					
Dapolee Soobha	175	1,10,710	1,06,704	8·12	.....
Indapoor	76	1,22,990	78,769	56·	.....
Dhanoo	171	59,589	34,360	73·	.....
Sheogaom	59	68,190	63,513	7·	.....
<i>Khandeish Survey.</i>					
Baglan Soobha	91	1,16,326	1,02,048	14·	.....
Nizampoor Petta	87	59,463	37,226	59·	.....
<i>Indus Right Bank.</i>					
Kukkur	24	29,320	35,092	.....	14·
Tiggur	69	67,551	79,728	.....	15·
Mehur	96	1,05,445	1,20,985	.....	13·
<i>Indus Left Bank.</i>					
Shahadadpoor	60	93,076	79,707	17·	.....
Ghotekee, including one village of Rohree	47	1,13,000	70,000	61·	.....
<i>Add—</i>	955	9,45,660	8,08,132	.....	.....
Inam villages settled during the year.	46				
	1,001				

The settlement has thus raised the Government rental from Rs. 8,08,132 to Rs. 9,45,660, giving an annual increase of Rs. 1,37,528 to the future revenues of the State from these districts.

3. The Khandeish Survey has been reduced by two establishments, which were transferred to other Departments preparatory to the general reduction of that Survey.

4. In the Town and Island of Bombay the Superintendent has, in addition to the Town Survey work, commenced the preparation of a new register of all lands in the Island. This will include a complete record of present occupants and tenants, and will add materially to the value of the survey.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

5. The several establishments comprising the Southern Mahratta Country Survey, under the control of the Survey Commissioner S. D., who is also Survey Commissioner for the province of

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Measured	5,92,542	5,42,040
Classified ...	3,19,854	3,49,864
	<u>9,12,396</u>	<u>8,91,904</u>
Increase	20,492	<u>9,12,396</u>

Mysore and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, measured and classified during the year 9,12,396 acres, showing an increase of 20,492 acres

over the out-turn of the preceding year.

6. Considerable progress was made in the measurement and classification of Jagheers. In addition to the large Jagheer of Phultun, Mungulveera, a Talooka of the Sanglee Jageer, and Torgal and Enchulkurunjee in the Kolapoor State, were classified and settled. The Inam villages of Pattun in the Sattara Collectorate were likewise classified during the year.

7. The measurement of the small State of Savanoor, and of Kagul and Serole in Kolapoor, was completed, and that of Juth, a large Jagheer in the Sattara Collectorate, has been nearly brought to an end. The measurement of Kurveer is in progress.

8. An advance was effected in the measurement and classification of the districts of North Canara. Extensive traverses of blocks of forest were made by Theodelite

in the Yellapoor Talooka; and cross-staff measurements were also taken. The measurement of the Carwar Talooka was entirely completed, and progress made in the measurement of Coompta and Honore. Survey operations were also carried on in Soopa and Sircy. In the last named Talooka fever of a rather virulent kind broke out towards the end of March, striking down many of the Survey party and seriously impeding work.

9. The settlement operations of the year were confined entirely to Jagheers, and the following statement shows their result:—

Name of Jagheer.	No of Villages settled.	Survey Assessment.	Average collections in the year preceding settlement.	● Increase.	Decrease.
Torgal	30	11,722	12,213	.....	491
Eachulkurunjee.....	11	63,739	66,482	.....	2,743
Mungulveera	33	1,04,698	1,27,902	.....	23,204
Phultun	78	96,840	1,00,051	.....	3,211
	147	2,76,999	3,06,648	.....	29,649

The effect of the settlement was thus to reduce the assessment in the several Jagheers.

10. In January 1868 a Photozincographic Department was organized at Poona under the general control of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D. Much work of importance has already been done by it, not only in connection with the survey of this Presidency, but also with that of the Central Provinces. An additional Zincographic Press is expected from England, with two trained

Sappers from the Ordnance Photozincographic Office at Southampton; and with this additional aid it is expected the Department will be able to turn out work as fast as received, and to undertake the production of maps and plans, which, under the old system of lithographing, could only be multiplied and published at considerable cost. On the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner, the price of the Zilla Maps has been ordered to be raised from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per copy as an experimental measure.

GUZERAT.

11. The Guzerat Revenue Survey measured during the year under review 1,53,812 acres, and classified 2,57,082 acres. Compared with the out-turn of the preceding year, these results shew a decrease of 1,25,499 acres in the area measured, and an increase of 14,074 acres in that classified, during the year. In addition to this, revised rates of assessment were introduced into two Talookas of the Surat Collectorate, namely, Soopa and Bulsar.

12. The City Surveys of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Bulsar, have made fair progress during the year. The subjoined statement shows the amount of revenue accruing to Government and the Municipalities, respectively, from all sources up to the end of October 1868:—

	Aggregate Amount.	Realizable by Government.		Realizable by Municipalities.		Realized.	Balance Outstanding.
		In lump.	Annually.	In lump.	Annually.		
Ahmedabad ...	42,287	6,779	589	34,206	716	15,491	26,746
Surat	1,81,808	17,150	185	1,14,579	25	1,30,822	1,076
Broach.....	8,729	109	454	908	2,264	3,363	367
Bulsar	2,033	13	20	1,998	.....	1,298	735
	1,79,897	24,060	1,148	1,51,686	3,005	1,50,973	28,924

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

SIND.

13. The Talookas of Meerpoor, Buttora and Beyla, in the Shahbunder District were surveyed, as also the plains of Oomerkote, and the desert Talookas of Nuggur Parkur, Mittee and Deepla. In Shahbunder and the plains of Oomerkote the survey was made on the scale of 4 inches to a mile to the extent of—

376·79 square miles in Shahbunder.

900 Do. in the plains of Oomerkote.

Total...1276·79 square miles.

In the desert portion of Thurr and Parkur the survey was effected on the scale of 1 inch to a mile to the extent of 3,500 square miles, giving an aggregate area of 4,776·79 square miles of work during the year under review.

14. Only two Talookas remain to be surveyed, viz. Jatee and Shahbunder, roughly computed to contain an area of 3,300 square miles.

15. A military map of the cantonment, town, harbour, and environs of Kurrachee, and a map of the environs of Hyderabad, on the scale of 16 inches to a mile, has been ordered. This work will probably be commenced during the next cold season, and will be completed in October or November 1870, when the entire Topographical Survey of the Province will have been accomplished.

FORESTS.

The Forest revenues and charges for 1868-69 exceed those of 1867-68 by Rs. 2,82,527-15-5 and Rs. 43,318-14-11, respectively. The annexed detailed Statement exhibits the net revenues of the former at Rs. 5,02,768, an amount considerably greater than the receipts of any previous year since the existence of the Forest Department.

2. The percentage of expenditure, compared with the receipts, is 48 against 61 in 1867-68.

3. The total disbursements of 1868-69, as shewn in the Statement, include expenditure on plantations and forest roads, rewards for planting trees, &c., amounting in all to Rs. 1,18,956-10-4.

4. The value of stock on hand on 1st April 1869 amounted to Rs. 2,87,930 against Rs. 6,29,595 on the 1st April 1868.

5. The number of convictions of Forest offences during the year was 668. The amount of fines levied was Rs. 6,669-2-3, and the value of the property confiscated is estimated at Rs. 1,872-5-3.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of

COLLECTORATE.	RECEIPTS.		ESTABLISHMENT.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Surat	86,125 18 6	1,32,698 8 4	15,898 4 9	16,343 6 1
Khandaish	47,459 7 5	74,036 15 11	14,019 13 11	14,210 5 5
Ahmednuggur	20,918 6 4	45,750 6 11	10,947 2 7	7,480 9 11
Rutnagherry	7,072 13 0	3,656 5 6	2,666 6 7	4,455 11 5
Belgaum	25,289 13 10	43,466 2 10	9,420 13 1	8,741 6 2
Dharwar	32,789 14 6	22,882 0 0	4,641 13 3	3,747 0 4
Canara	2,99,595 12 3	3,63,124 4 9	39,634 15 4	39,482 9 0
Tanna (including Colaba)	1,05,247 0 7	1,87,876 11 1	40,340 6 7	38,774 1 2
Poona	78,050 7 0	69,927 4 4	24,685 10 9	26,624 14 3
Sattara	13,487 8 4	17,622 14 8	4,895 11 6	3,255 3 11
Kaira (including Punch Mahals)	15,962 3 4	3,485 0 1	1,463 11 2	988 5 8
	6,81,999 4 1	9,64,527 3 6	1,68,614 13 6	1,64,103 9 4

FORESTS.

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the Forest Department for the years 1867-68 and 1868-69.

EXPENDITURE.				PROFIT.	LOSS.
CONSERVANCY AND WORKING.		TOTAL.			
1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1868-69.	1868-69.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
34,013 13 7	43,085 6 7	49,912 2 4	59,378 12 8	73,319 11 8	
15,553 9 2	17,772 8 9	29,573 7 1	31,982 14 2	42,054 1 9	
6,223 2 8	4,183 11 7	17,170 5 3	11,614 5 6	34,136 1 5	
6,193 12 6	2,797 9 5	8,860 3 1	7,253 4 10	.....	3,596 15 4.
2,219 11 1	651 6 6	11,640 8 2	9,392 12 8	34,073 6 2	
15,142 6 6	12,631 2 3	19,784 3 9	16,378 2 7	6,504 6 5	
1,01,059 12 7	1,19,471 10 4	1,40,694 11 11	1,58,954 3 4	2,04,170 1 5	
29,239 1 1	75,416 9 8	69,579 7 8	1,14,190 10 10	73,686 0 3	
17,511 10 7	15,677 10 5	42,197 5 4	42,302 8 8	27,624 11 8	
6,124 11 10	4,644 6 0	11,020 7 4	7,899 9 11	9,723 4 10	
16,543 11 1	1,423 8 3	18,007 6 3	2,411 13 11	1,073 2 2	
2,49,825 6 8	2,97,655 9 9	4,18,440 4 2	4,61,759 3 1	5,06,864 15 9	3,596 15 4
Deduct loss.....				3,596 15 4	
Balance in favor of Government.....				5,02,768 0 5	

SIND.

6. In this Province the Forest Revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,35,511-0-6, being Rs. 21,682-5-9 less than that of the previous year.

7. This falling off is attributed to the low state of the upper part of the river Indus, which checked the steamers in their running, and so affected the consumption of fuel. The supply of timber for the Gun Carriage Department at Bombay also was not brought to account within the year.

9. Notwithstanding, however, the decrease in revenue, the charges for the year having been also less by Rs. 28,480, an actual net profit of Rs. 2,578 was realized in excess of that of the year 1867-68, as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Income	Expenditure.	Net Profit.
For 1868-69.....	2,35,511 0 6	1,29,451 10 10	1,06,059 5 8
For 1867-68.....	2,57,193 6 3	1,58,711 13 5	1,03,481 8 10
Increase in the net profit of 1868-69.....			<u>2,577 12 10</u>

MILLS.

The annexed Statement contains a list of the Spinning and Weaving Mills and Miscellaneous Factories in the Bombay Presidency.

*LIST of SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS using Steam-Power in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during
1868-69.*

Town.	Names of Mills, Owners, or Company.	No of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No of Spindles.	No of Looms	Average No of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay ...	Albert Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	{ 1	60	18,000	None	350	
	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.	{ 1	10	.....	" 335	.....
		2	40	21,000		600	
	The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.	{ 2	60	29,000	None	500	
		.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.	2	80 each.	30,000	608	950	
	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	160	33,762	831	1,367	
	Alliance Spinning Company	2	60 each.	20,000	None	450	
	Victoria Spinning Mill	2 pairs of high and low pressure.	30	9,000	None	225	
	Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2	90	32,320	630	975	

MILLS.

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[Bombay]

The Manickjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.		2 pairs.	1 pair 120 H. P. 1 pair 35 H. P.	62,000	846	1,590	59,176 Spindles in working.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Surat	The Jaffurali Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. Do. ...	2	30 each.	8,000	100	200	
		1	8	.....	.....	.....	To work 24 Platt's Macarthy's Gins.
Broach.....	Broach Cotton Mills Company. Do. ...	3	30 each.	17,540	1	500	
		2	15 do.	.....	.....	65	Works 32 Platt's new double action Macarthy's Gins.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	20	10,000	100	300	
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Coorla	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2	60	27,616 Sawing Machines	469 Wood working Machine.	850	
Rutnagerry ..	Rutnagerry Saw Mills Company, Limited.	1	25	3	6	300	
Carwar.....	Carwar Company, Limited..	2 Pairs. 1 do. 1 do. 1 do.	180 15	None " "	None " "	100	

MUNICIPAL.

BOMBAY.

The rateable value of property was Rs. 1,47,49,075.

2. The rate per head of Municipal taxation was Rs. 3-1-8 on a population of 816,562.

3. The following table will show the amounts actually recovered by the Municipality under the several heads therein given, and the outstanding balance at the end of the year for all years:—

	Assessments in 1868	Remissions	Collections.	Total balance outstanding on 31st December 1868
	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
House Rate	9,60,439 6 11	56,600 9 9	9,28,349 14 6	1,16,160 10 5
Police Rate	2,77,488 0 3	17,411 14 11	3,76,866 13 9	49,946 5 7
Lighting Rate	2 05,418 10 9	8,582 15 2	2,46,829 2 6	30 311 10 3
Wheel Tax .	2,78,004 9 0	11,285 1 9	2,68 641 14 4	14,586 13 6
License Tax .	1,96,720 0 0	. ..	1,96,720 0 0	.
Water Rate .	3 80,655 10 2	73,161 2 2	5,41,986 6 7	85,599 0 0
Halalcore Cess	4 43,891 7 6	30,792 3 3	3,93,068 0 5	20,021 3 10
Total Rs	27,42,616 12 6	1,97,833 15 0	27,52,372 4 1	3,16,645 12 0

N. B.—Wheel Tax and Water Rate are recoverable quarterly in arrears, so that about one lakh of Rupces of figures shown above was not recoverable till 1st January 1869.

The gross revenue for the year 1868 from all sources was 32,04,949, and the gross expenditure on the year was 30,18,121-3-4.

Veihar Water.

4. New piping to an entire length of 5 miles, 211 yards and 2 feet, was laid down during the year, and there were several minor extensions for watering posts, night soil depôts, &c.

5. The waste weir, which caused some anxiety during 1867, was well repaired before the monsoon set in at a cost of Rs. 2,060-14-2.

6. There were 41 bursts in the mains during the year.

7. The number of meters in use on the 31st December 1868 was less by 32 than that in use on the same date in 1867. This is owing to meters having been discontinued in some cases in which the pressure was insufficient.

8. The extension of water supply in the town has progressed from 208 connections on the 31st December 1860, in which year the works were opened, to 8,218 connections on the 31st December 1868.

9. The present revenue of the works from Water Rates is four lakhs of Rupees per annum.

10. Four schemes for the extension of the water supply were completed and submitted to Government during the current year. A Commission has been appointed to consider them.

Lighting the Streets.

11. Little or no progress was made in the lighting of the town; the number of lights at the close of the year being even less than at the commencement. This is to be

ascribed to the continued high price of gas, and to the falling off in the Lighting Rate. Measures have been adopted for the use of Kerosine lights in some of the streets.

The Public Health.

12. During the year 15,702 persons died, or one in every 52 of the population, or 19·20 per thousand. The mean mortality for the preceding decade is seventeen thousand, eight hundred and sixty. The death rate, therefore, for the year, though somewhat above that for 1867 (18·95 per thousand), is much below the decenninal mean, without taking into account the great increase of population in recent years. Cholera was more prevalent than in the previous year, 227 persons having fallen victims to it compared with 111 in 1867. There was a slight increase also in small-pox, 1,123 persons having died from this disease.

13. No less than 15,991 waggon-loads, or 1,11,876 tons of sweepings and refuse, were removed and conveyed away by rail from the city, and 840 waggon-loads, or 6,720 tons, of refuse were burnt, making a total amount of 1,18,596 tons of refuse removed during the year. The cost of haulage and disposal of this mass amounted to Rs. 1,38,000.

14. One hundred and ten miles of drains were opened and cleaned against 102 miles in 1867.

15. The Municipal Officers also directed the destruction of 22,100 lbs. of unwholesome meat, and in all of 1,05,804 lbs. of unwholesome food.

16. There was a great increase during the year in the number of building applications, no less than 1,073 applications having been received against 578 in 1867.

17. The Carnac, Elphinstone and Musjeed Overbridges, constructed at a total cost of Rs. 6,38,519, have been opened for traffic. The share contributed by the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,96,936-8-11, the remainder being defrayed in equal shares by the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Government finding the land. The traffic over these bridges is very great. The Municipal Commissioner has reported that, roughly speaking, about 50,000 persons and 5,000 carts daily cross to enter the Elphinstone property and again return.

18. The Beef Market and new Fort Market have been completed, making a total of 8 public and 17 private markets now open in the city.

19. The revenue derived by the Municipality from market and slaughter house fees for the year amounted to Rs. 98,732-6-11.

License Tax.

20. The number of Licenses issued under the Municipal Act was 6,198, yielding Rs. 2,12,965-8-0. This number of licenses is thus classified:—

	No. of Licenses.	Amount.
Class 1.....	616	93,525 0 0
Class 2.....	700	34,850 0 0
Class 3.....	2,084	51,337 8 0
Class 4.....	2,798	33,253 .0 0
	<u>6,198</u>	<u>2,12,965 8 0</u>

21. The License Tax ceased at the close of 1868.

MUNICIPAL.

22. The entire Camatteepoora District, with a population of 128,214, and an area of 747·78 acres, was sewered during this year.

23. The Municipal workshops were completed, and executed work to the value of upwards of Rs. 2,75,000.

24. Upwards of six miles of new roads, with an area of $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres, were constructed and opened.

25. Other streets in existence were widened, adding further 18 acres to the road area, which was increased by $47\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

26. During the fair season 410·48 acres of the roads of Bombay were daily watered. The roads in Bombay measured 117 miles, with a mean width of 24 feet, and cost Rs. 3,56,265 to maintain and water during 1868.

ADEN.

27. The Municipal receipts in Aden for the past year amounted to Rs. 44,645-11-2, and the expenditure to Rs. 41,576-4-7.

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COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

The number of cotton bales exported from this Presidency in 1868,

	From Bombay.	From Carwar.	From Sind.	Total.
In 1868	12,40,692	26,393	27,206	12,94,291
In 1867. .. ...	... ..	.. ..	.. ..	12,24,050
Increase .....	.....	.....	.. ...	70,241

amounting to 12,94,291 bales, exceeds that exported in 1867 by 70,241 bales; and exhibits also

a considerable increase over the exports of any year since the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act (Act IX of 1863).

2. Exclusive of advances for experimental cotton cultivation and the purchase of superior seed for distribution to Ryots, the receipts and expenditure of every description in 1868 were respectively Rs. 2,55,560 and Rs. 2,38,786. Compared with the actual realizations and disbursements during the preceding year, there is an increase of Rs. 13,317 in receipts, and of Rs. 12,256 in disbursements, as will be seen by the subjoined table—

Year.	Receipts.		Total Rupees.	Total expenditure of every description, exclusive of advances.	Net Balance from the receipts of the year.
	Fees on bales exported.	License fees, fines, sale proceeds of condemned cotton, and savings in salaries.			
In 1868	2,51,222	4,338	2,55,560	2,38,786	16,774
In 1867	2,38,139½	4,103½	2,42,243	2,26,530	15,713
Increase in 1868	13,082½	234½	13,317	12,256	1,061

3. A portion of the net surplus from the receipts of 1868, amounting to Rs. 2,496, having been absorbed in outstanding advances, the remainder (Rs. 14,278) contributed to raise the amount of cash balance on hand from Rs. 1,57,378 at the commencement of 1868 to Rs. 1,71,656 on the 1st January 1869. On the same date the amount of unrecovered advances was Rs. 34,430, about one-half of which sum was expended in conducting cotton experiments during the past year.

4. There were 294 Presses worked by manual labor, and 171 worked by steam power during the year, against 222 of the former, and 153 of the latter, in 1867. About three-fourths of the increase in Presses worked by manual labor occurred in Surat and Broach; the others were erected in the Khandeish, Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates. Of the increase of 18 Presses worked by steam power, 12 have been erected in Bombay, and the others in Sind, and the Collectorates of Canara, Sholapoor, and Surat (including Broach).

5. The total number of Cotton Gins worked by steam power was 1,288 in 1868-69 against 1,303 in 1867. There was a decrease of eleven Gins in Ahmedabad and six in Bombay, while there was an increase of two in the Khandeish Collectorate, leaving a decrease of 15. The diminution, however, in the case of Bombay is stated to be only nominal, and as being due to a mistake in last year's statement in which six cotton openers were entered as Gins. The actual decrease, therefore, is only 9.

6. The number of cases tried under the Cotton Frauds Act during the year was only eight. It is now generally admitted that the working of the Act has not succeeded in affording that protection to the Cotton Trade

which it was expected to give; and the subject of its amendment is under the consideration of Government.

7. With a view of improving the staple, experiments in cotton cultivation were departmentally undertaken in different parts of the Presidency. Owing, however, to an unusually unfavourable season, but little success was obtained. Three practical gardeners from England have recently been engaged for the special conduct of experiments, and the best results are expected from their labours.

8. Including the Province of Sind and the Native States under this Presidency, the whole area under cotton cultivation throughout the Bombay territories fell short of the total extent of the previous year's cultivation by about 15,460 acres, as

	Acres.
In 1867-68	21,81,174
In 1868-69	21,65,714
Decrease in the latter year.....	<u>15,460</u>

shown in the margin.

9. It may be noted with satisfaction that a direct export trade with Europe has opened at Carwar. No less than nine ships freighted with cotton to the amount of nearly 30,000 bales left that port for England between March 1868 and May 1869.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

A party of eight students in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, who had been previously trained, were sent in November, under the superintendence of Mr. Terry, to Ambernath, in the Callian Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate, for the purpose of taking plans, casts and drawings of the well-known temple at that place. The result of their labours has been the collection of a quantity of material sufficient to convey a correct idea of the appearance, mode of construction, ornamentation, and principal architectural features of this ancient building. Unlike all other temples of this class (in which the sculpture was added after the masonry was complete), Mr. Terry reports that he found many of the stones had been built in already carved, and he came to the conclusion that the present structure is probably a restoration or reproduction of an older building. The following is an extract from his report:—

“From the first I was much perplexed with the mode of construction I met with. I had been led to expect here, as elsewhere, that the stones were first built up in the rough and afterwards sculptured;* but I found many of these had been built in already carved; soon the discovery in the upper story over the Mandup of a quantity of worked material, either mouldings, ornaments or figures, some sharp and perfect, others much mutilated worked indiscriminately into the stone walls, or as columns supporting the roof, the difference in the characters composing the largest inscrip-

* “For, as was always the case in India, the sculpture was added after the masonry was complete.” S. Fergusson—*History of Architecture*, Volume II, Part III, Article “Sarnath.”

tion found cut into one of the architraves in the Mandup to those discovered on a stone in the upper story, the frequent discovery that parts of figures and ornaments had been deliberately cut to fit them into their present position, and that others had been selected to fill parts for which they were not originally intended, being either too large or too small, led me to doubt that I was then investigating the original temple, and to conclude after further investigation that this one had been either rebuilt or partly restored from an older structure, of which the least mutilated sculpture had been incorporated into the present building, which, I was led to believe, was of a cognate nature from the subjects chosen for the decoration of both. I was much impressed also with the great variety, boldness, simplicity and originality of the mouldings, compared to those of the Dravidian and Chalukya Temples of the South (as far as I could become acquainted with these through photographs), to its great affinity to the Jain Temples of Guzerat, as Dr. Wilson had already remarked (see B. B. A. S. Transactions, volume IV, page 369), and which I had myself visited the year previous, and with the great ease and grace thrown into some of the figures, and was convinced that, whether I was studying the original structure or a copy of some former work which had not come down to us in its integral form, the men who had worked to thus embellish it were inspired with a thorough artistic feeling, and a true appreciation of the beautiful in its more material forms, but I do not wish this to be understood as applying to the whole work indiscriminately: for instance, nothing can be more clumsy and rude than the seventh band which runs round the temple in its base; all the suttee stones dug up were also of the clumsiest carving, but these seem of a much later date.

"As soon, therefore, as I found I could depend on my moulders, I resolved to reproduce externally a section of the Mandup (selecting subjects here and there, as I could find nowhere any part sufficiently complete throughout), and to work upwards till my time was up, or I was ordered to desist. With the exception of the Plinth and two lower mouldings,

which are very large (and the plaster was very scarce), and devoid of all ornament, and which could be clearly seen in photographs and in the Architectural drawings, I have brought back moulds of this part of the temple up to the lower verandah, separating the roof from the body or walls of the building. At the same time I selected internally and externally in the upper and lower stories such pieces for reproduction as would convey a correct idea of the various modes of treatment; their different degrees of merit; the various subjects chosen by the moulders for representation; and especially (acting in this instance under the advice of Mr. Justice Newton) of most of the inscriptions, however short, discovered during the course of our investigation."

2. A translation has been made by Dr. Bhau Dajee of the principal inscription found at this temple, and was read by him at a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

3. At the request of the Madras Government, Major Robert Gill has been deputed to make tracings of such of the paintings as still exist in the cave temples at Adjunta. This Officer, whose artistic talent is well known, produced, some years ago, a series of paintings, copied from the frescoes in the caves, which were exhibited at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Unfortunately, they were all destroyed in the recent fire in that building; and endeavor is now being made to obtain fresh copies before the cave frescoes become completely obliterated. They are reported by Major Gill to have suffered severely from damp and other causes during the last few years, and the remains left capable of being copied are said to be very scanty.

4. Professor Burgess, with the assistance of Mr. Sykes, a Photographer in Bombay, has obtained a number of plans and photographs of the caves and temples at Nassick; and Captain Lyon, of the Madras Army, has been

employed in photographing Architectural remains at Beejapoor and in Guzerat, as well as the cave temple at Karlee.

5. Photographs of some ancient tombs in Sind have been presented to Government by Mr. Leggett, a gentleman at Kurrachee.
